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# **ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND PILOT BASELINE STUDIES FOR FOUR CCI DISTRICTS: KC 6, 7, 8; KC 9; ZHARI; AND MUQUR**

**FEBRUARY 2013**

This publication was produced for and review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by AIR Consulting for Creative Associates International / CCI.



# **ASSESSMENT METHDOLOGY AND PILOT BASELINE STUDIES FOR CCI FOUR DISTRICTS:**

**KC 6, 7, 8; KC 9; ZHARI; AND MUQUR**

<b>Program Title:</b>	<b>Community Cohesion Initiative</b>
<b>Sponsoring USAID Office:</b>	<b>USAID/OTI</b>
<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>AID-DOT-I-08-00034</b>
<b>Contractor:</b>	<b>Creative Associates International</b>
<b>Date of Publication:</b>	<b>February 15, 2013</b>
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The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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# ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AIR	Ahmad Idrees Rahmani
CCI	Community Cohesion Initiative
CDP	Community Development Program
DLO	District Level Objectives
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
KC	Kandahar City
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
OTI	Office of Transition Initiative
SIKA	Stabilization in Key Areas
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND:

The Office of Transition Initiative (OTI) funded Community Cohesion Initiative (CCI) is one of three principal stabilization programs in the USAID's Afghanistan Stabilization Unit, along with the Community Development Program (CDP) and the Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA), designed to respond to the demands of various stakeholders such as: NATO forces, regional USG civilian platforms, and GIRoA, and to target a specific phase of the stability continuum (clear, hold, build and transition).

Through CCI, USAID/OTI seeks to increase resilience in areas vulnerable to insurgent exploitation by:

- Strengthening ties between local actors, customary governance structures, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA)
- Increasing cohesion among and between communities.

CCI operates in the East, South, and Southwest regions of Afghanistan.

CCI works in more permissive environments – during the “hold” phase. In order to build cohesion and to deepen linkages between local actors and formal governance structures at a village and/or district level, CCI relies on Afghan field teams to design and implement clusters of small grants. Through a process-oriented, community-driven approach, OTI utilizes both "soft" (community-leadership shuras, District Governor outreach visits, other relationship building activities) and "hard" (small-scale infrastructure repairs that bolster local level productivity and capacity) activities. The program will implement activities in selected districts within Kandahar, Uruzgan, Zabul, Helmand, Khost, Ghazni, Kunar and Paktika provinces, with the possibility of expanding to new provinces over the life of the program.

The activities of CCI are built upon data and information gathered on three levels from:

- I. USAID's Stabilization Unit: On the impact of the Stabilization Unit throughout all of its areas of operations, including CCI's, by the USAID funded MISTI program. The data and information will be used to inform CCI's strategy, process and practice through all its operational levels.
- II. District Assessments: Using baselines plus rolling assessments conducted every six months that assess CCI's district level impact. The assessments will be used to inform CCI's entry and exit criteria and tailoring CCI's district strategies to ensure they produce a programmatic best fit.
- III. Individual Project Data: Gathered during the lifecycle of the individual projects that CCI implements. The data and information will feed internal program and external USAID Mission wide indicators plus CCI's feedback loops on lessons learned.

CCI outsourced a pilot phase of component II of the above data collection “District Assessments” to AIR Consulting Company to undertake two key tasks:

- I. Develop and present a detailed methodology to implement district level impact assessments for CCI programming,
- II. Implement four pilot assessment baselines

The technical requirement of the study was that qualitative assessment techniques be used (as opposed to quantitative ones) to assess a baseline and future changes in the CCI’s district level objectives, which included:

- Improving effectiveness of the government by improving legitimacy, inclusiveness, responsiveness, capacity, or reach
- Strengthening civil society
- Strengthening customary leadership
- Improving overall economic situation and opportunities
- Improving and strengthening civil society and GIRoA's role in media
- Improving opportunities for youth
- Improving linkages between disconnected/disenfranchised communities
- Improving dispute resolution mechanisms and/or bodies within the community

The methodology was required to be capable of:

- Assessing current conditions and context within which the eight objectives/impacts need to be achieved (this became the primary task for this pilot project)
- Gathering and evaluating data and information in accordance with the eight objectives/impacts (this was deprioritized for this pilot project)
- Evaluating data and information in accordance with the eight objectives/impacts (this task is intended to be carried out in the future roll outs of assessment)

The methodology was supposed to demonstrate that it:

- Was relatively free of bias
- Was based on sample sizes that produce meaningful results
- Was capable of attributing impact to CCI
- Had a realistic and achievable plan for data collection for the baseline and milestone assessment data gathered every six months subsequent to completion of the initial baseline
- Had a realistic and achievable plan for verifying data
- Had the capacity to incorporate disaggregated gender data and information

The two critical tasks that were supposed to be achieved during this pilot study were the following:

- Development and presentation of a detailed methodology to implement district level impact assessments for CCI. The methodology was to conform to the guidance provided

by the CCI technical teams and encompass the design, implementation and presentation of qualitative district baseline assessments plus rolling assessments for the districts conducted every six months.

- Implementation of four pilot assessment baselines in the following four geographic locations of Kandahar and Ghazni provinces:
  - District 6, 7, and 8 of Kandahar City (KC 6, 7, 8)
  - District 9 of Kandahar City (KC 9)
  - Zhari District of Kandahar province
  - Muqur District of Ghazni province.

This project's task was concerned with one round of baseline assessments only.

AIR Consulting presented CCI with a robust qualitative methodology that would achieve the above requirements of data collection for the project. AIR Consulting was awarded a contract on October 4<sup>th</sup> of 2012 to first develop the methodology, and then implement the pilot assessment in four geographic locations of two southern provinces of Afghanistan.

Implementation of the project included three distinct phases:

- Phase – I: Development and presentation of a robust qualitative methodology called, Cultural Consensus Analysis by the AIR Consulting Company, and the use of it for the development of questionnaire in the first phase of pilot assessment (once it was approved by the CCI technical team).
- Phase – II: Holding a series of consultation meetings with technical staff of CCI, to develop a set of questions for the initial, broad level, assessment of the area. These results were presented to CCI technical team by the AIR Consulting Company.
- Phase – III: Developing and administering a second-stage questionnaire by the AIR Consulting Company in close collaboration with CCI technical staff.

A quick description of the methodology along with the results of both stages of analysis are presented in the "Technical Approach" section as the final deliverable of AIR Consulting Company to CCI, as defined in the contract.

# TECHNICAL APPROACH

## PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:

In the absence of right answers to a given study question, Cultural Consensus Analysis is the best analytical model to understand what is the best answer that most of the targeted community is agreeing on. Cultural consensus analysis uses a fairly simple mathematical model to determine the degree of shared knowledge (agreement) within groups and estimates the “culturally correct” answers where an answer was previously unknown...the analysis initially solves for individual estimates of competency by factoring an agreement (correlation) matrix among informants<sup>1</sup>. The ratio between the first and second eigenvalues determines whether a single factor solution exists, which would indicate a single, shared cultural belief system (Chavez et al 1995). As Russell Barnard describes, the theory behind the model has three key assumptions:

1. Informants share a common culture and there is a culturally correct answer to any question you ask them. The culturally correct answer might be incorrect from an outsider’s perspective (as often happens when we compare folk knowledge about conflict resolution methods to legal knowledge). Any variation you find among informants is the result of individual differences in their knowledge, not the result of being [a] member of [a] culture.
2. Informants should give their answers to the study questions independently of one another. This implies individual interview rather than group interviews.
3. All the questions in the study come from the same cultural domain – that is, things that will be listed in response to each question (like what activities of government considered good governance, or what would you list as the key parameters of stability in your village) should be listed separately for each programmatic area. In practice this requires a two stage analysis where you determine the cultural domain around something in the first stage and then determine consensus in the second stage. Cultural consensus method must be used for people who are knowledgeable about a particular domain. This would also mean that we should not interview village farmers about midwife practices in the village.

It’s important to note that despite the requirements of methodology, CCI and OTI decided to avoid a second stage consensus analysis, but instead use both stages of analysis for exploring domain of answer around a number of key study questions that were more important to them.

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<sup>1</sup> Romney et al. (1986) is a very good resource for understanding how the mathematical framework of the model works.



There we only needed the free listing and pile sorting, to determine the domain of answers to each programmatic question that were suggested by the theory of change and/or practical needs of CCI for designing projects. For example in the case of assessing how stability is defined by the residents of, let's say, Muqur district of Ghazni, we did the following:

1. In Stage One: using *Free Listing*<sup>2</sup> methodology, we asked people to list for us anything they would want to see in their community before they say it is stable. Then we used *Pile Sorting*<sup>3</sup> Method for those definitions that would produce key bins of answers, and then calculate the frequency of repetition of each bin through a series of matrix analysis.
2. In Stage Two: we basically did two things. A) CCI took the answer to the first round of questions and tried to understand how they would apply to the programmatic needs on the ground. They also judged the relevance of "theory of change" in the context of southern Afghanistan given the answer to the question from the first phase study. Besides, we also add more questions that were follow up on some abstract answers provided to our questions in the first round.

## **ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK:**

### **FIRST STAGE:**

The set of open-ended questions that were employed for the first phase of the study were intended to produce *Free Lists*, which were very useful in determining the overall definitional domains of "stability," "resilience," and "cohesiveness". Free listing is a common elicitation technique in the social sciences. Researchers use free lists to identify items in a cultural domain and to calculate each item's relative psychological or cultural salience (i.e., prominence, importance, familiarities or representativeness). Other researchers use free lists to measure cognitive characteristics of informants, including their knowledge of a domain and their categorization patterns.

1. **Sample:** for the purpose of generating a master list of items included in the domain of stability and cohesiveness, we did not need probability sampling. This is because the essence of a cultural domain is existence of common shared knowledge amongst a group of informants who came from the same cultural domain and are competent about their culture. For example if we ask 10 doctors about the main causes of pneumonia we most probably get the same sets of answers, and it might not vary that much if we ask the same question

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<sup>2</sup> Bernard 1994 and Borgatti 1999 provide good overview of elicitation techniques. It is a very simple method in cultural domain analysis. You simply ask people to give you a list of characteristics of behavior that they think defines legitimacy of state in their views.

<sup>3</sup> This is another very easy method that is used in qualitative studies. You ask a group of respondents to sort the items produced by a free listing method into certain number of groups that they think are highly related to each other.

from 100 doctors. For the purpose of this study, we collected up to 16 samples from each geographical location to determine mostly accepted/expressed definitions of stability in a given location (i.e. Muqur district of Ghazni Province).

2. **Data collection:** In practice we gave each respondent the same set of open-ended questions such as the following example:

	Rabani	Masood	Bashar Dost	Dr Abdullah Karzai	Dr Najib	Amrullah Saleh
Informant-1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Informant-2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Informant-3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Informant-4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Informant-5	1	1	0	1	0	0
Informant-6	0	0	1	1	0	1
Informant-7	1	0	0	1	0	1
Informant-8	1	1	0	1	0	1
Informant-9	1	1	0	1	0	1
Informant-10	1	1	0	1	0	0
Informant-11	1	1	0	1	0	0
Informant-12	1	0	0	1	1	0
Informant-13	1	0	0	1	1	1
Informant-14	1	0	1	1	0	1
Informant-15	1	1	0	1	1	0
Informant-16	1	1	1	0	0	1

Figure 1: This is an example of 0,1 Matrix for Analysis

- Could you please list the most important characteristics of a stable situation in your community?

The response from all informants were entered into a two dimensional matrix in an excel sheet and then translated back into English with rigorous checking for consistency and standardization in the use of synonyms. Below is an example of matrix produced based on response from 16 Kabuli residents against the question “can you please list the name of most popular Afghan political leader according to your understanding?”

3. **Data analysis:** the data entered into an excel sheet was categorized to list specific words repeated in each respondent’s answers to the question above.

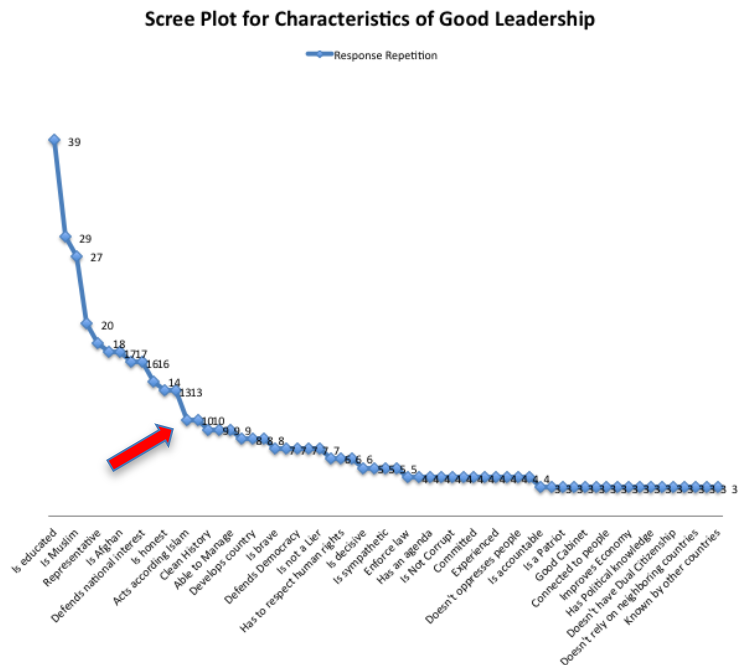


Figure 2: This is an example of Scree Plot from a study of good leadership in Kabul

The collection of all characteristics that different respondents used gave us a master list, which is used as the head row defining all the columns. The names or IDs for each respondent are used as the first column defining each row. An item by respondent matrix is produced by scoring 1 in each cell if the corresponding respondent has mentioned the item in his/her response, and 0 otherwise.

The two-mode matrix produced in this manner is then used to generate a *Scree Plot*<sup>4</sup> by adding across different columns, which gives us the frequency of items mentioned by the informant. A visible knee of the scree plot (defined by a red arrow in the graph above) is used to decide on the number of most important characteristics to be further studied. Alternatively, we could also use pile sorting and/or triad methods to group a number of characteristics that belong to the same sub-domain.

The set of questions approved by CCI for the first stage of the study is attached as Annex – I of this report. Using the method described above, a total of 16 respondents from each target geographic location were chosen by our research in all four geographic areas. For more details about the demography and background of each geographic location, please refer to Annex IIIa, IIIb, IIIc, IVa, IVb, and IVc of this report.

The analysis of the data was carried out by AIR Consulting's senior researchers and the results are presented under chapter two of this report. These results were presented to a joint team of CCI technical experts and was used to develop a set of questions for a second stage analysis using the same methodology described above.

## **SECOND STAGE:**

After review and analysis of results from the first stage, CCI team suggested the following:

- A change from the original proposal, meaning not administering a second stage consensus analysis on key results from the first stage, but rather a repetition of the same methodology to explore additional domains/definitions that were considered more relevant or important to the key district level objectives of CCI. This decision was taken on consideration of the finalized MISTI impact assessment methodology, and CCI's conclusion to not have a duplicative assessment. CCI decided that a more detailed assessment of the topics identified in the first stage assessment would be more valuable to the program at this time.
- A set of 28 new questions were proposed for the second stage assessment, a copy of which is attached as Annex II of this report.

In the second phase of the study the sampling design was maintained as in the first stage (16 samples X 2 genders X 8 programmatic area = 256 total sample size per geographic area).

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<sup>4</sup> Scree Plot is a term used by STATA software for depiction of frequency (figure 1 shows an example)

It took us around 42 days to collect all the data required for the assessment in four different geographic locations. Several security incidents were encountered in both Muqur and Zhari districts, where intense fighting pushed our teams out of the area. Transportation of filled questionnaires was also another major challenge since we had to prevent any possibility of loss of data by insurgents check posts.

The design as described above, achieved all the objectives of the project approved by the CCI team. However, avoiding a second stage consensus analysis left some of the findings statistically unconfirmed, which might require further follow up. The results are presented under the last chapter of this report.

It is important to note that in the first stage we reported both priorities and salience of the respondents, but for the second stage we did not need to report priority response as the correlation between salience and priorities was considerably greater because of the larger number of sample points.

## **CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED & LESSONS LEARNED:**

The process of study design, particularly the process of questionnaire development during the course of this study, was a very interesting opportunity to learn about CCI programming. Both in the first stage of the study and second stage, the way questions were developed had major implications on the overall results of the study as well as the challenges we encountered for data collection and analysis.

Below are the conclusions the AIR Consulting team has reached that may be useful for future CCI programming:

- Any analytical approach to programming consists of a multi-stage process, which all together allows more informed decision-making, enables better access to information for program design and for learning from mistakes. These stages include:
  - Project design
  - Assessment of needs for information
  - Data collection
  - Data analysis
  - Translation of analysis into project design information

During the course of this project, AIR Consulting was tasked with data collection and analysis, only. Lack of visibility and understanding of the other stages of the process caused a few problems: First, we had to rely on the knowledge and assumptions of CCI and OTI technical staff in terms of what was the most important question that the study should answer. We discovered significantly different understanding between different members of the CCI team.

- Given the reality of quick turnover and frequent leave schedules of CCI expatriate staff, interactions with multiple different team members in the cycle of analytical projects, created confusion and the need to frequently revisit the core objectives of the contract. As in life,

different members of the team looked at analytically controversial issues in different ways. It is advised that future projects engage the sub-contractor to take the lead role in the whole circle of search for information.

- If CCI continues to use the same methodology to generate information for program decision-making, it would better to design multi-stage studies as it allows more in-depth research and to find out the root causes and realities of the societies where CCI intends to make a difference.
- Finally, it is really important for future similar projects that CCI develops their research questions ahead of time, and/or contract someone to work on the development of the most critical questions that need to be answered in the course of data collection and data analysis. In this project, the initial objective was to measure the current status of a number of objectives (district level objectives), while no indicator for measurement was already developed for each. Even more complicated, the objectives were formed with terms and phrases that were nearly impossible to translate to the local language and had vastly variable understanding when interpreted and presented. In the absence of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound) indicators, it is not possible to conduct a very good baseline and/or progress evaluation study. The same is true for any exploratory surveys and researches. Research and survey effort need to have very specific, simple, and logically relevant research questions before engaging an external party to carry out the work. The alternative is that you hire other institutions to do the questionnaire/indicator development study, or put both tasks on the terms of reference of the same institutions so the whole task is smoothly connected to good results of the project.

In addition, a major challenge we encountered in the course of this study was severe insecurity conditions in Zhari and Muqur districts where were staff got caught in the cross fire a few times. Given our well-designed security and logistics plan, we managed to safely evacuate our staff from the battleground and move them to the nearest safe areas until they could return and resume the work.

# RESULTS

The overall goal of this study, as approved by the technical team of CCI, was to explore the culturally/locally perceived definitions of terms and phrases used in the language and description of CCI's goals and objectives. It was fundamental to find out what are the most relevant indicators/variables that have to be measured in the course of CCI's program implementation that are in the domain of cognitive thinking of target communities, but also relevant to the goals and objectives of the program as described by CCI's Theory of Change.

The initial expectation of the CCI team was to measure the current status of each District Level Objective (DLO). Soon after brain storming sessions with AIR Consulting, it was discovered that the indicators were either not already known, and/or the language used in the theory of change literature was too abstract for the actual context of southern Afghanistan. Therefore, it was decided by the technical team of CCI to design this study such that it would help CCI define the most relevant and measurable definition of those terms and concepts that are critical for achieving CCI's goals and objectives.

As the backbone of the study, the most important research questions approved for this study were:

- What is the perceived definition of stability by the rural people of Muqur district, Zhari district, and residents of Kandahar City (KC 6, 7, 8, and 9)?
- What are the most important variables that have to be changed in order to increase community's resiliency and cohesiveness?
- What are the most important factors that affect linkages among communities and the government, as well as in between communities?
- What are the most important conditions and factors that affect youth's life in the targeted communities? And,
- Who are the most critical actors in people's daily life whom people refer to for information and/or assistance when they mobilize to overcome a common community challenge?

To study these questions, a series of questionnaires were developed and approved for two stages of the study (a copy of the questionnaires are attached with this report) and were administered in all four geographical areas, the results of which are roughly summarized here.

The overall responses to the questions of this study suggest that the following four categories of issues, including their sub categories, are at the most important obstacles to achievement of CCI's goals and objectives in these communities, across the sample area:

- Economic challenges
  - Unavailability of jobs
  - Low level of income
  - High prices of goods and services

- Shortages of economic assets (including their value change and protection)
- Security challenges
  - Presence of Taliban including their treatment of communities
  - Misbehavior of police
  - Lack of security patrols
  - Presence of foreign forces which usually triggers a fight
  - Prevalence of crimes and other illegal activities including theft and stealing
  - Smuggling, and use of drugs by the youth
  - Existence of varieties of conflicts (mostly over family and tribal issues as well as distribution of economic assets)
- Governance challenges
  - Huge demand for provision of better public services, particularly, education, health, municipal, judicial services, and roads
  - Extensive prevalence of corruption and bribery in the government offices
  - In capability of government to make peace with Taliban
  - Violation of women's rights and freedom to move around communities
  - Existence of huge gap between people and the government (not listening to people's voice, not easy to access them, not responding to their needs, etc.)
- Social life challenges
  - Unavailability of recreational and entertaining venues like parks, picnic areas, sports clubs, other social gathering areas
  - Huge barriers to youth for getting married (high bride prices, not having the option of choosing their mate, not allowed to socialize before and during the process of marriage, etc.)
  - Prevalence of disagreements amongst members of society over a variety of issues which usually turn into conflicts and violence (Unity/disunity)
  - Gender segregation that contributes to a number of other challenges including those of unemployment and insecurity
  - Labor migration of youth to the neighboring countries (Iran, Pakistan, UAE, etc. in search of employment and income)
- Psychological Challenges
  - Tangible amount of aid dependency
  - Lack of motivation to do things by themselves
  - Considerable amount of distrust and suspicion in the society
  - Huge signs of loss of self-efficacy amongst youth.

## **KEY FINDINGS KC 6, 7, 8:**

### ***MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The most significant issues would include all the terms and phrases that are grouped above the knee of the graph in the analytical charts (please refer for more details to the graphical analysis of the results in the chapters below). “Above the knee of the graph” means sudden change in the frequency of responses that included the terms and phrases grouped there.

Highest-frequency mentioned terms and phrases in this geographical area included:

- Unavailability of employment opportunity
- Insecurity
- Desire for peace
- Prevalence of corruption in the government
- Unavailability of electricity
- Shortages of schools and health facilities
- Prevalence of conflict over children, women, and ethnicity
- Desire for strong security forces, particularly NDS
- No problem with media

From an analytical point of view the above bullet points suggest that the demand for security and employment remains at the top of respondent’s needs for their collective resiliency and/or cohesiveness at the community level. It also turns out that the most important expectation that people have from the government is to prevent corruption and bribery and provide basic services such as health, education, electricity, and judiciary services as there are very few alternative institutions that could provide these services. Finally, it is important to note that majority of respondents in this district did not have anything to say about their needs for information from the media. In a localized language when people say “no problem with media” that could also mean, media is not my most immediate concern and/or I am not interested or follow the media. Confirming this, those expressions were present in the set of responses that we received from respondents of this geographical area.

### ***LEAST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The least significant issues are the terms and phrases that are usually grouped towards the tails of the frequency graphs. A judgmental call for a threshold on lowest frequency is critical for deciding where the tails of the graph should stop.

The least significant terms and phrases mentioned in this geographical area included:

- Use and/or smuggling of drugs
- Prevalence of war and bombing
- Demand for clean city, building more hospitals and health services
- Demand for roads and factories



- Demand for women's rights
- High prices
- Tribal conflict
- Crimes and theft

The low frequency responses are in many ways the most interesting responses. AIR Consulting's methodology normally focusses on the low-frequency responses would have formed the basis for a consensus analysis that might have surfaced only mildly in the first stage. For this district, the most important things identified include prevalence (or at least) existence of drug use and smuggling which is also one of the most important concerns villagers had for the future of youth. Existence of crimes and theft was another major concern that people have in this area as far as the future of youth is concerned. And finally, price of commodities, including price of brides, which is another major factor contributing to the concerning destiny of most youth in this part of the country.

Even health is mentioned in both high frequency and low frequency responses, but part of the reason it shows up in both places is because we have not standardized responses in our analysis because we wanted CCI to see all the prevalence of original terms and phrases. Therefore, some of the phrases (i.e. hospitals, health facilities, health services, clinics, etc.) might simply mean the same thing.

### ***IRRELEVANT ISSUES:***

The issues that were absent in the responses of people in this geographical area included:

- Killing of innocent people (by ANA and foreign operations)
- Arrest and imprisonment of innocent people
- Mistreatment by police
- Demand for building dams and water canals
- Demand for agricultural inputs/support
- Demand for presence of foreigners
- Demand for killing or arrest of Taliban
- Considering NGOs as a major actor in the society
- Demand for local police
- Conflict over animal fight
- Gambling
- No access to media
- Concern about the national level government/actors

The irrelevant issues include two categories of issues; a) those that have been mentioned by respondents in other geographic areas, and b) those issues that we expected to be included in the response set of these people, but did not come up. In this district we expected to see some responses about mistreatment of police, or some comments about NGOs as major actors in most provinces of Afghanistan, but it was not there.

## **KEY FINDINGS ZHARI DISTRICT:**

### ***MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The terms and phrases grouped above the knee of the graph in this geographical area included:

- Unavailability of employment opportunity
- Insecurity
- Demand for local police
- Desire for peace, unity, cooperation and respecting each other
- Demand for building roads and bridges
- Desire for literacy and opening schools
- Demand for building irrigation systems
- Demand for agricultural inputs/support
- Use and/or smuggling of drugs
- Unavailability of electricity
- High bride prices
- Shortage of parks and/or picnic areas
- Considering NGOs as a major actor in their life
- Lack of access to media due to illiteracy, no electricity, no newspaper, etc.
- Prevalence of conflict over land, water, tribal issues and family

While security and employment remains the same top issues for the people of Zhari as it did for the residents of districts 6, 7, and 8 in the city, some other issues are unique for the characteristics of this geographic location. For example we notice significant demand for agricultural support and a local police which were not present in the city. This is obvious as Zhari is a rural district with agriculture being the base of the economy, and most of the local police projects are implemented in the rural areas primarily. However, some other factors such as high bride prices show up here with more frequent answers than KC which probably suggest worse men/women relations in rural areas than in the city. Therefore, we might be able to speculate that part of the reason for the higher demand for parks and picnic areas (almost exclusively by female respondents) is because there is too little chance for women to move around in the community and see men, unless there is a good/legal reason that men would also support it. The rest of the issues are quite intuitive given the nature of rural communities of Afghanistan. The higher demand for electricity is probably the only thing that goes a little bit against initial intuition, but given the near proximity of this district to Kandahar City, it might be a spillover of the same demand from the city.

### ***LEAST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The least significant issues in this geographical area included:

- Prevalence of war and bombing
- Demand for clean city, building more hospitals and health services
- Demand for women's rights

- High prices
- Media lies
- Can't get married
- Bribery and corruption
- Access to cell phones and telecommunication
- Crimes and theft
- Demand for religious schools
- Conflict over dog fights
- Demand for Americans to leave villages

The most interesting low frequency phrases are the complaint about the fact that respondents can't get married, which resembles the high frequency responses mentioned in the KC responses. It is also interesting that people referred to the availability of cell phones and telecommunication as an opportunity, which might be another way of expressing the same thing – opportunity to interact with members of the opposite sex. A number of other studies of cell phones' impact in Afghanistan suggest that the younger generation is using it for dating and purposes that allows them to go around society's rigid position towards socialization of men and women.

#### ***IRRELEVANT ISSUES:***

The issues that were absent in the responses of people in this geographical area included:

- Killing of innocent people
- Arrest and imprisonment of innocent people
- Mistreatment of police
- Demand for presence of foreigners
- Demand for killing or arrest of Taliban
- Gambling
- Concern about the national level government/actors
- Demand for access to information
- Support for Karzai
- Safety and security of the highways

Once again, we were surprised that mistreatment by police and support for President Karzai did not come up in this area. There are a number of independent studies that suggest mistreatment by police in many rural areas of Afghanistan, but here we did not detect it. Also, given the fact that Kandahar is President Karzai's political base, we were really surprised that people did not have any positive comment about him (although it is important that negative comments also didn't exist).

## **KEY FINDINGS MUQUR DISTRICT:**

### ***MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The terms and phrases grouped above the knee of the graph in this geographical area included:

- Unavailability of employment opportunity
- Insecurity
- Desire for peace with Taliban
- Visiting each other, sharing assets, being part of each other's happiness and sadness
- Demand for building roads and bridges
- Desire for literacy and education
- Demand for building dams and water canals
- Demand for army's presence and police
- Demand for justice and fighting corruption
- Use of drugs by the youth
- Access to cell phones and telecommunication
- Issues with marriage (same as those in the Kandahar region)
- More concerned and connected (in their thoughts) with the national government
- Immigration of youth to the neighboring countries is an issue
- Relatively higher demand for media
- Considering NGOs as a major actor in their life
- Prevalence of conflict over land, drugs, water, women and family issues

A few things make these geographic locations quite distinct from the Kandahar region. First of all, people in this district seem to be very much concerned about national issues and national actors: most responses from Kandahar suggested a more localized view of the issues and problems. As far as we can tell, one of the reasons this might have been the case is probably Muqur's closer proximity to Kabul. Otherwise, high demand for security and employment suggests that Muqur is as much part of the southern region of the country as Kandahar is. Another interesting point that attracts one's analytical curiosity is respondents' belief that shared assets and visiting each other's houses would bring communities closer to each other, while in the Kandahar region, it was the term "unity" that everyone thought was the solution for closer community linkages. As part of the alarming issues, the use of drugs by the younger generation is much more significant here than it was in the Kandahar region. This is interesting because independent studies suggest that Kandahar is producing more drugs than any other part of the country but still not the same level of responses when it comes to drugs being a problem for the youth of the communities.

One last observation from the overall response of this district is that one can detect more sympathy with insurgents and their "just cause" than was the case in Kandahar region. We could not understand and/or speculate what might have been the reason.

### ***LEAST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The least significant issues in this geographical area included:

- Killing of innocent people
- Arrest and imprisonment of innocent people
- Mistreatment of police
- Demand for health services
- Demand for security check posts and road patrols
- Demand for presence of foreigners
- Demand for killing or arrest of Taliban
- Support for religious scholars and clerics
- Gambling
- Demand for access to information
- Prevalence of war and bombing
- Unavailability of electricity
- Demand for agricultural support
- Child marriage to older people
- Demand for women's rights
- Crimes and theft
- High bride prices
- Shortage of parks and/or picnic areas
- Demand for Americans to leave villages
- Concerns over poverty, wood for winter, bad customs, etc.
- Youth are killed
- Support for Karzai
- Safety and security of the high ways

Because of the nature and the average higher-level of education in this district, each respondent (on average) provided twice as many responses in their response set, when compared to responses from the Kandahar region. Therefore, the data from Muqur district has a huge number of low frequency responses which makes a very good source for additional analysis, speculations and possible further research. Most of the issues in this district are somehow connected to the higher-level of education, closer proximity to Kabul, and rural nature of its economy. A few alarming issues that might require urgent attention are; killing of youth (which was not the case in Kandahar region), prevalence of bombing and other forms of war, more signs of poverty and much greater need for economic assistance.

### ***IRRELEVANT ISSUES:***

The issues that were absent in the responses of people in this geographical area included:

- Demand for cleaning the city
- Conflict over dog fights
- Demand for fruit market

- Lack of motivation amongst youth
- Overall ignorance in the society
- Demand for houses
- Demand for good traffic system

Even though this is as rural district as Zhari, one does not see any demand for fruit markets and/or other agricultural products. This partly could be due to fact that Kabul is near where most products are transported to. Other than that, if you compare the response to those of Kandahar region, you notice that there is no demand for clean city, traffic system, and/or residential houses. This could be, in part, due to that fact that Kandaharis have historically been competing with the progress of Herat city and/or Herat province. In the last decade, Herat City has grown more organized and cleaner than most western provinces of Afghanistan, and therefore, Kandaharis demand lots of things that they perceive people of Herat have.

## **KEY FINDINGS KC 9:**

### ***MOST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The most significant issues in this geographical area included:

- Unavailability of employment opportunity
- Insecurity
- Desire for peace
- Prevalence of corruption in the government
- High demand for ending crime and theft
- Huge demand for fixing electricity
- Shortages of schools and health facilities
- Prevalence of conflict over family, tribal issues, women, and with Taliban
- Desire for strong security forces, particularly NDS
- Ending poverty
- No problem with media

While KC district 9 is part of the city of Kandahar just as district 6, 7, and 8, in reality this is not a natural urban area as is the rest of the city. District 9 is a collection of families from rural districts of Kandahar province who have escaped bombings and have taken refuge in the city's outskirts. Part of the reason their responses do not come close to those of the residents of other city districts is because it is inherently a very different place. Even though security and employment are at the top of their needs like any other part of the South, they have their own unique issues such as demand for ending poverty, demand for increased presence of NDS, and higher demand for ending crime and theft. These additional characteristics suggest that the quality of order and government presence in this part of the city is much lower than in other parts of the city. This logically could also mean lower legitimacy and outreach of the government to these people, and more space for insurgents to mobilize sympathizers from these families. During another study we conducted in this district in 2010, there was no appreciation of any government and/or municipal services in their area. Based on that study we submitted to another USAID contractor, they improve the quality and number of municipal services in this area during the years of 2011 and 2012. It is very interesting that this time in our study we have unintentionally captured lots of change in attitude of local residents towards government services. A number of respondents have appreciated the quality of municipal services they have received from the government. This suggests that people are appreciating when they see a difference in their daily life.

### ***LEAST SIGNIFICANT ISSUES:***

The least significant issues in this geographical area included:

- Appreciation for municipality cleaning and keeping green the city
- Historical places are protected
- Improving traffic system

- Bad treatment of police
- Ending drugs
- Prevalence of war and bombing
- Demand for clean city, building more hospitals and health services
- Demand for roads and factories
- Demand for houses
- Demand for picnic areas
- Demand for women's rights
- Control of prices
- Conflict over language, land, religious issues

The most interesting low frequency issues in this area is bad treatment by police which is probably because there are a number of raids and searches in this part of the city by the Afghan security forces, and each time they do conduct a search they also capture a number of suspects. Dissatisfaction over this is likely because these families are still connected to their relatives and friends in the villages who are associated or rely on insurgent groups and they are, by virtue of cultural norms, obliged to provide them support. Therefore, the security forces likely do not treat these people as nicely as they do in some other parts of the city.

#### ***IRRELEVANT ISSUES:***

The issues that were absent in the responses of people in this geographical area included:

- Killing of innocent people
- Arrest and imprisonment of innocent people
- Demand for building dams and water canals
- Demand for agricultural inputs/support
- Demand for presence of foreigners
- Demand for killing or arrest of Taliban
- Considering NGOs as a major actor in the society
- Demand for local police
- Conflict over animal fight

Most of the missing issues in this district are kind of obvious. You do not expect people in this part of the city to demand anything related to agricultural economy, and/or other things that naturally belong to the rural life. However, it is surprising that they are not complaining about killing of innocent people, which in away, could suggest more targeted and softer military operations than what happens in rural communities.

#### **PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Given the vast literature of sociology and economy, a few important underlying variables might play a major role in the overall context of instability in southern provinces of Afghanistan, relevant to CCI. While it is not within the scope of this study to assess causality, we will suggest



some thoughts that might be useful for programming that could affect the level of resiliency and cohesiveness of communities (as understood by communities), particularly when it comes to the younger generation of southern provinces. As you observe in data, the most fundamental issues that communities relate to every aspect of their life are, a) security (some time they refer to it as peace, and some time as unity) and, b) employment. While both security and employment are critical, it is interesting and common that people consider them as a pre-requisite to every aspect of their life. AIR understand that neither of these are completely within the remit of CCI, but the low frequency answers contain very important hints that might explain why people think both security and employment are so important, and suggest programming that are within CCI's remit.

It appears that the loss of self-efficacy, self-esteem, and hopefulness are probably the common denominators of both insecurity and unemployment. If our guess is true (and we strongly recommend that CCI further study and validate these assumptions), then it might make more sense to deal with these underlying factors.

The following ideas might be a good start:

- Establish venues for young boys and girls to do something even if it is not necessarily a source of income generation. For example, sports clubs could be the best venue that can keep young boys busy and yet allowing them to compete and generate self-esteem for themselves. Similarly, sewing training centers can easily allow girls to get out of the houses and become part of the society, while also learning a productive skill that has good market in the Afghan society. A ground of young Afghans from civil society have created a large network of sport teams and sports clubs around the country and are working with many international organizations who are interested in using sport as a means to many different ends. A number of Afghan women's NGOs have been in the business of teaching women skills such as sewing and embroidery. We would be more than happy to further investigate and get CCI some contacts if the idea were of any interest to you.
- While these venues provide a good reason to engage, it will also allow these boys and girls to move around in their communities which in turn allows them interact even if tangentially. The lack interaction among young generation in southern communities is the source of many psychological and self-esteem problems.
- Work with micro finance organization such as MISFA and BARAC to provide small loans to young boys who are desperately trying to find money to get married. Because the young generation do not have the resources, and because of the dowry custom of Pashtun communities several things happen that the respondents to this study have clearly outlined in their responses:
  - i. Boys are forced to either emigrate to neighboring countries to find money (especially when the unemployment is at its peak), come back, and marry someone they love.
  - ii. Girls are forced to get married with old people because they have established life and can afford the price.

- iii. In turn a failure in early life, forces most young boys to become violent and take revenge which in many cases require a gun and some power, which then naturally forces them to move towards the insurgents. There is also this additional incentive to listen to some rhetoric such as go and fight for Islam and if you are dead then you get meet many virgins in paradise.
  - iv. When young girls marry old people (with force form their families) a very troublesome live starts in every family. Girls run away and once caught are brutally punished. Some time they burn themselves because they can't afford the loss of their dreams. Usually they manage to live with it, but their life is full of conflict and disagreement. That is probably the number one reason why the data suggests huge number of family conflict in every community we carried out the study.
- Work with some other NGOs to create small business opportunities and training for young boys and girls as those venues also allow them not only to learn something and get busy, it also allows them to make some money down the road and face the reality of rich older men who want to marry all the young girls.

Points we have suggested in the above bullet points are backed by the analysis of data presented in the chapters ahead.

## HOW TO READ THE CHARTS:

Before you start reading the charts in the next few chapters, please note the following hints as it might help you get the most of the data:

- Please look at low frequencies and think of what is not mentioned in response to each question as it usually provides more in dept information than just looking at the high frequencies in each graph.
- It's also important to remember that there are hundreds of additional responses to each question that were not included in these charts because of low frequency of repetition and/or due to space shortages. Some of those responses (you to see the raw data to review them) are much more useful for programming purposes. It CCI wanted to do a third stage analysis, most of those low frequency responses could be a great place to start.

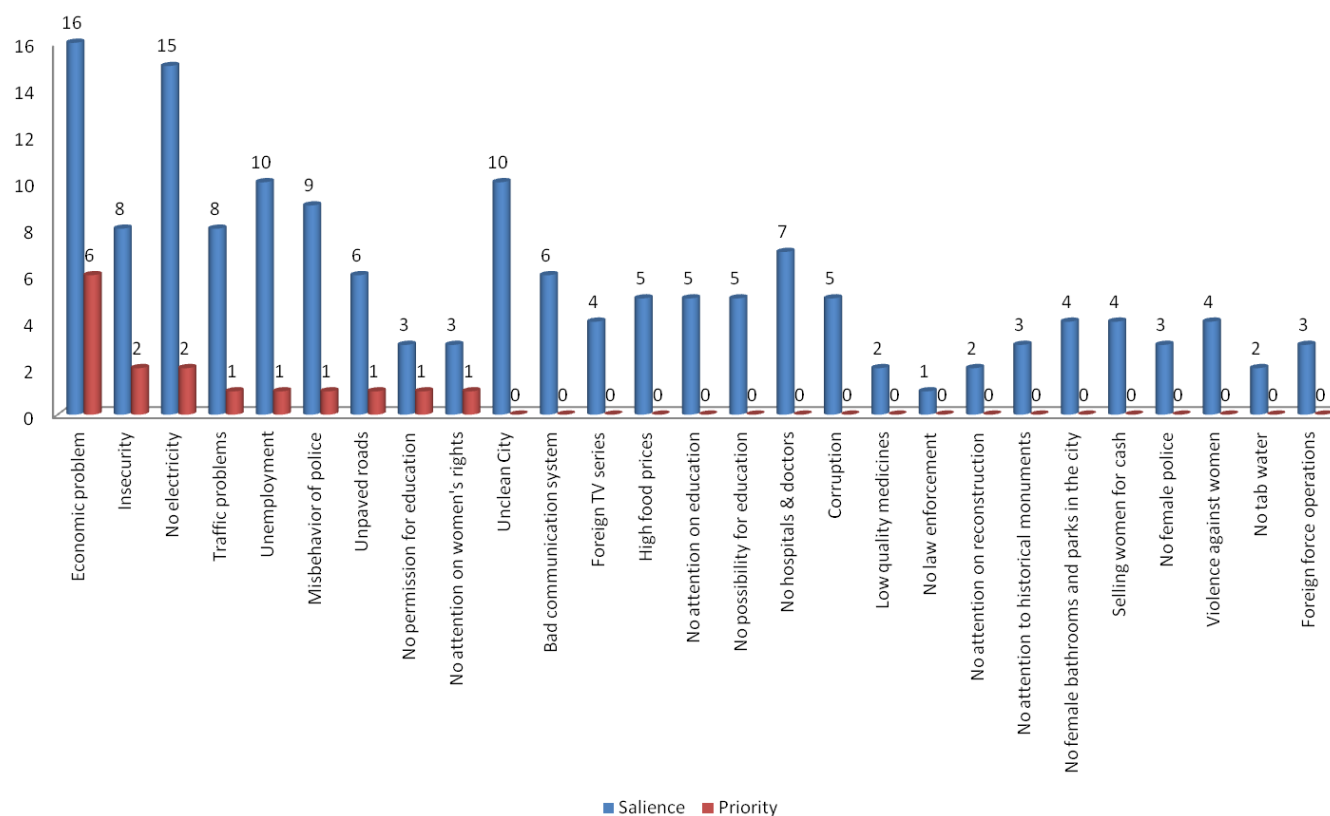
The terms and phrases presented in each chart are the original terms and phrases that each respondent had used in their statements while responding to our interviewers. To keep consistency and neutrality, we have not standardized their words and phrases because that could introduce bias by the researcher. Therefore, if you see words such as "Bribery" and "Corruption" both existing there (instead of being consolidated into one singular term, it is because the respondents have literally used two different terms and we kept them the same way. If you want you can run another round of analysis by collapsing a number similar terms into one term that is more relevant to CCI's area of interest and/or objectives



## QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS – PHASE I

### KC 6, 7, 8:

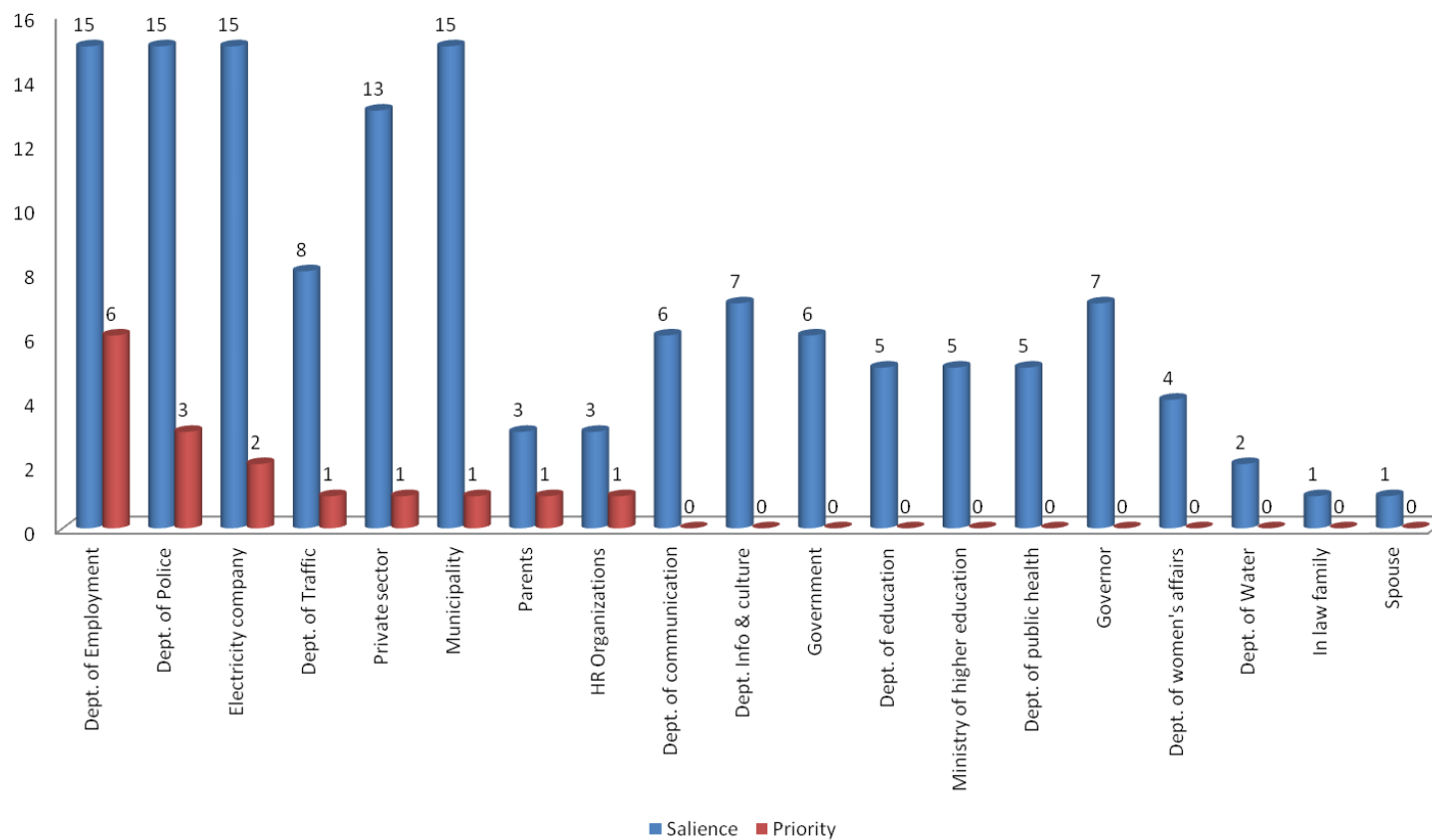
Question – 1: What are the most daunting issues the people of your district/city are struggling with on daily basis?



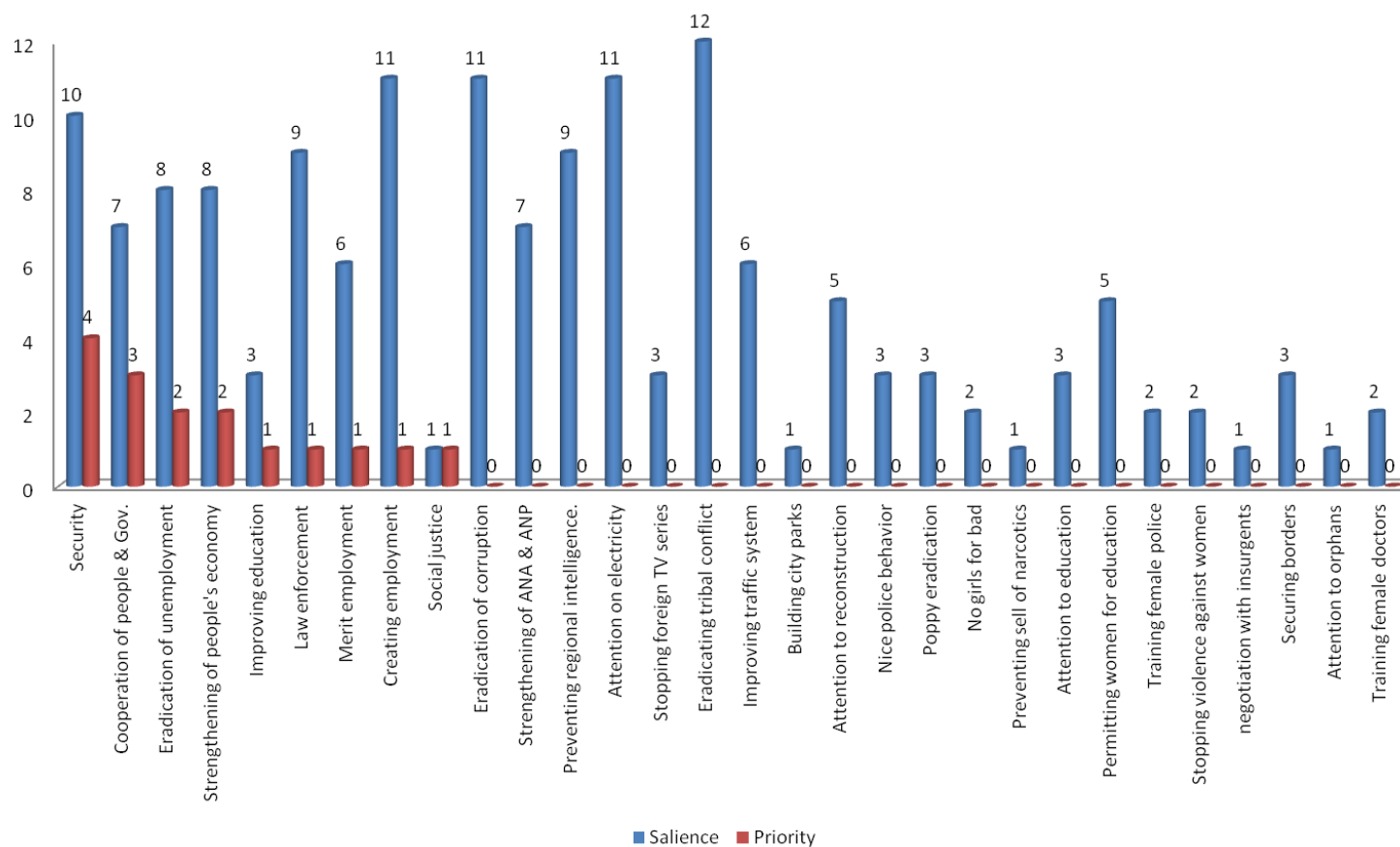
Note: Salience means the term and/or phrasing in the above chart was included in the overall set of responses of the respondent.

Priority means the term and/or phrasing in the above chart was the first choice amongst all other responses.

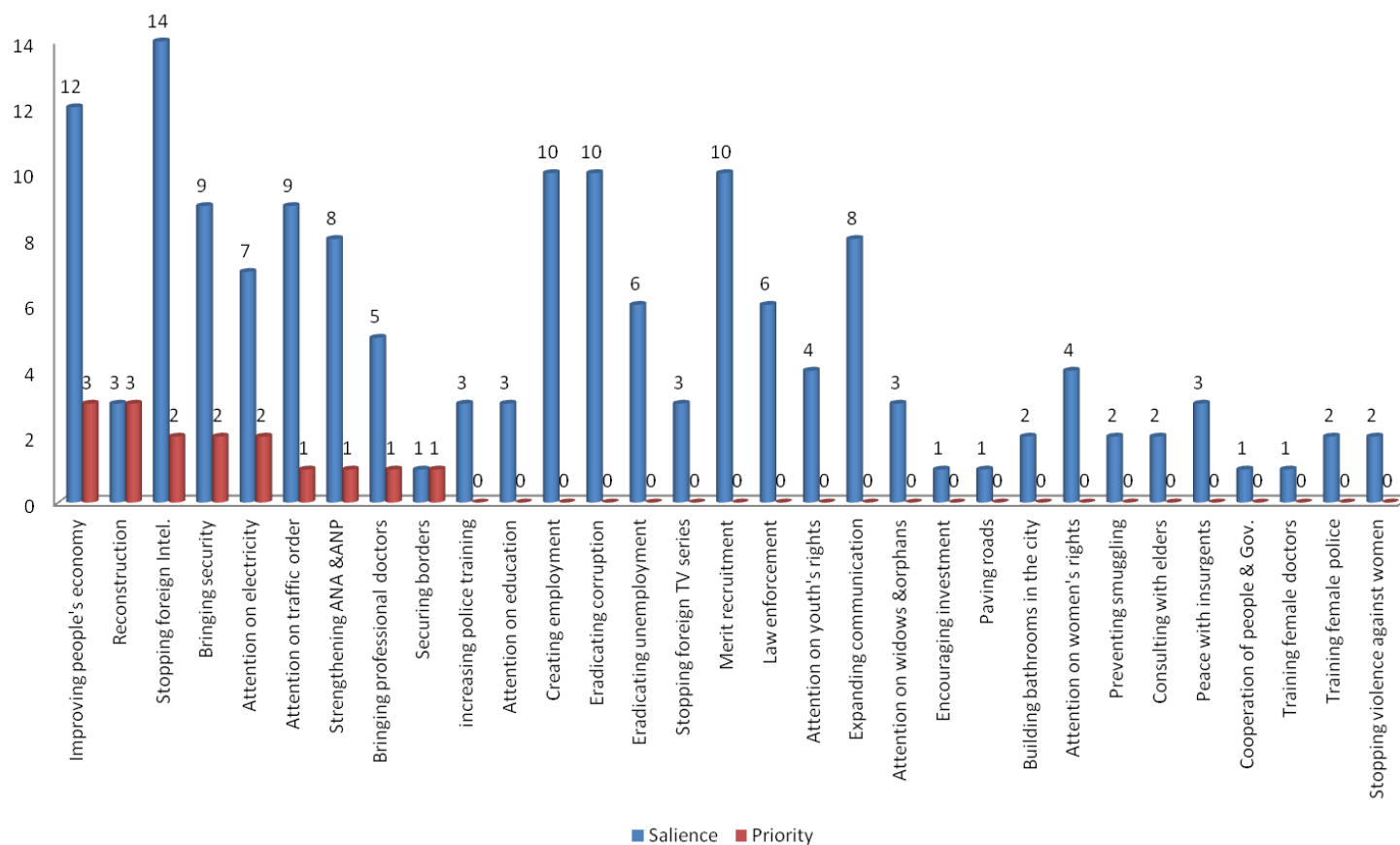
Question – 2: Who do you think can best help you cope with the problems you mentioned above?



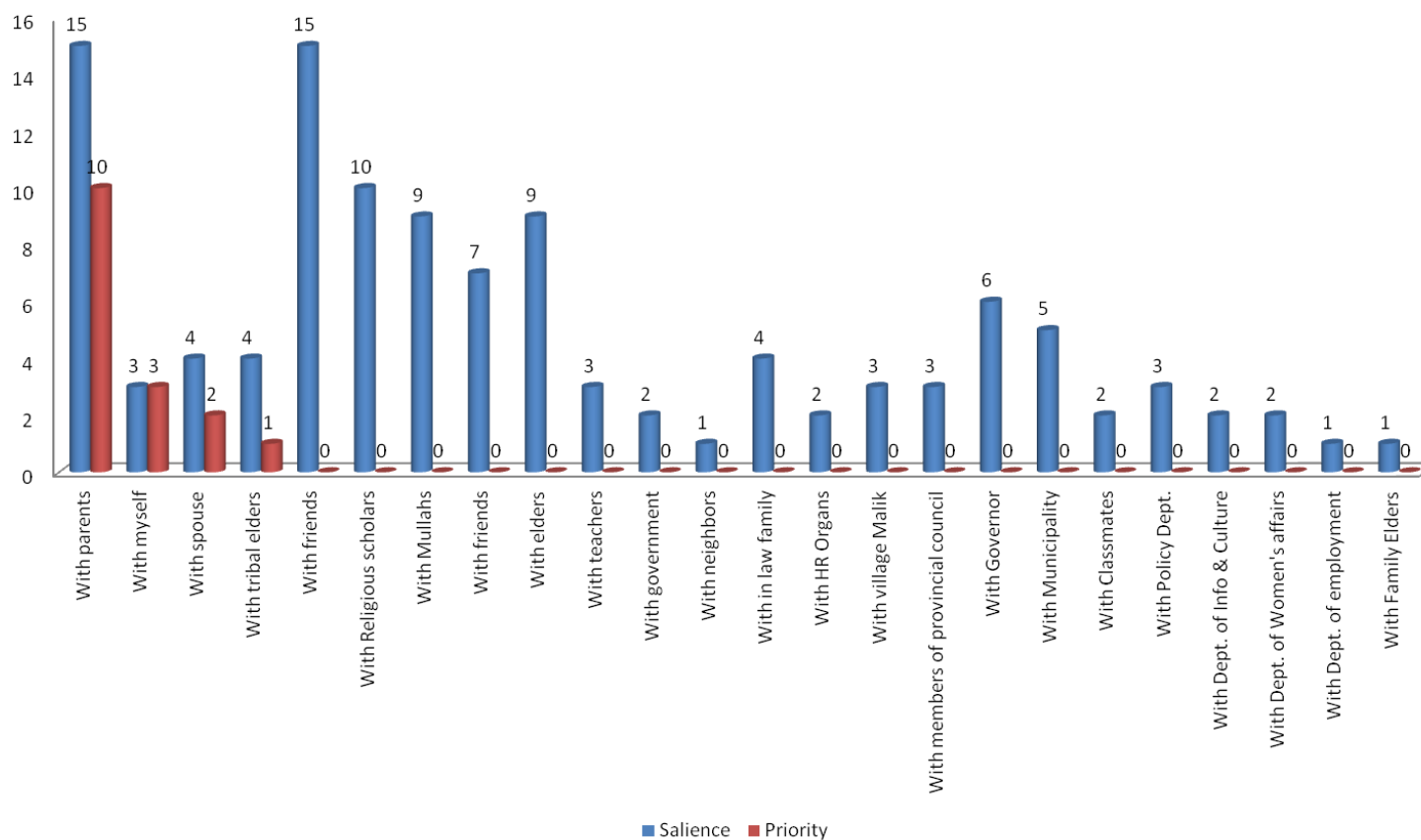
Question – 3: What do you need to see in Afghanistan (in your district) before you say, Oh, now stability has come for sure?



Question – 4: What do you think your community should possess before it gets strong enough to cope with the challenges of near future?



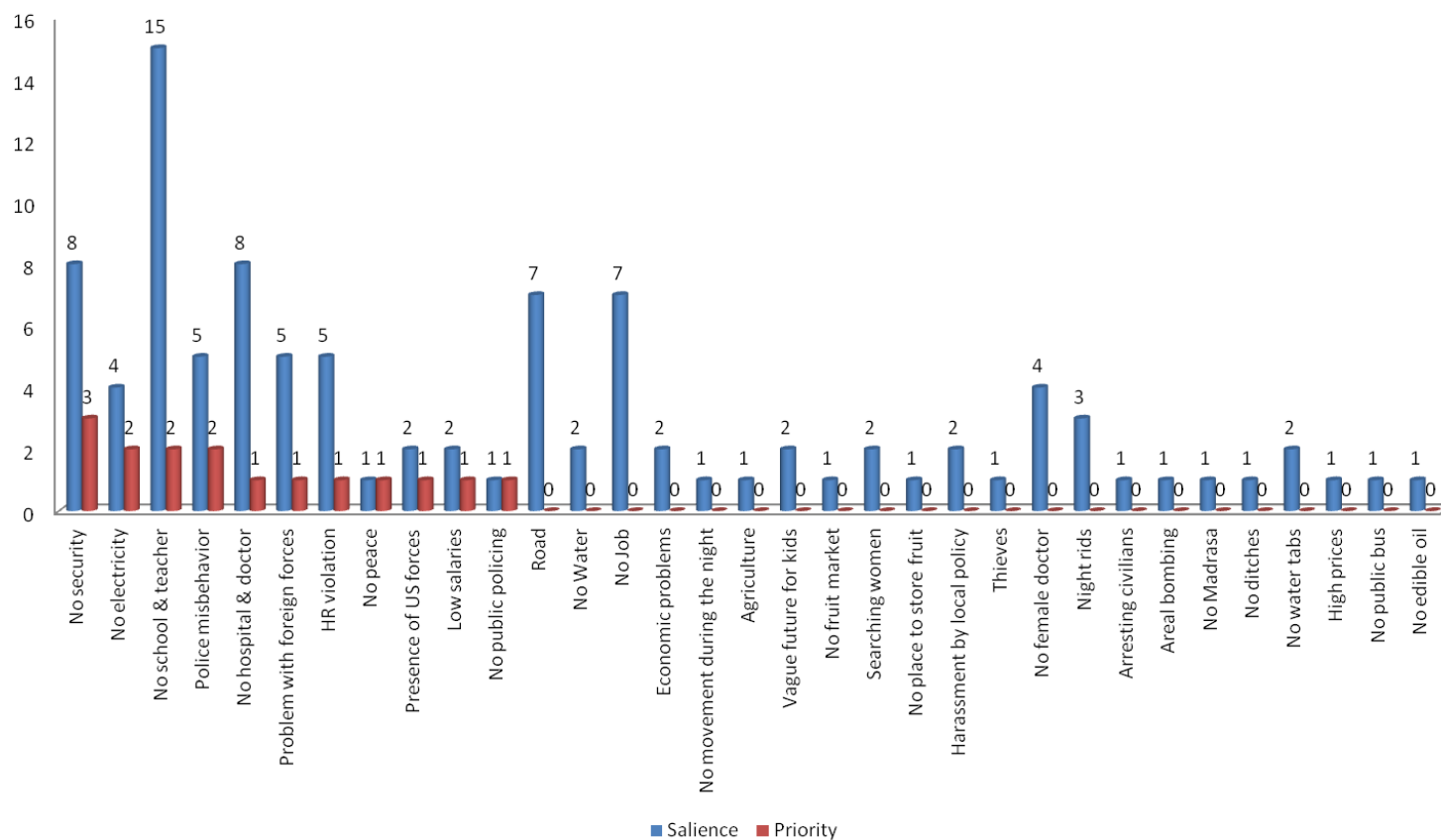
Question – 5: Whom do you consult or seek information from when you face a major problem in your life?



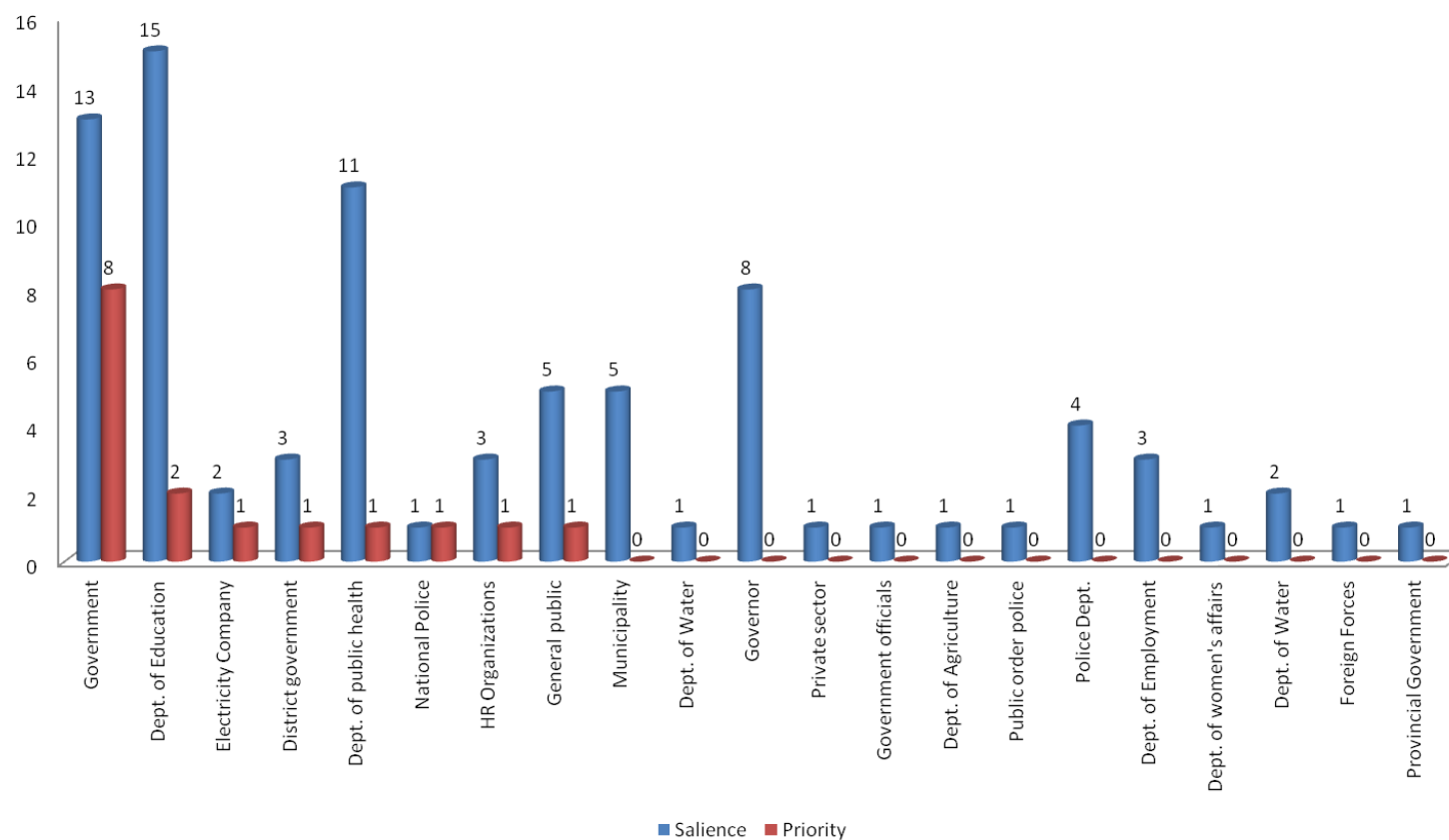


## Zhari District:

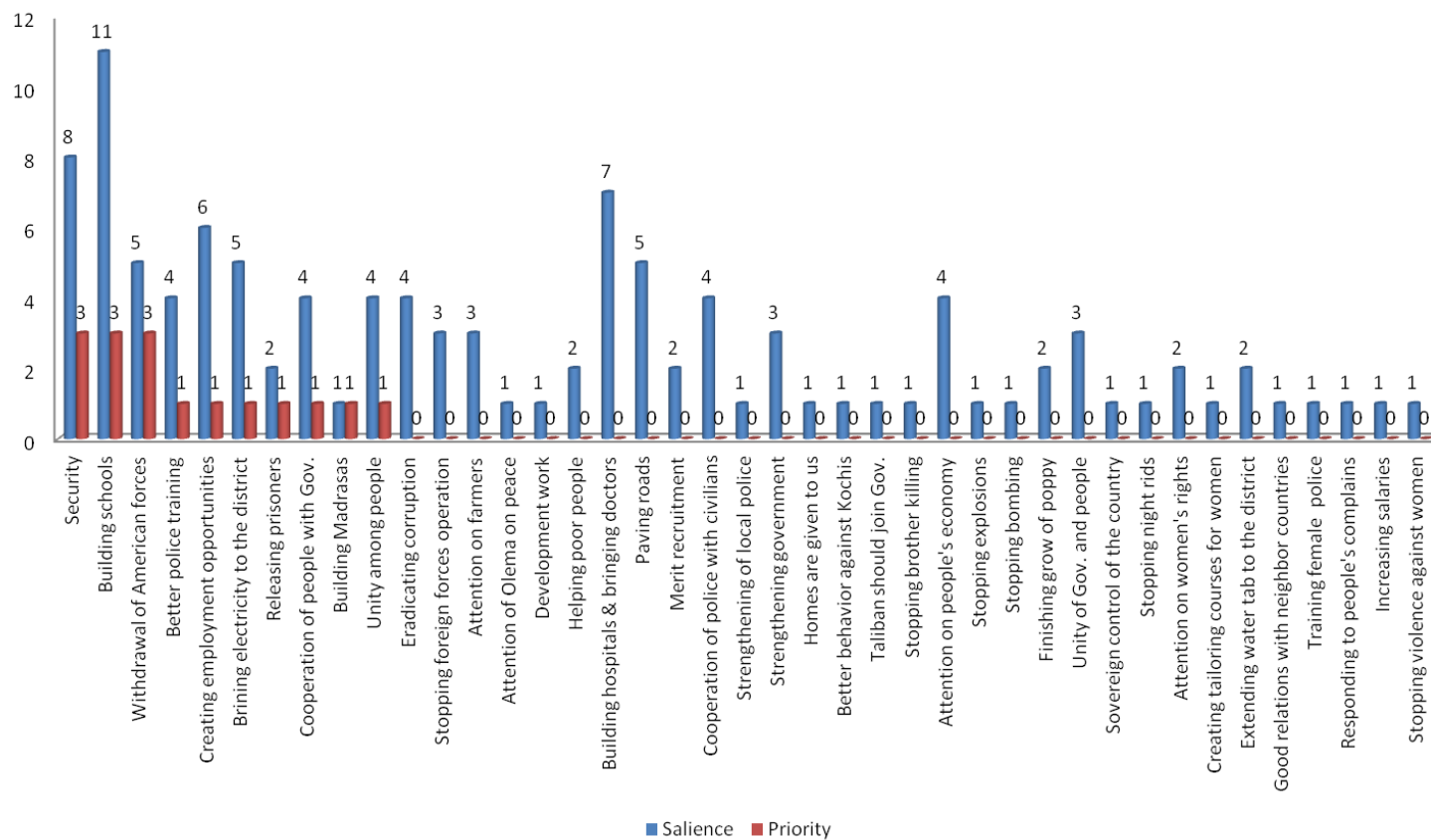
Question – 1: What are the most daunting issues the people of your district/city are struggling with on daily basis?



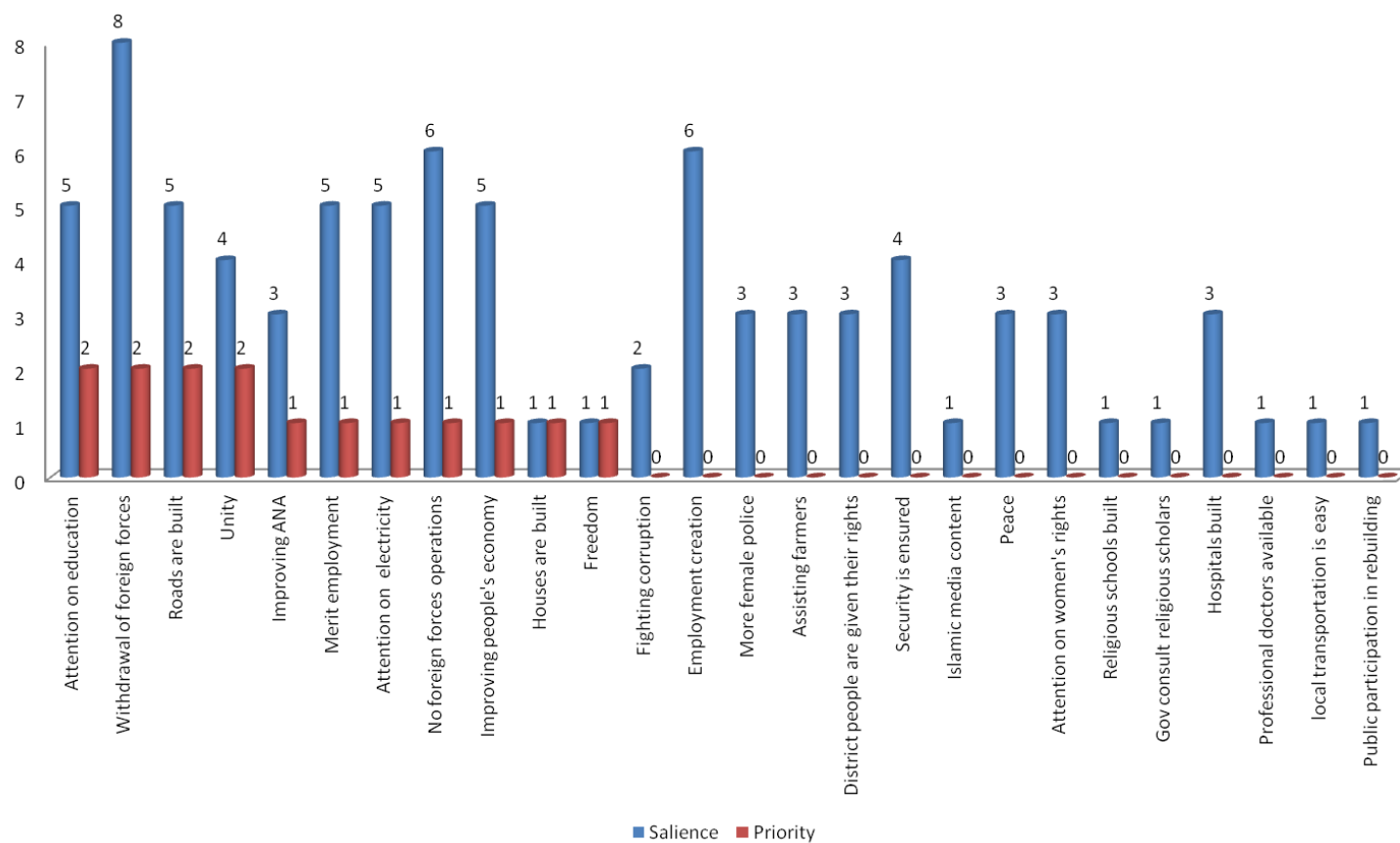
Question – 2: Who do you think can best help you cope with the problems you mentioned above?



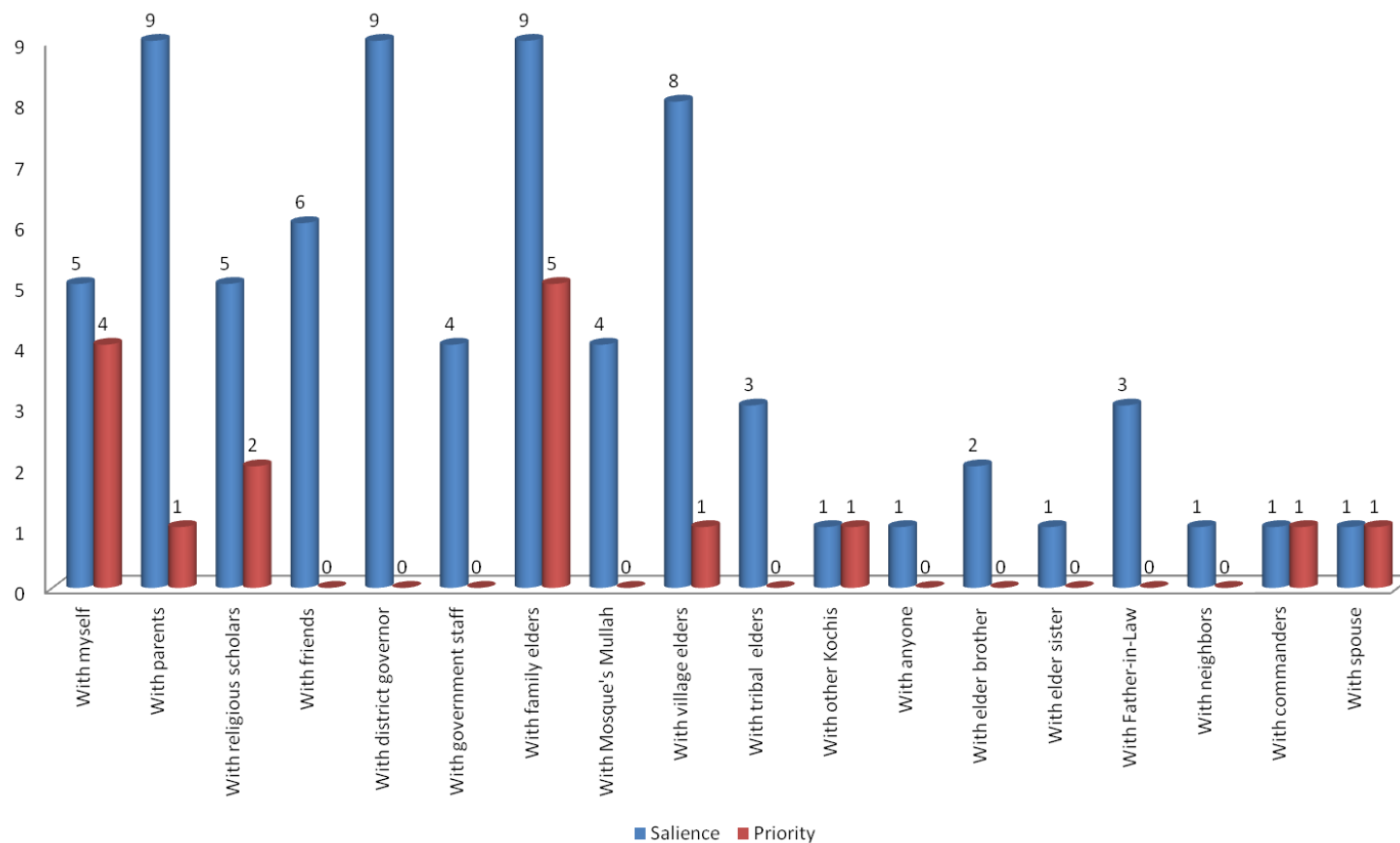
Question – 3: What do you need to see in Afghanistan (in your district) before you say, Oh, now stability has come for sure?



Question – 4: What do you think your community should possess before it gets strong enough to cope with the challenges of near future?

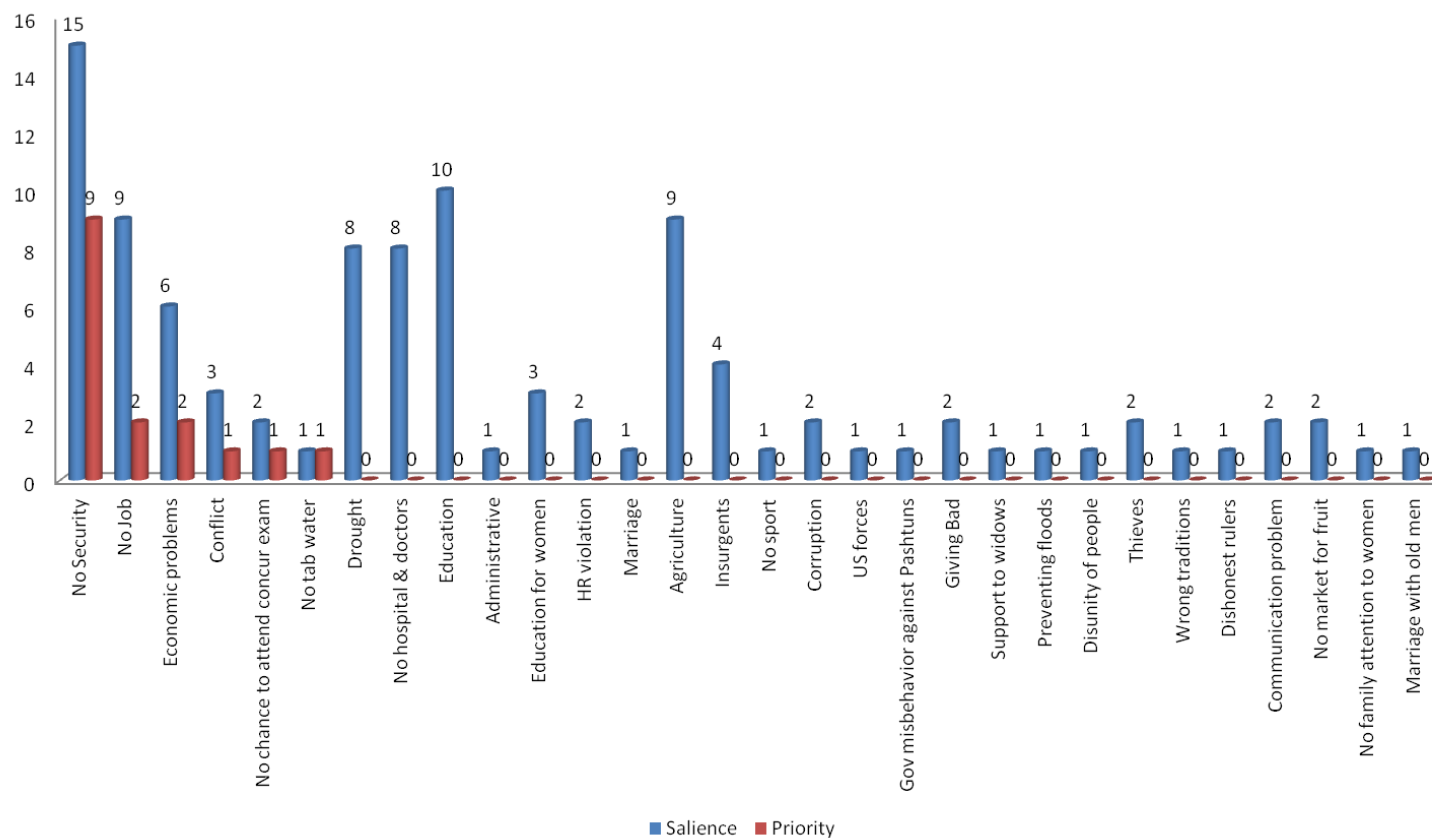


Question – 5: Whom do you consult or seek information from when you face a major problem in your life?

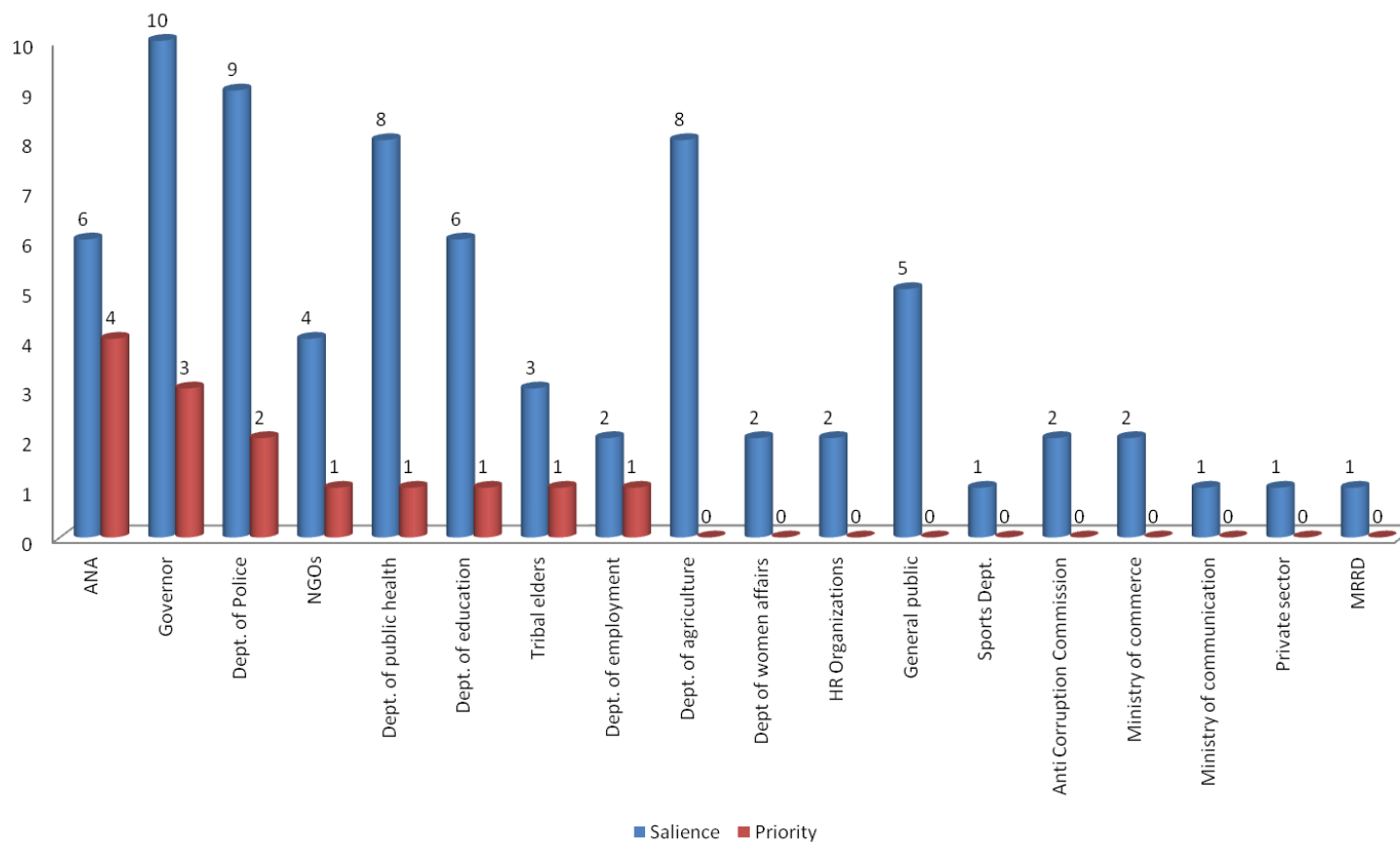


### Muqur District:

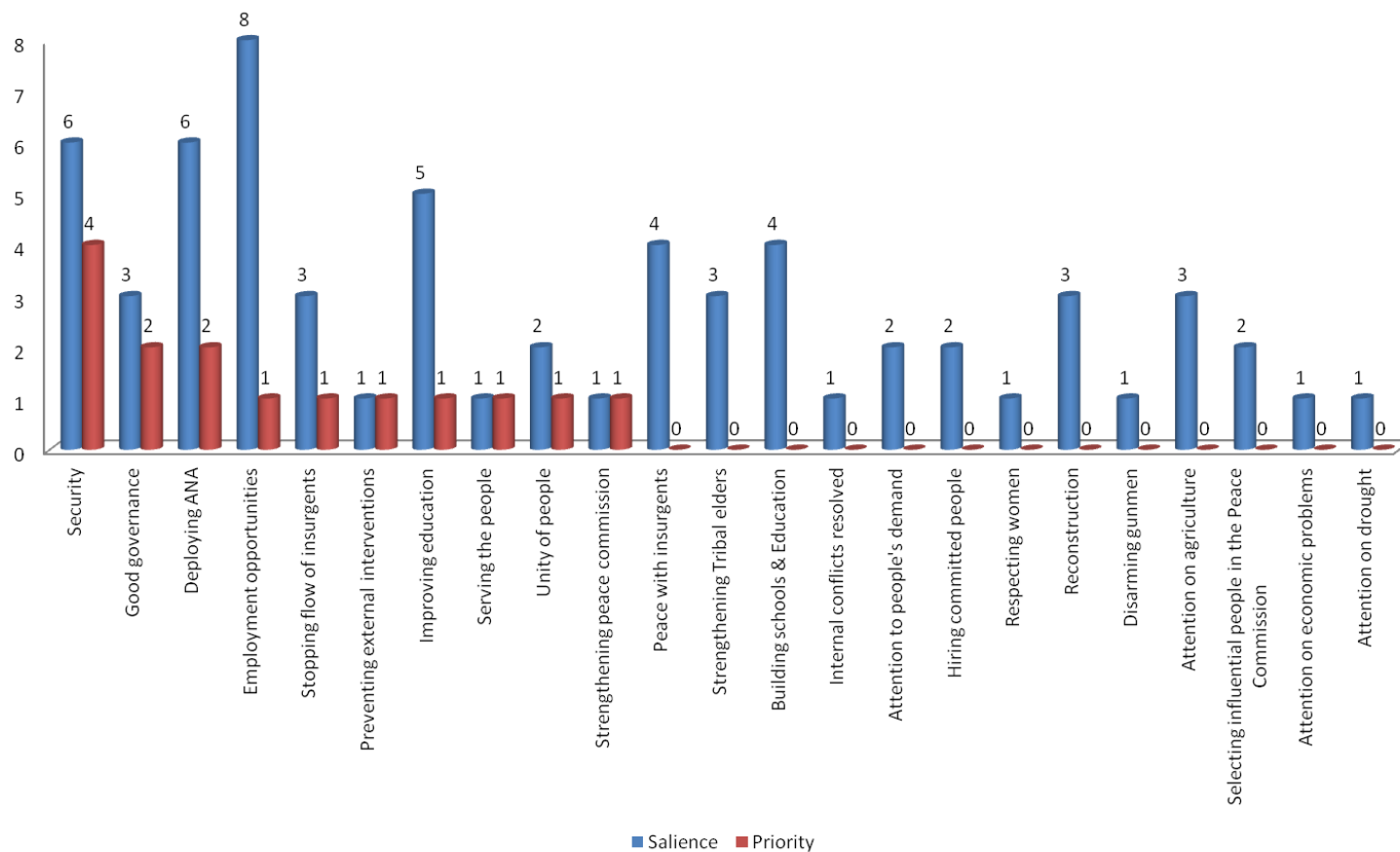
Question – 1: What are the most daunting issues the people of your district/city are struggling with on daily basis?



Question – 2: Who do you think can best help you cope with the problems you mentioned above?

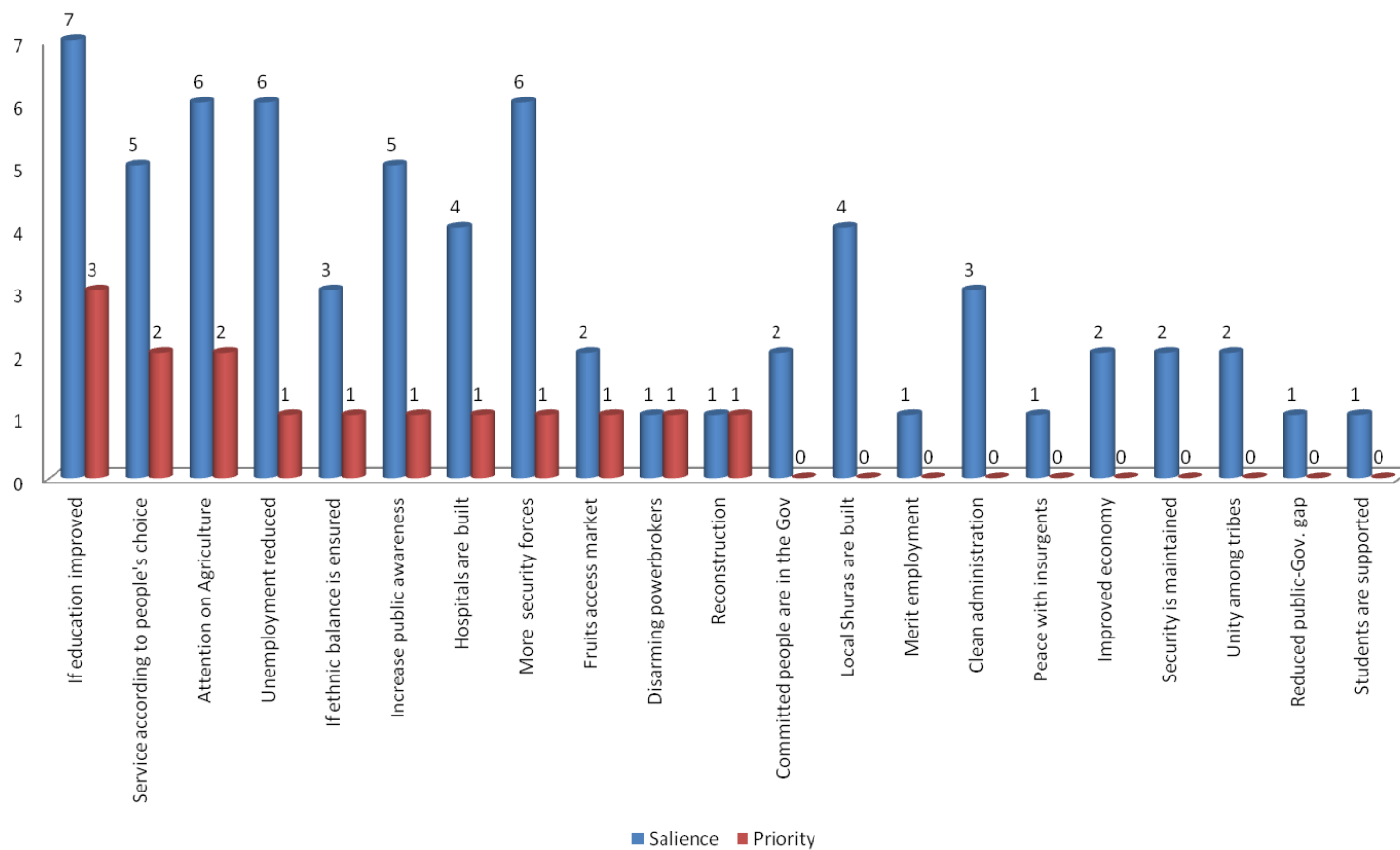


Question – 3: What do you need to see in Afghanistan (in your district) before you say, Oh, now stability has come for sure?

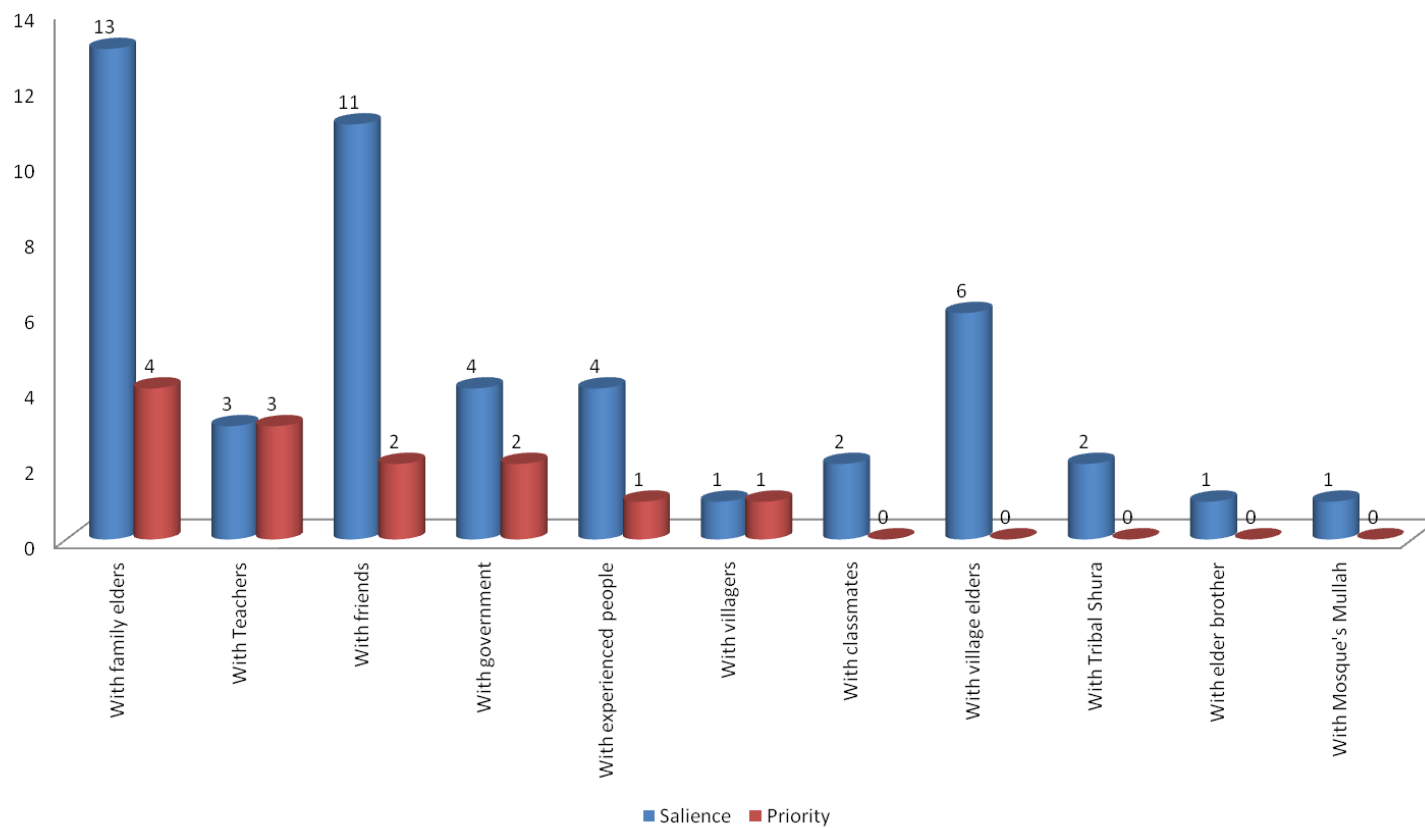




Question – 4: What do you think your community should possess before it gets strong enough to cope with the challenges of near future?

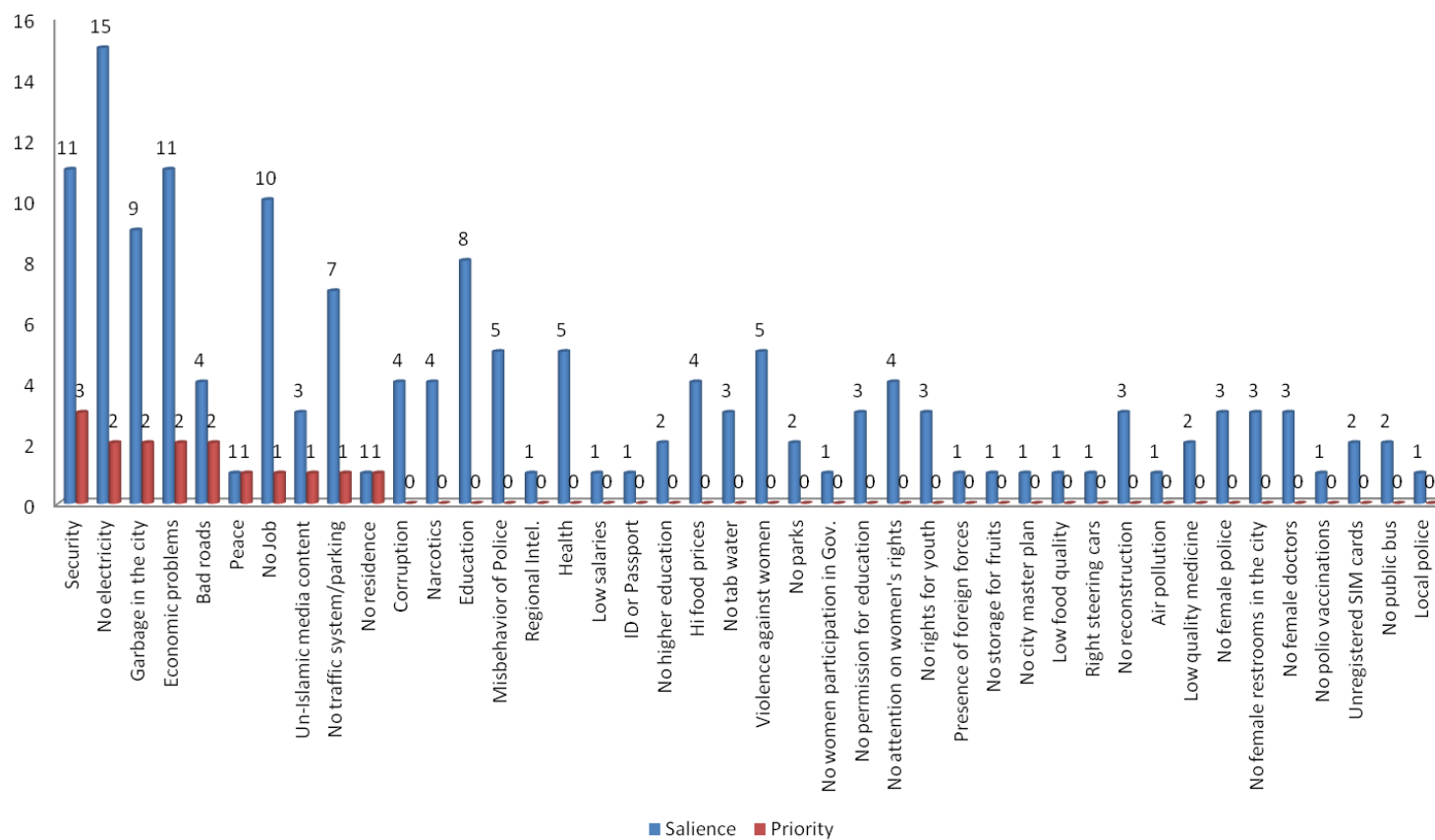


Question – 5: Whom do you consult or seek information from when you face a major problem in your life?

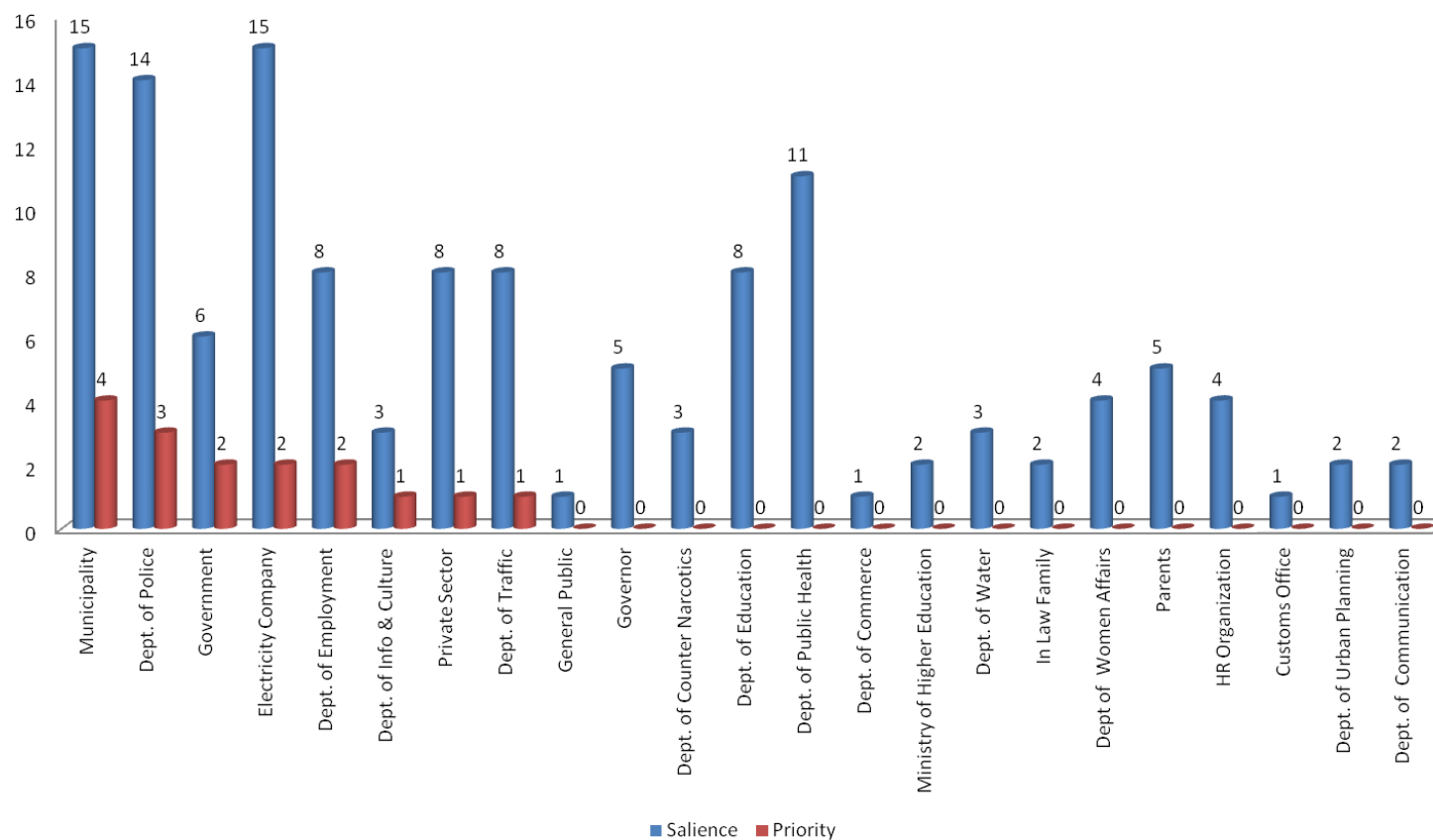


## KC 9:

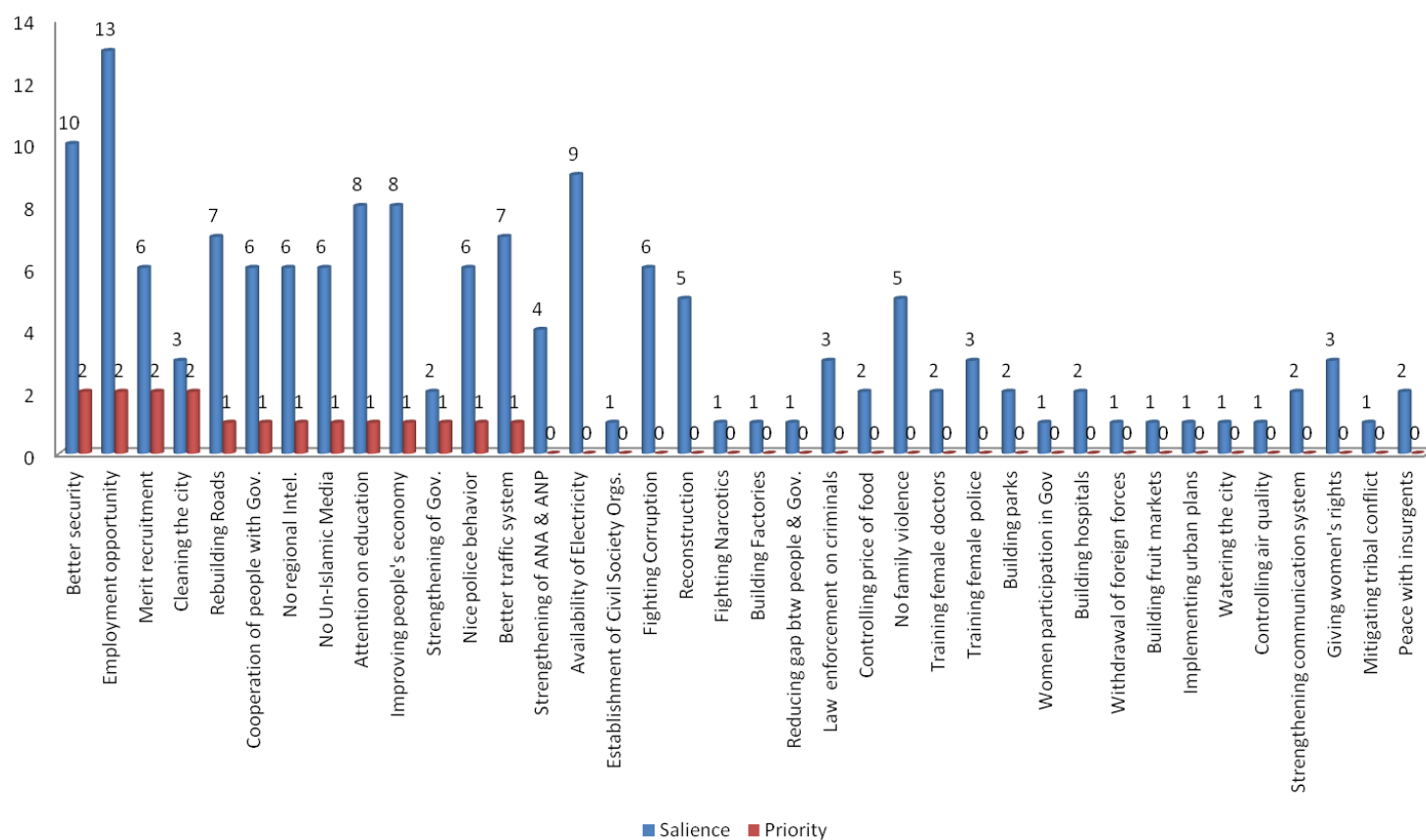
Question – 1: What are the most daunting issues the people of your district/city are struggling with on daily basis?



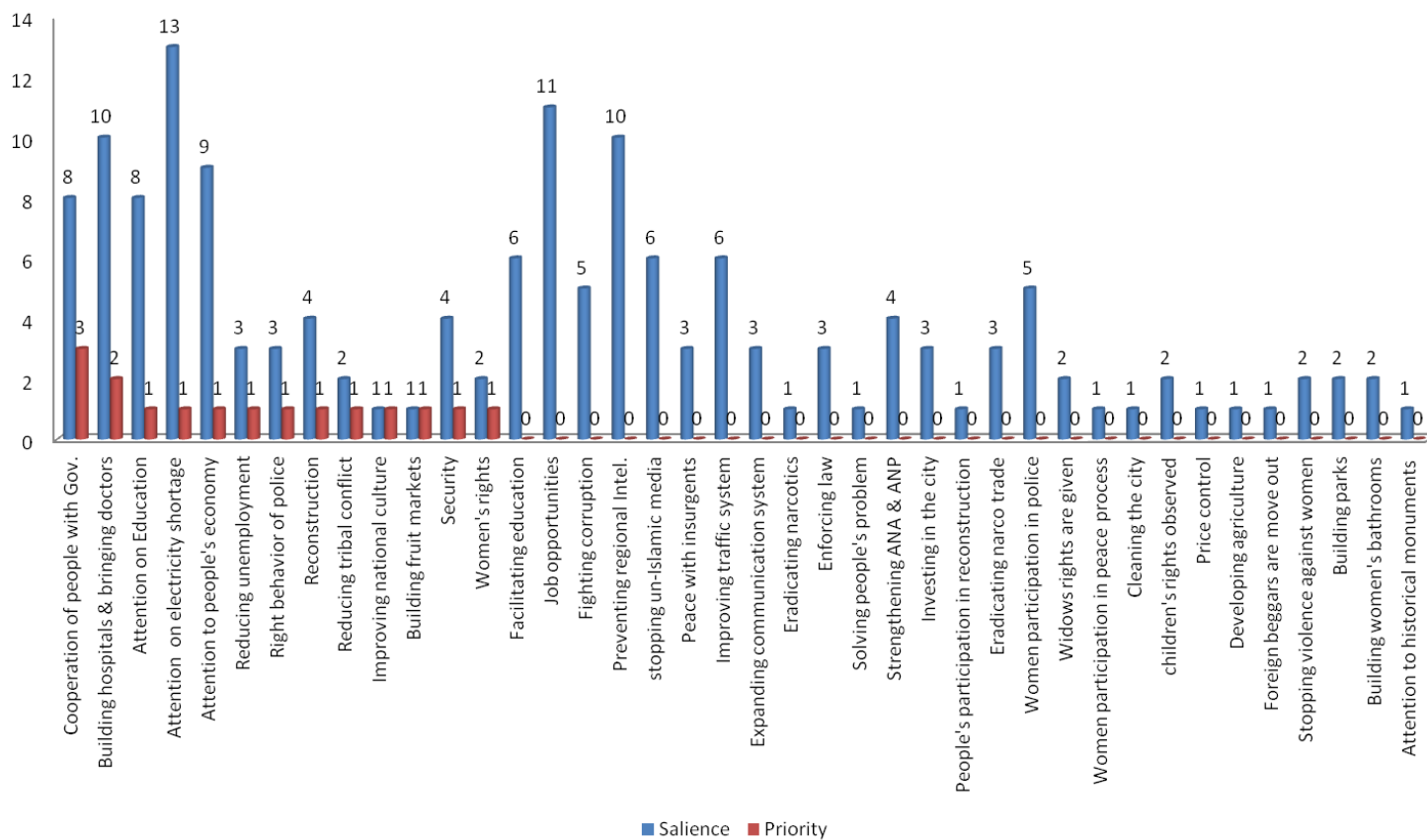
Question – 2: Who do you think can best help you cope with the problems you mentioned above?



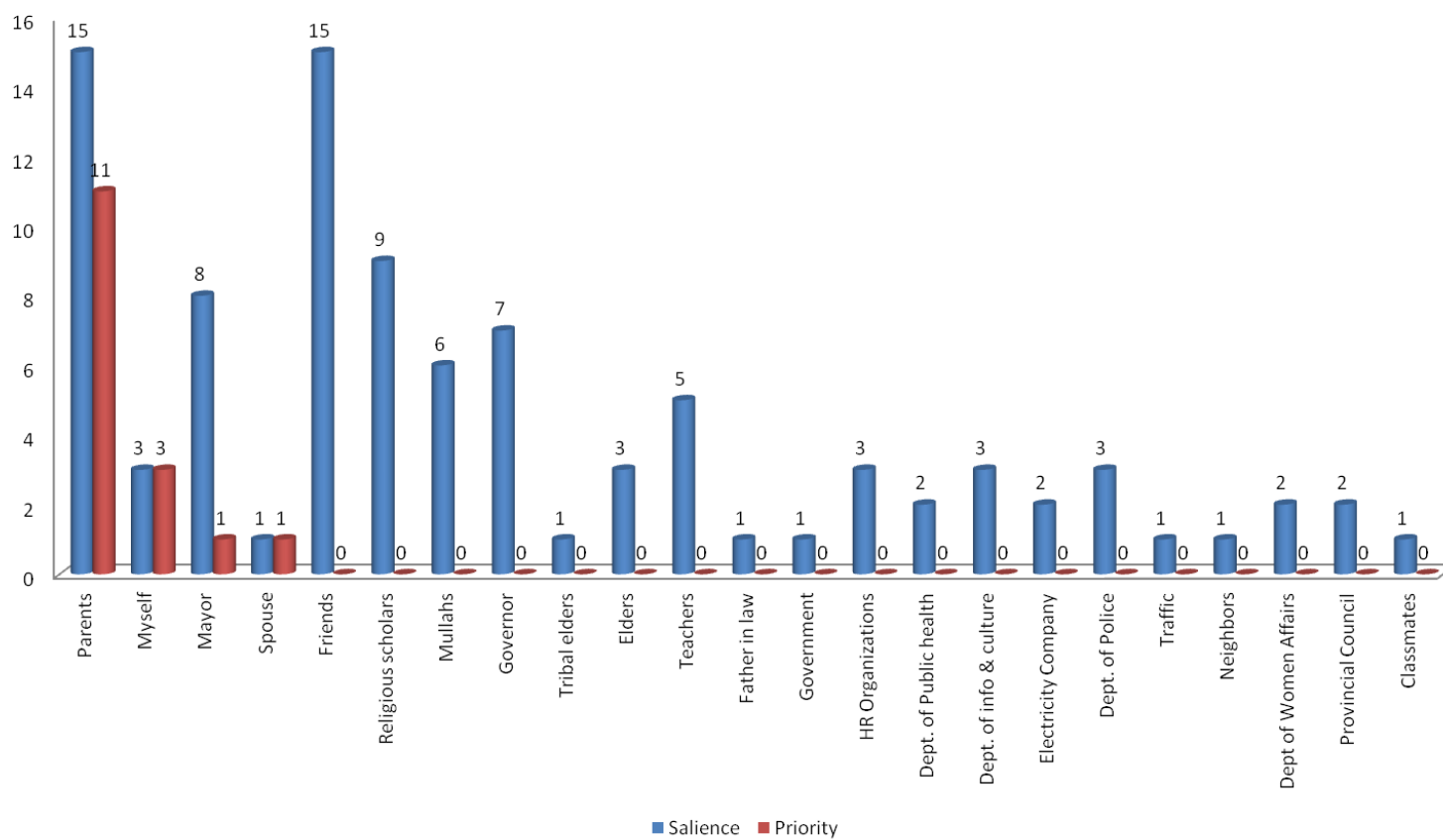
Question – 3: What do you need to see in Afghanistan (in your district) before you say, Oh, now stability has come for sure?



Question – 4: What do you think your community should possess before it gets strong enough to cope with the challenges of near future?



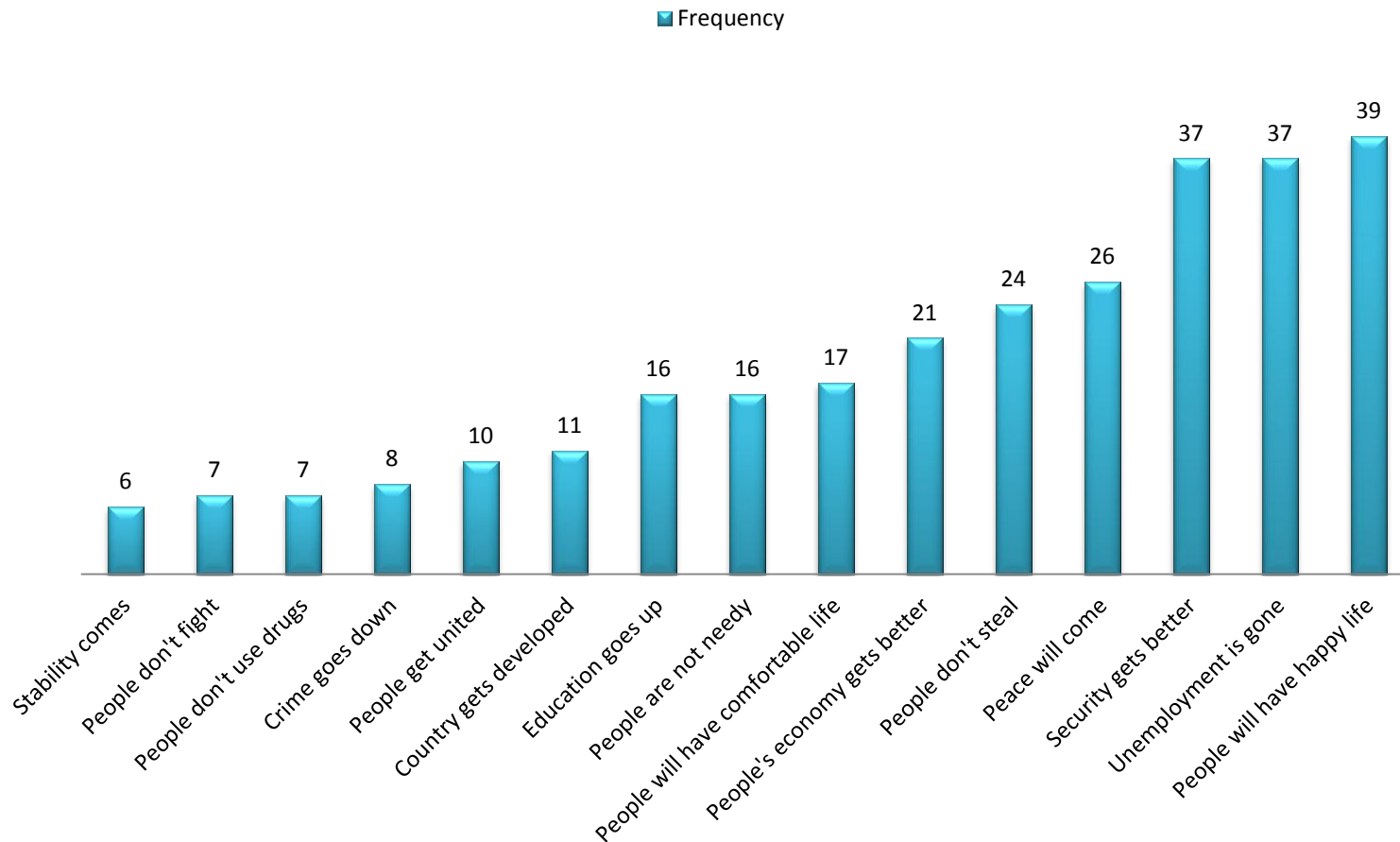
Question – 5: Whom do you consult or seek information from when you face a major problem in your life?



## QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS – PHASE II

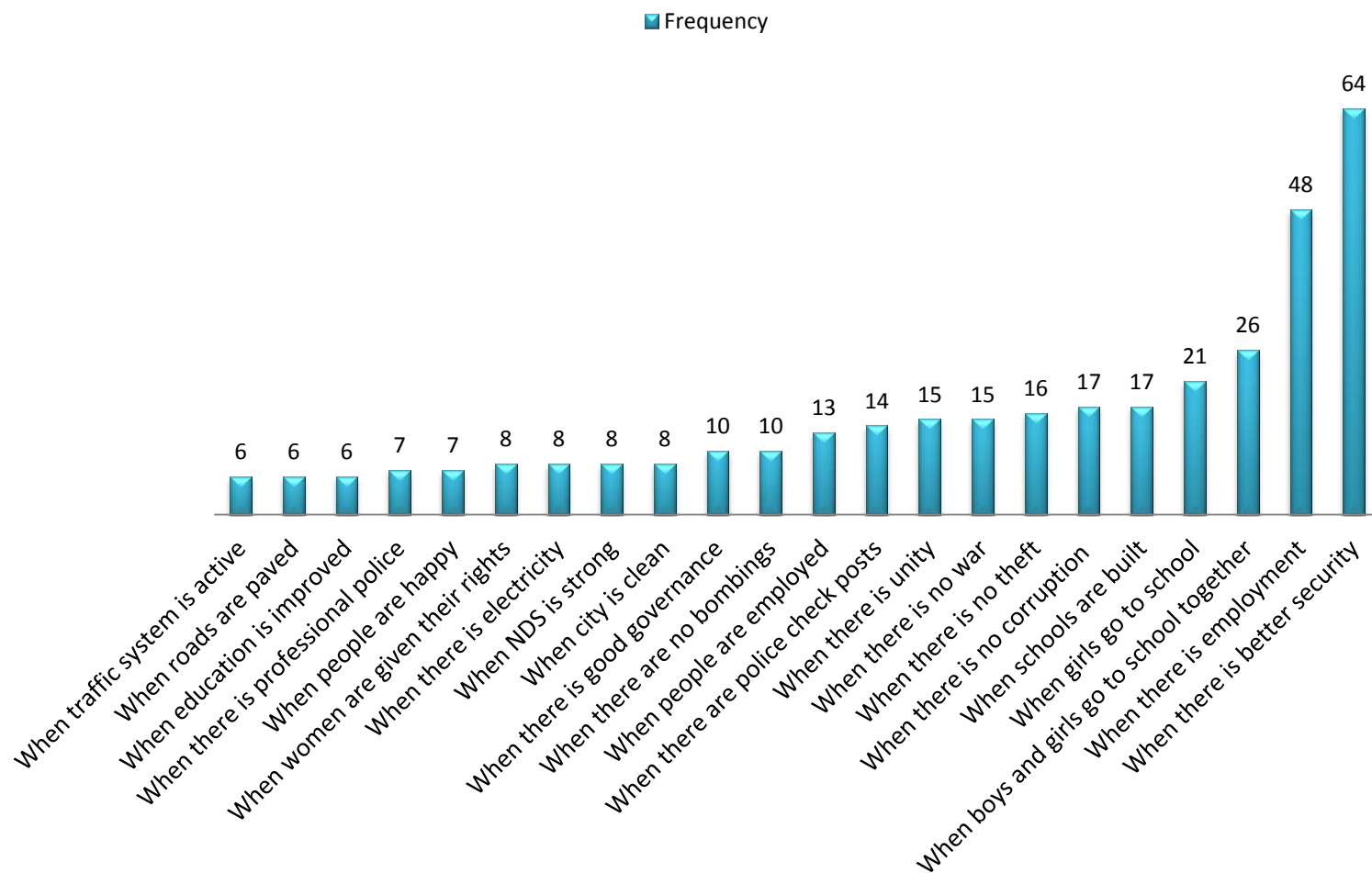
### KC 6, 7, 8 – Youth:

Question – 1: How does availability of jobs and other economic opportunities increase your community's strength against future challenges? (This question was asked in a causal way like what happens when jobs are available? Then what happens? Then...???)

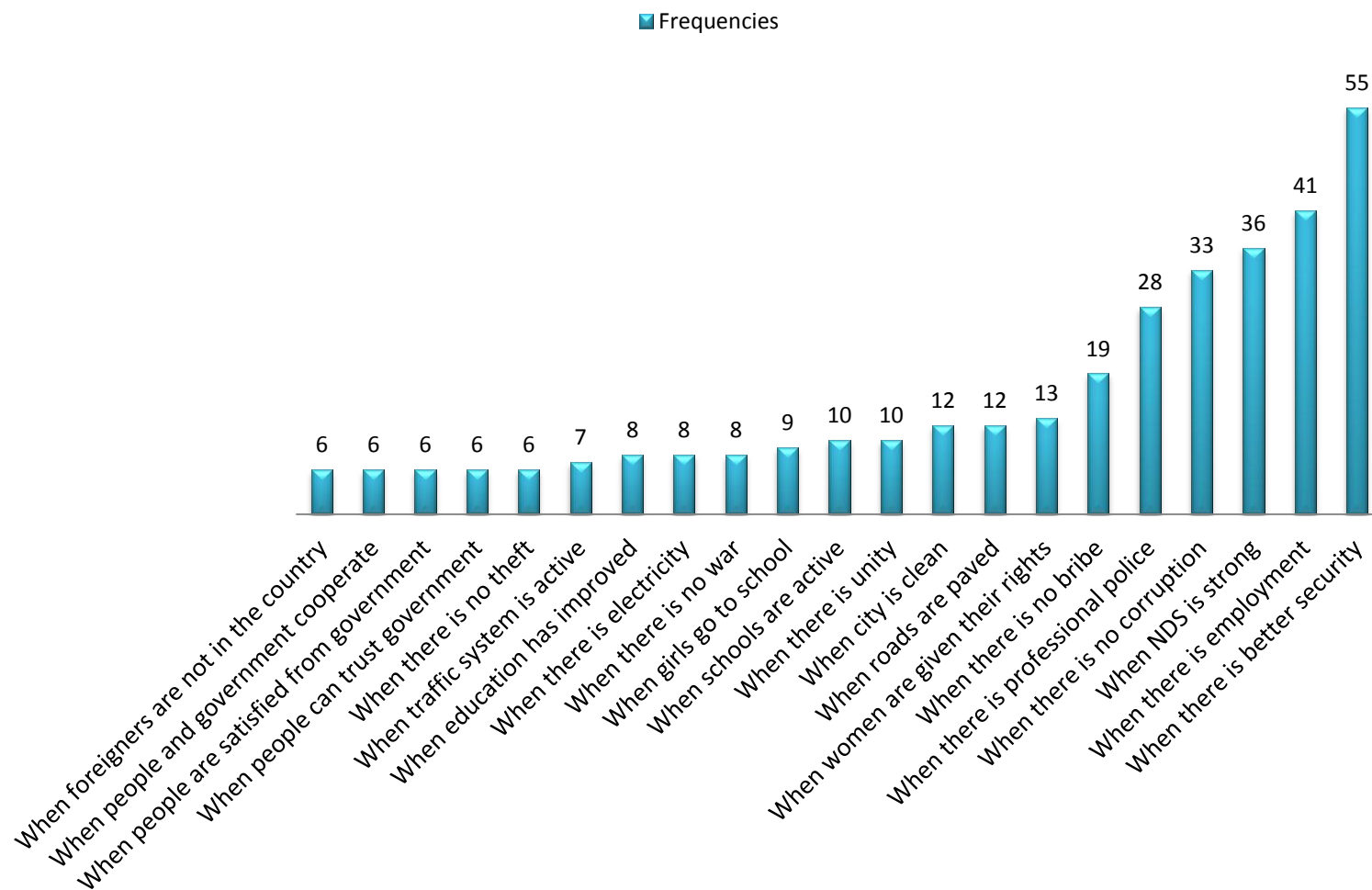




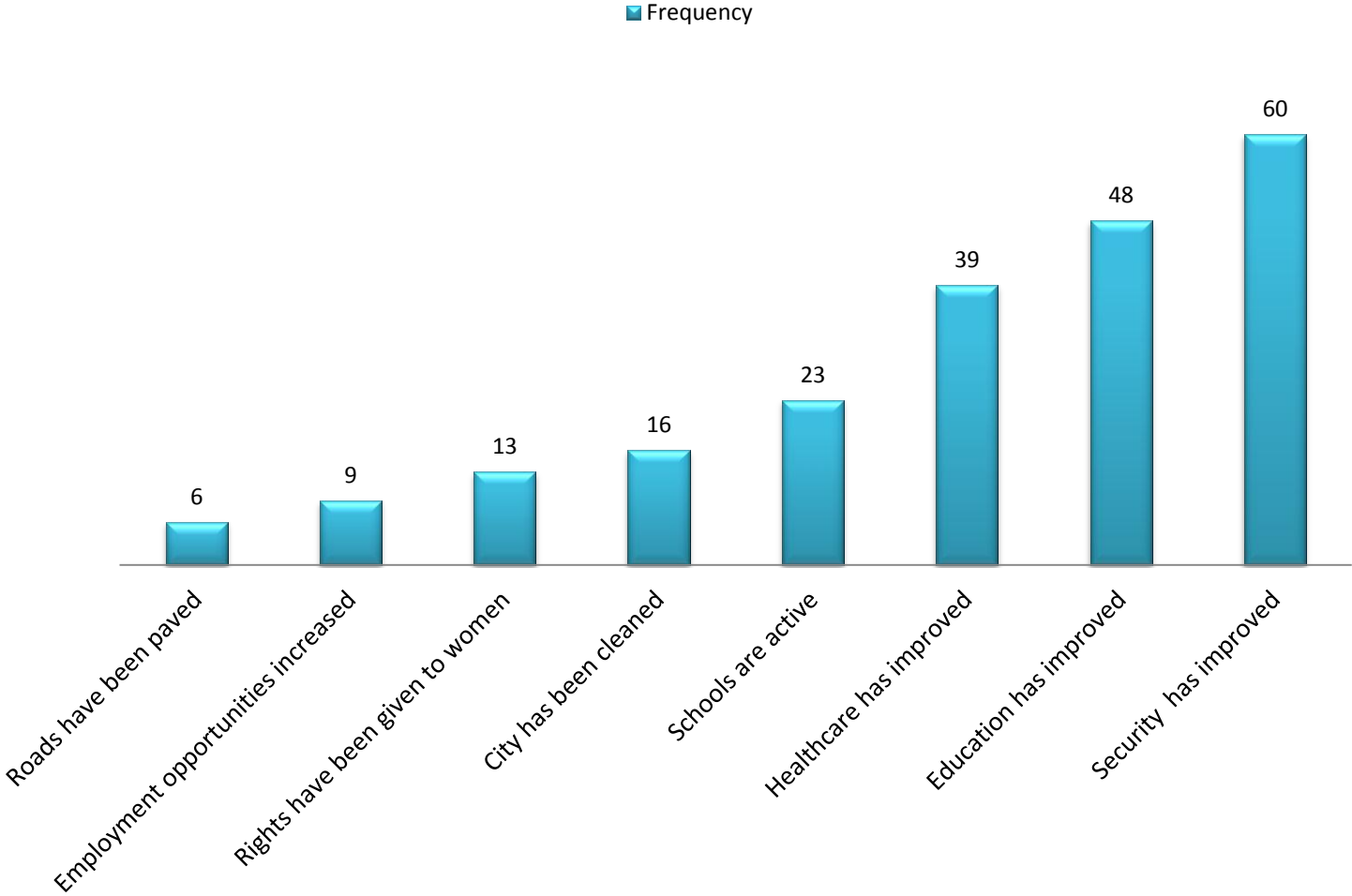
Question – 2: What has to be in place before you say your life in your community is secure?



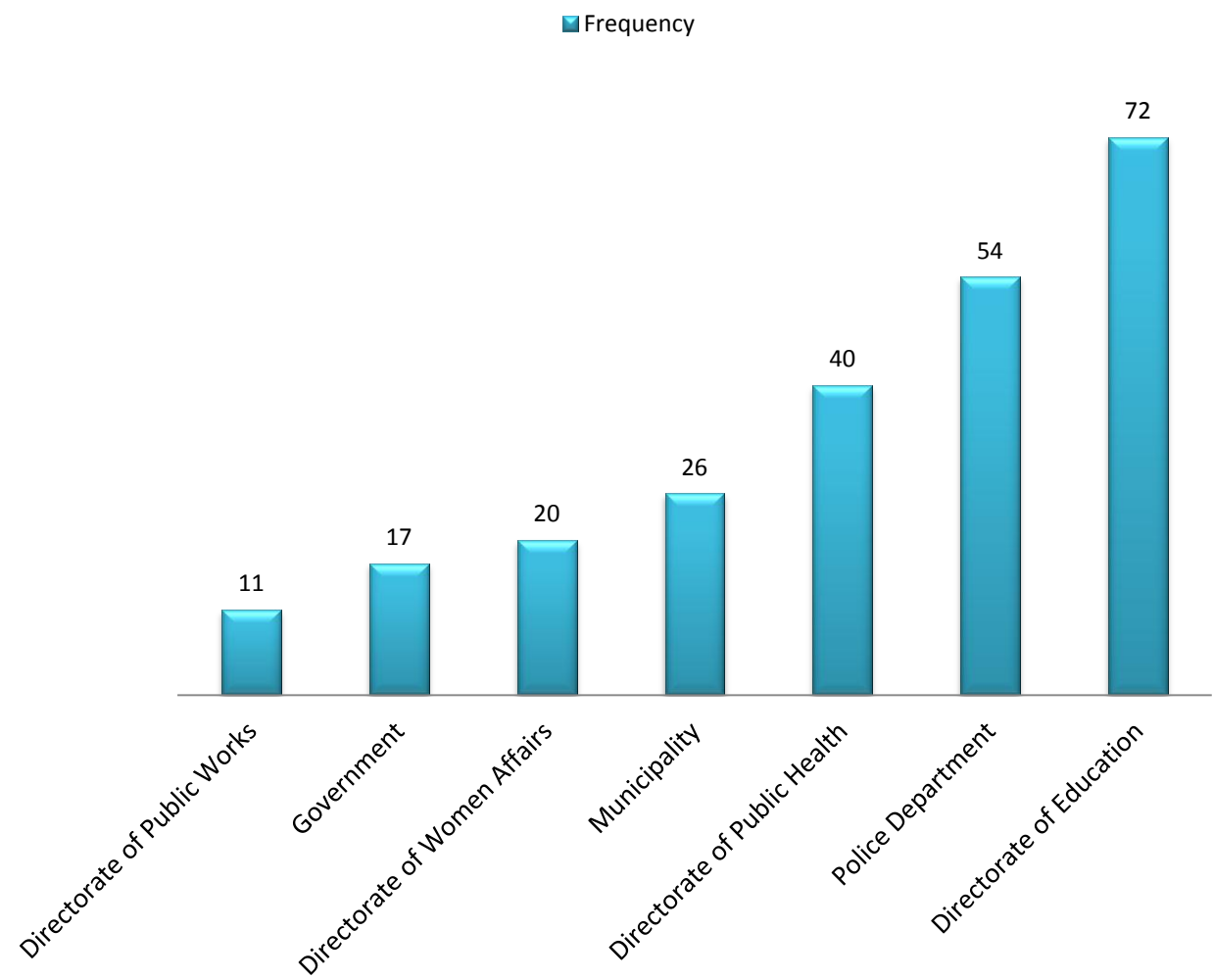
Question –3: Could you tell us what you need to see in your community before you say we have good governance in our community?



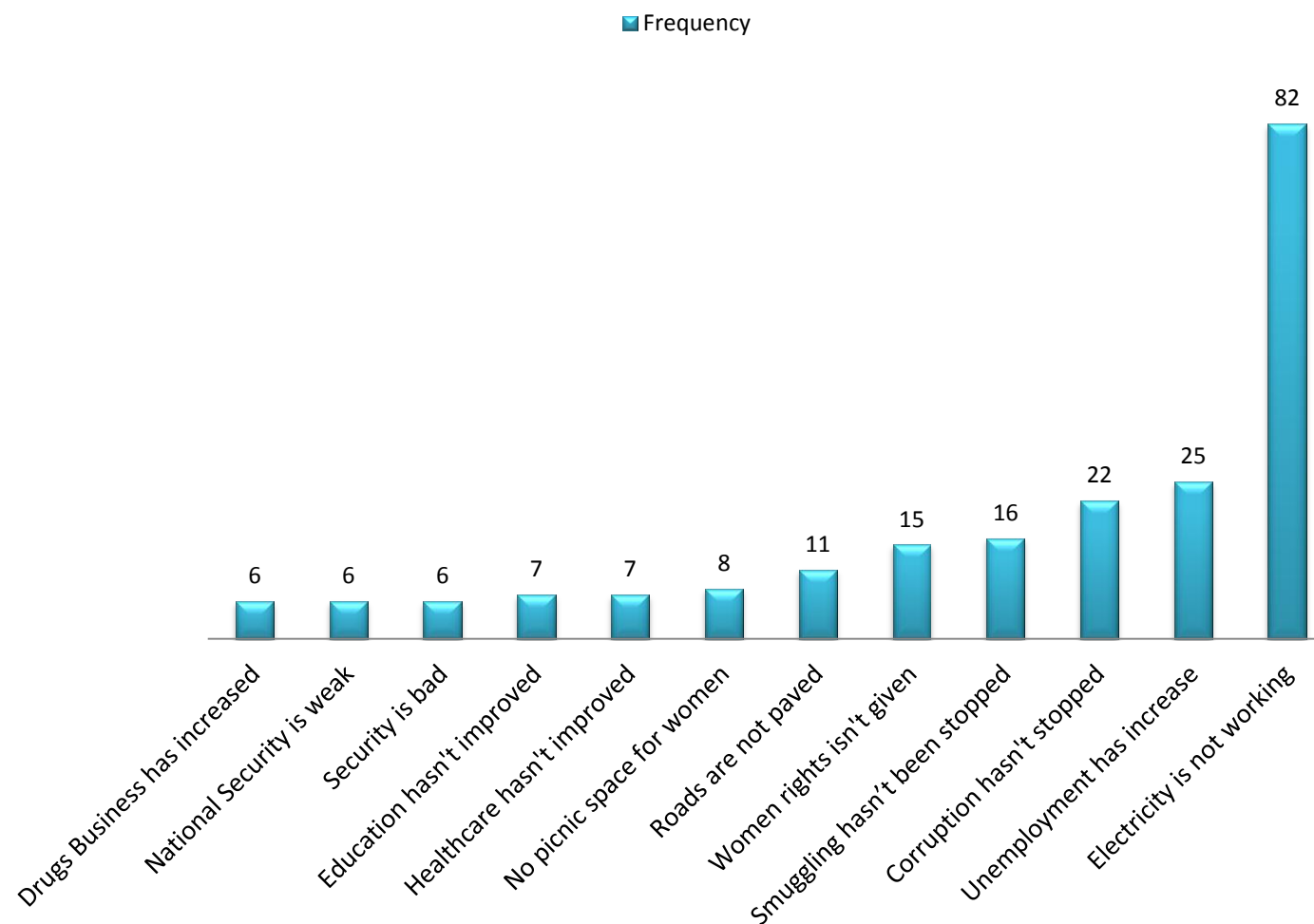
Question – 4 A: Could you please list for us what the government does successfully in your community?



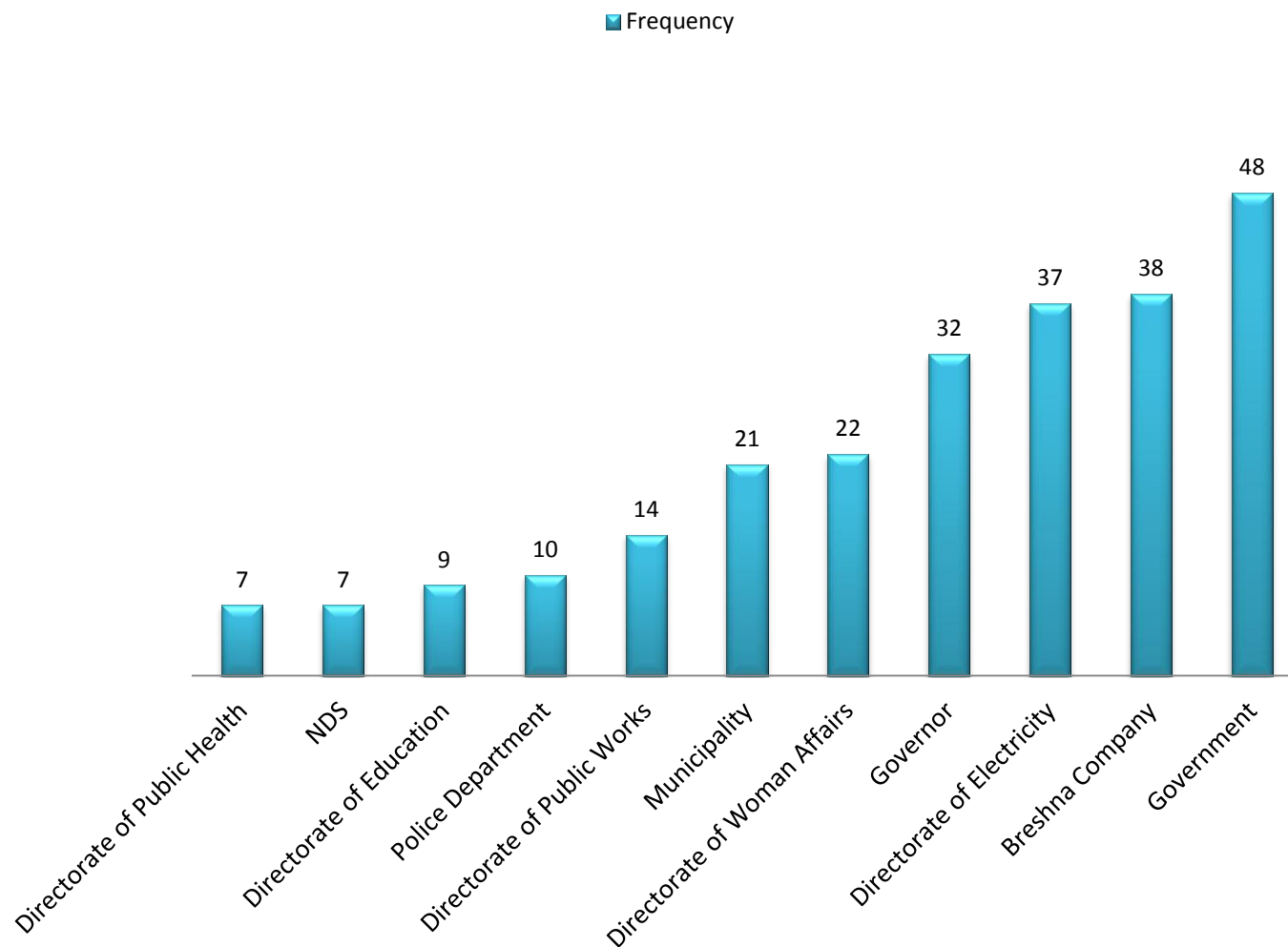
Question – 4 B: Which government actors specifically achieve these tasks successfully?



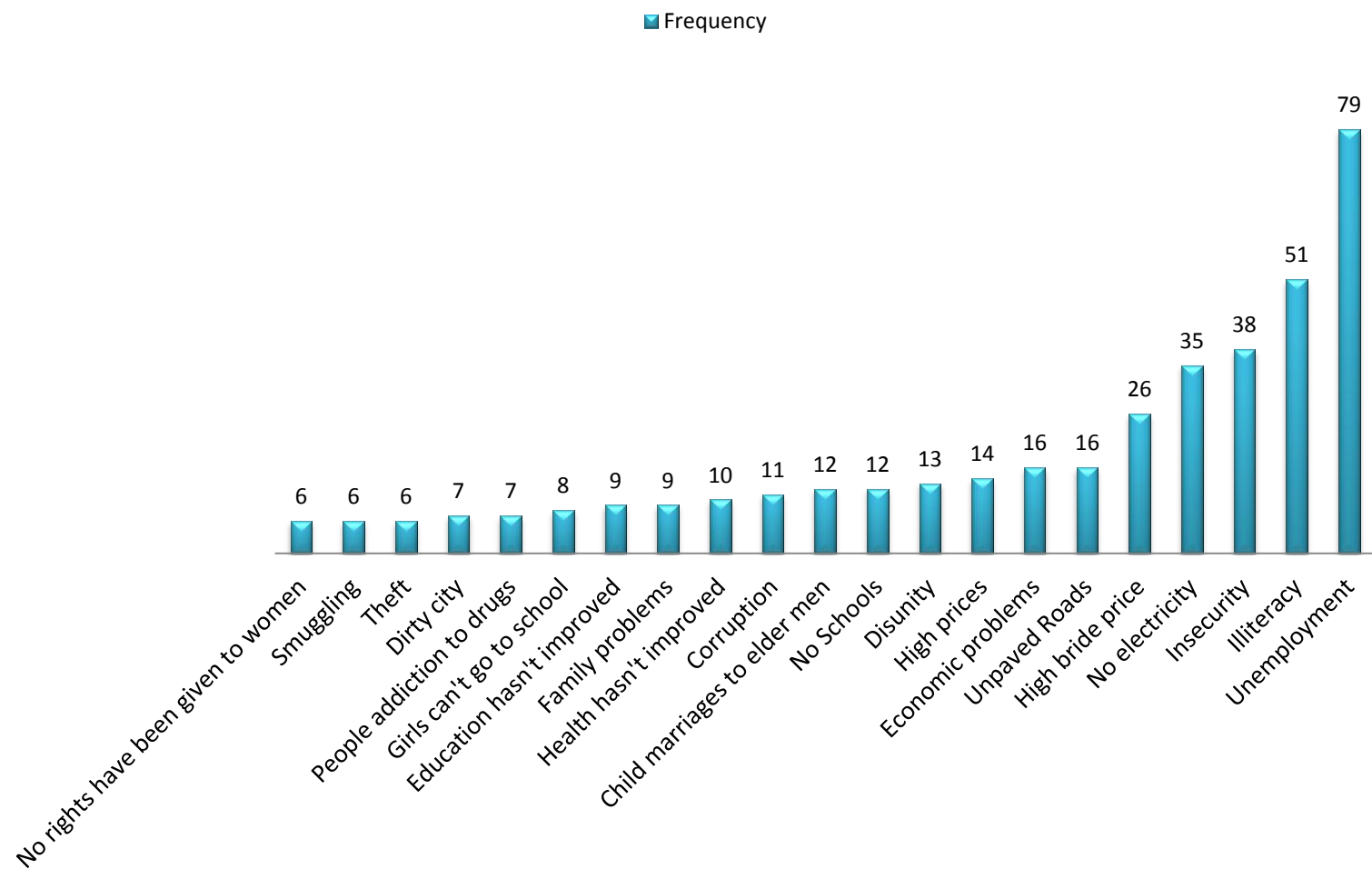
Question – 4 C: Could you please list for us what the government fails to do successfully in your community?



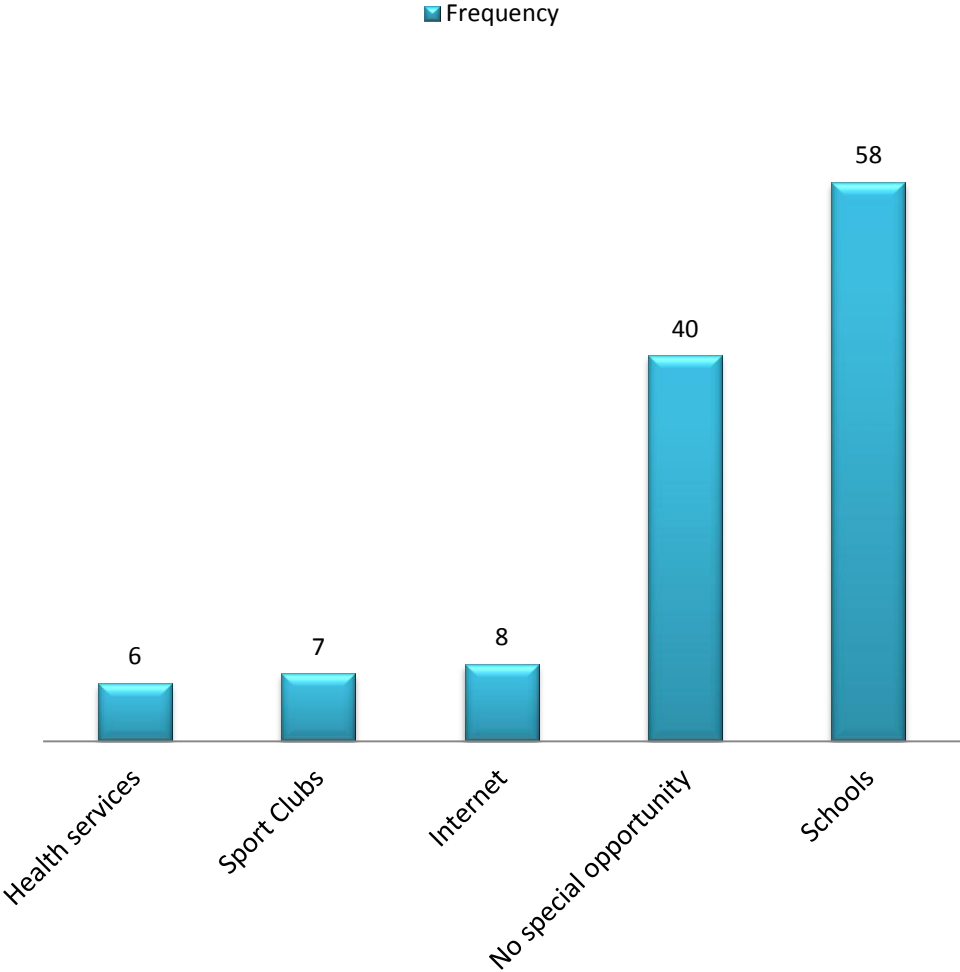
Question – 4 D: Which government actors fail to achieve these tasks successfully?



Question – 5 A: What are the most important challenges the youth are facing in your community?

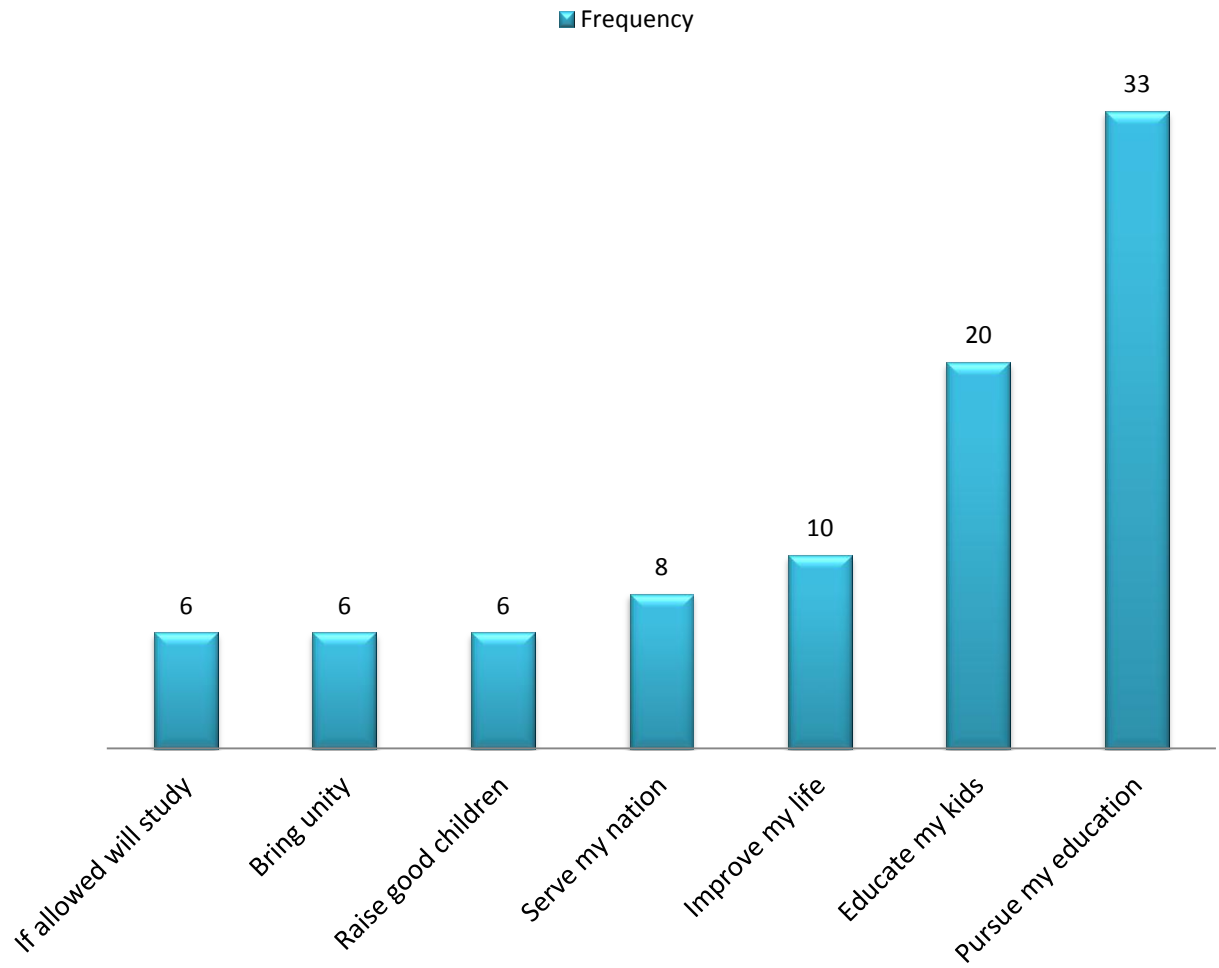


Question – 5 B: What kind of opportunities the youth are having in your community?

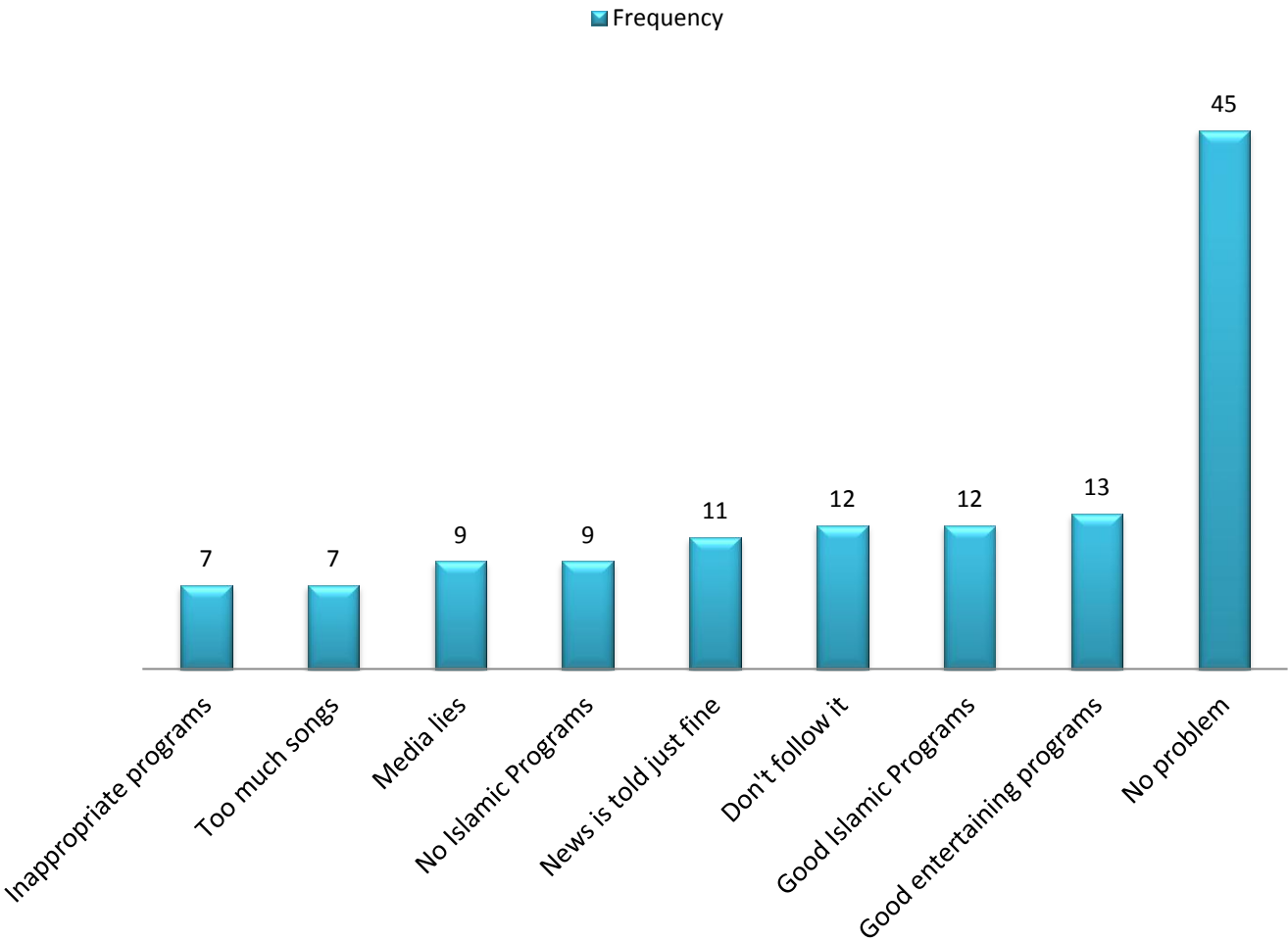




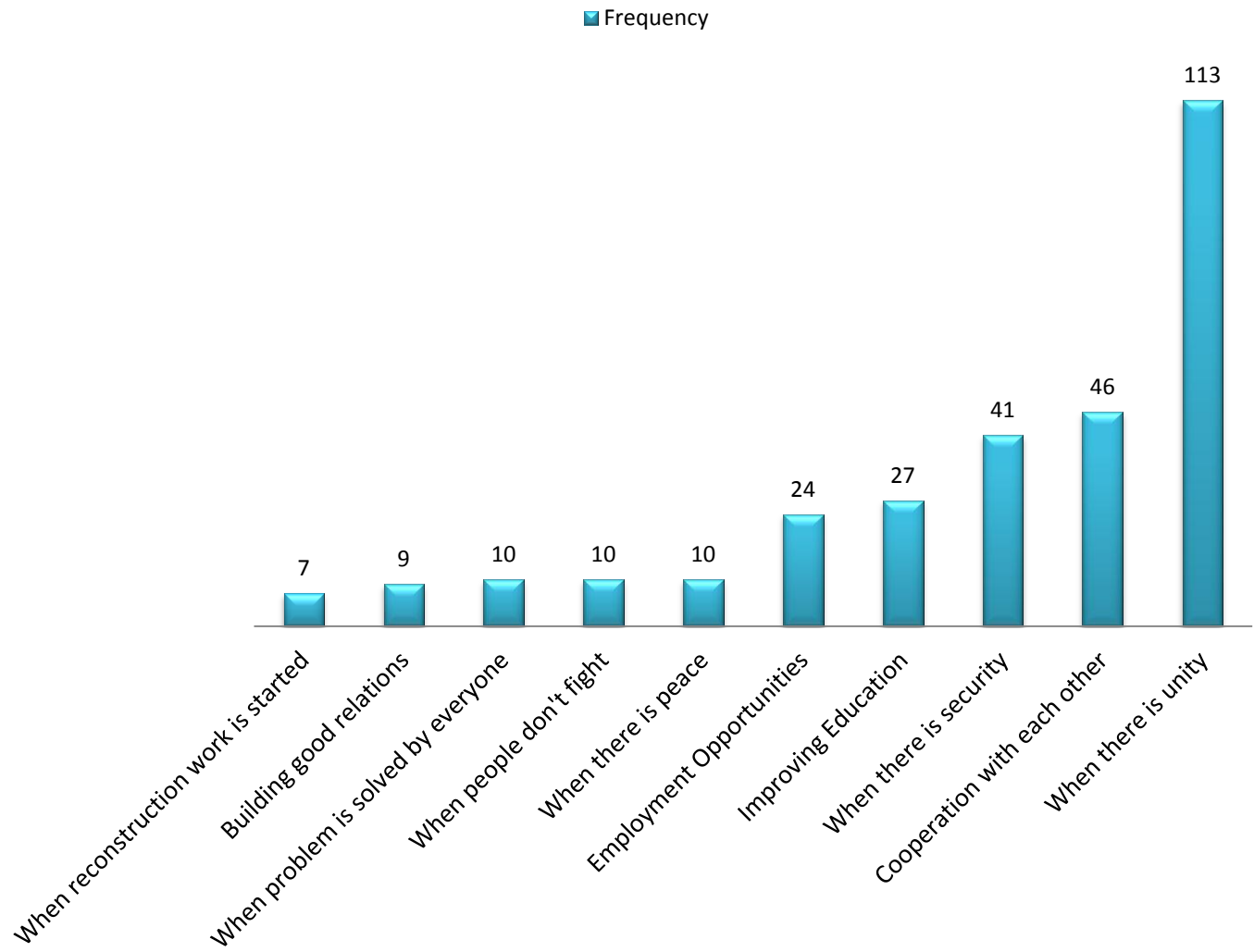
Question – 6: Given the challenges/opportunities mentioned above, what are your most important personal goals for the next 3 to 5 years?



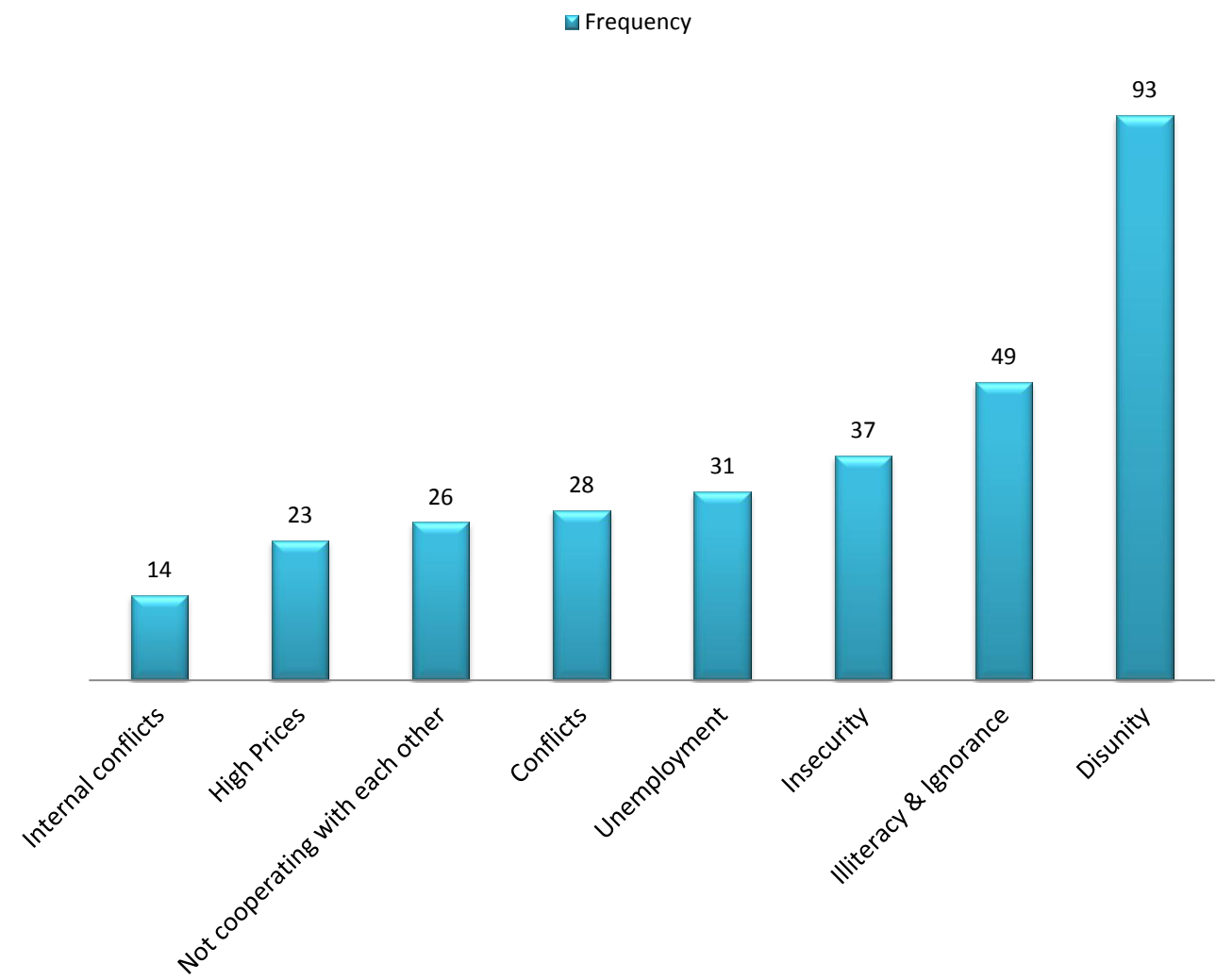
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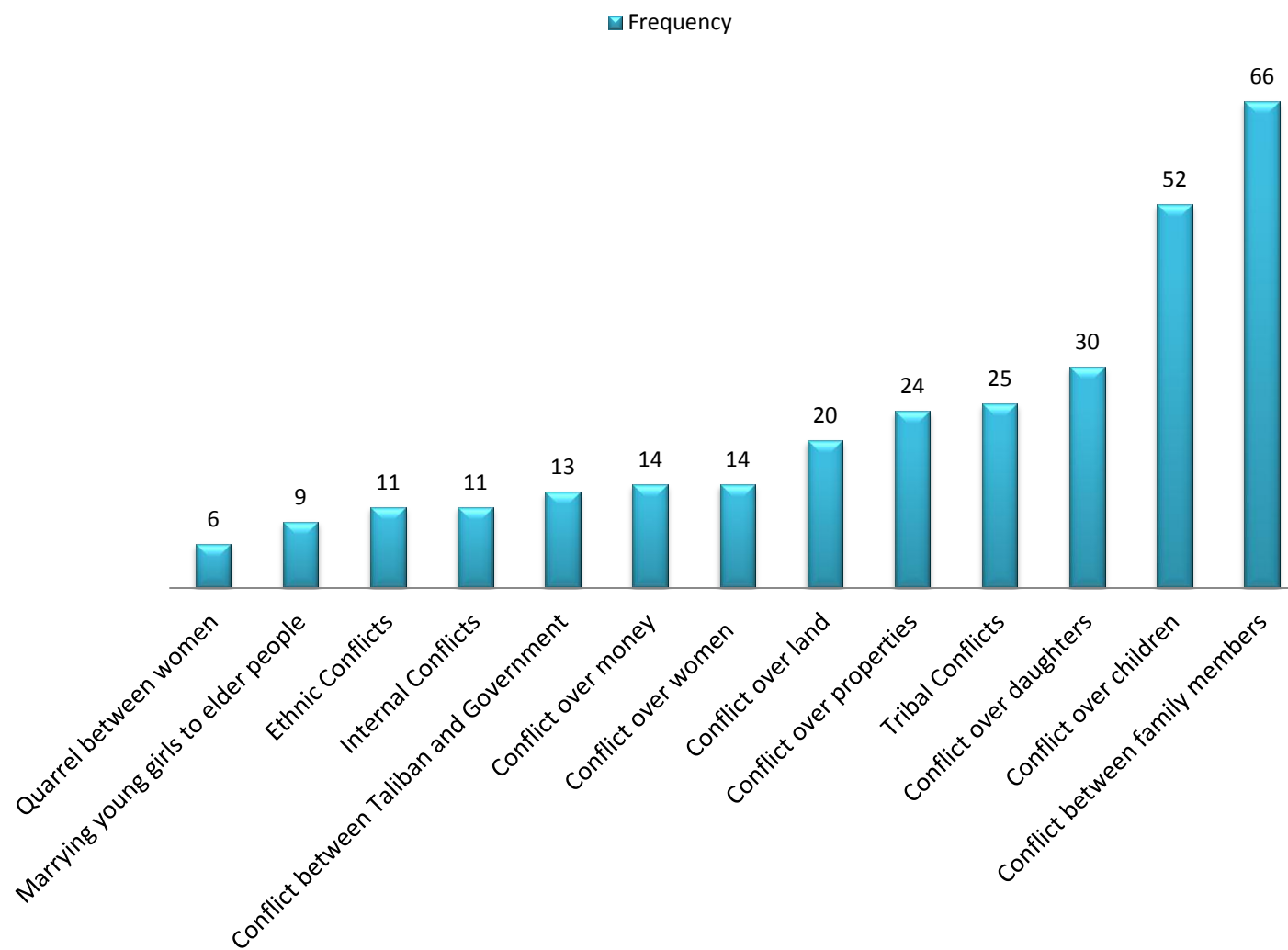
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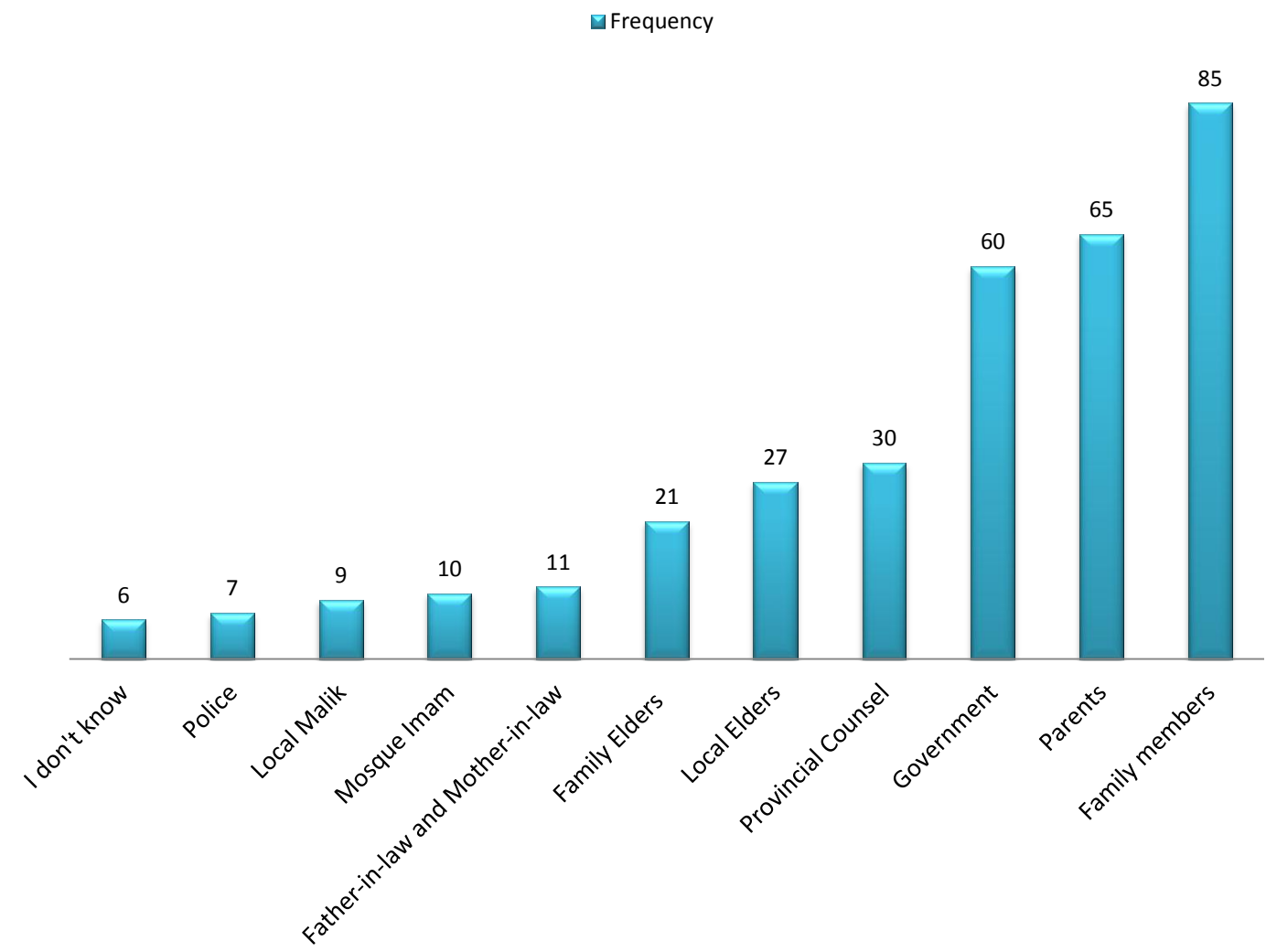
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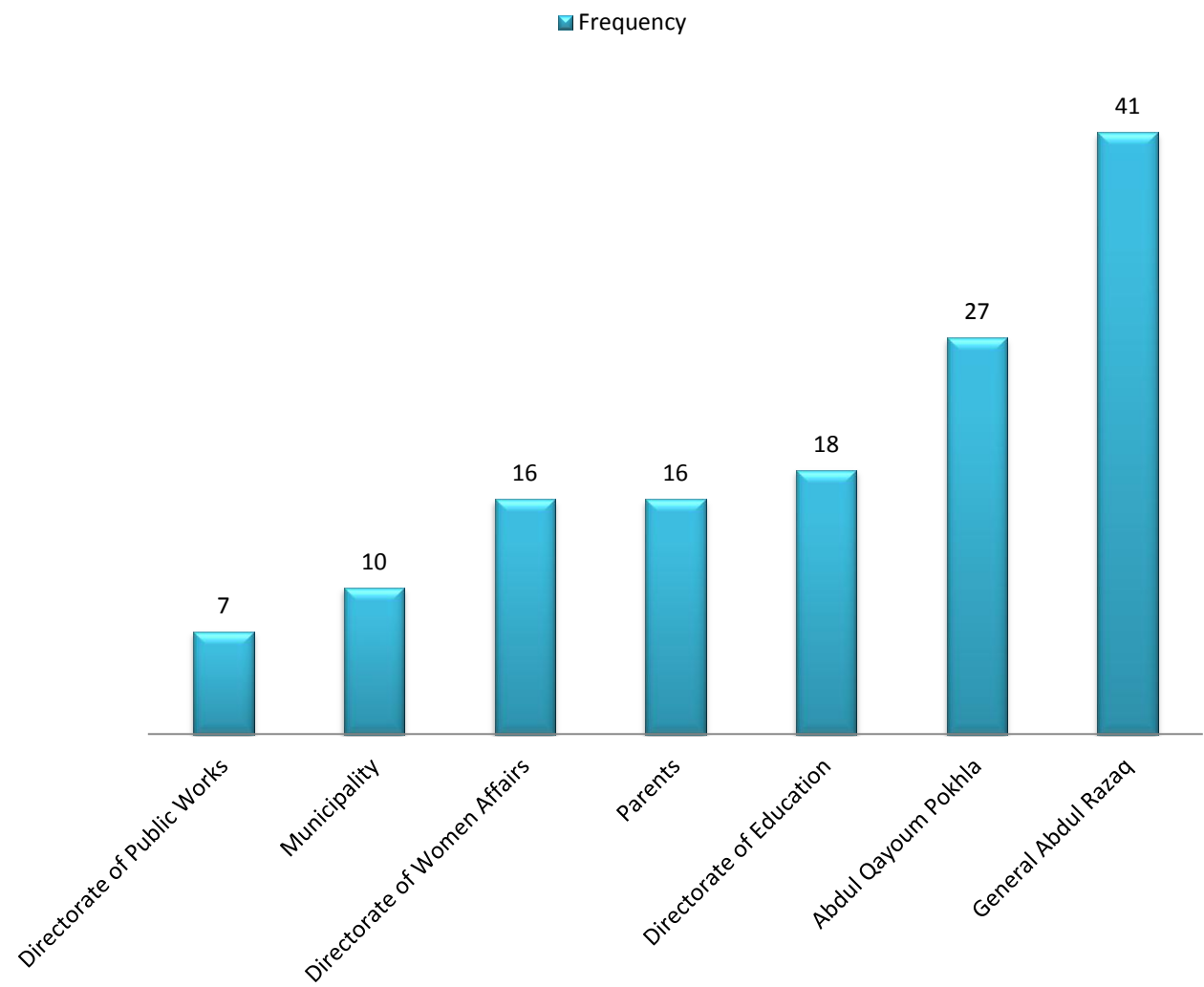
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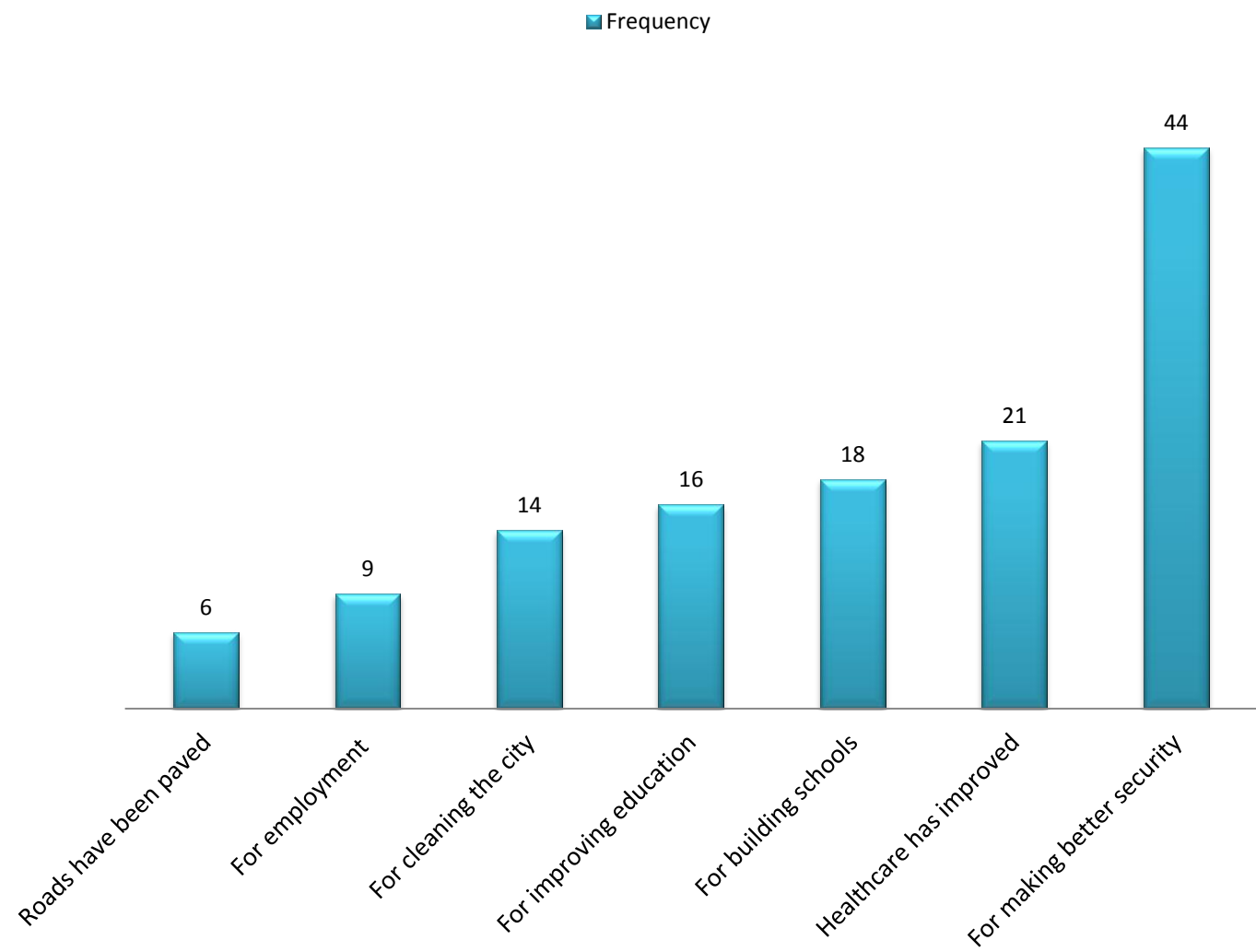
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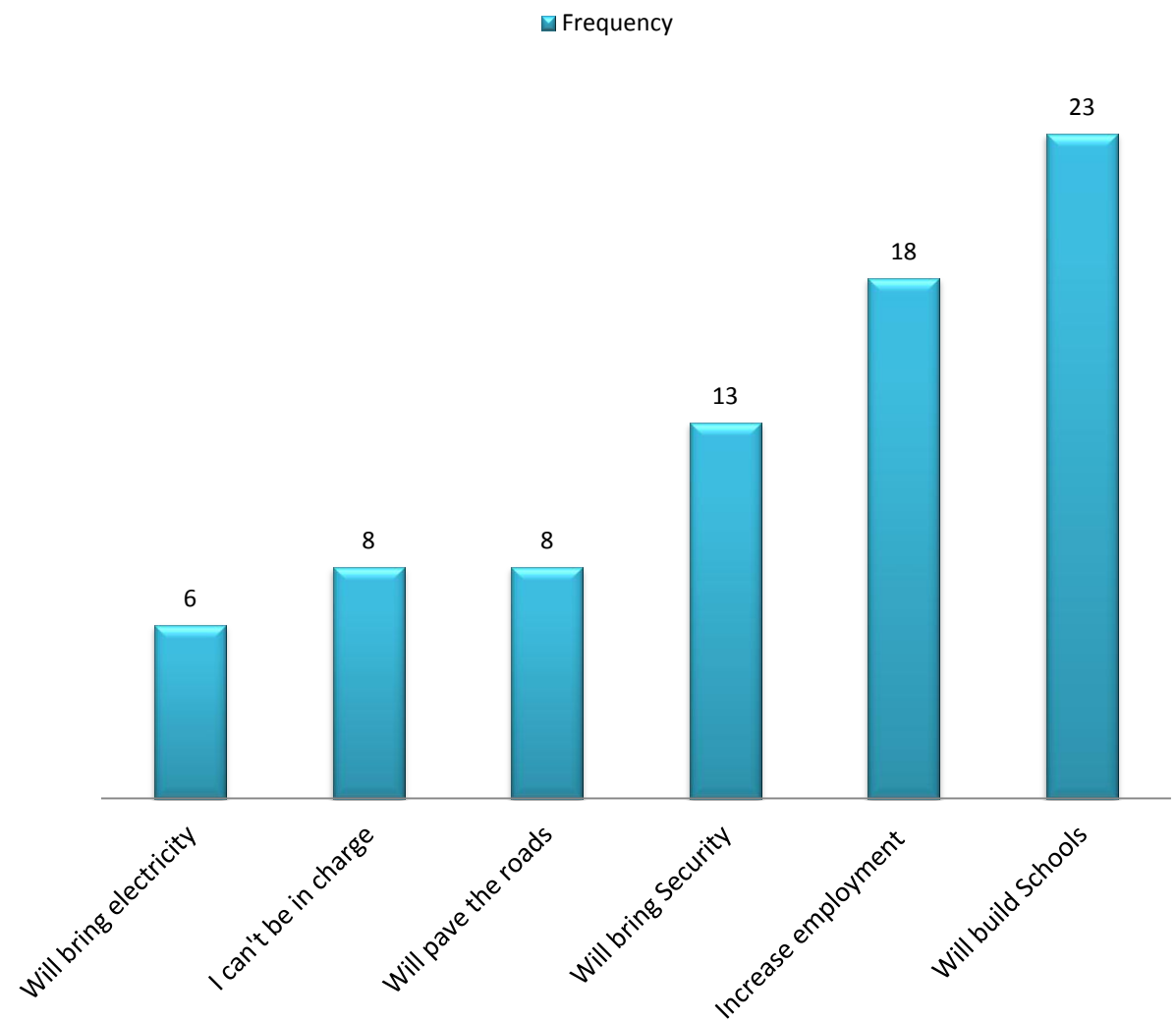


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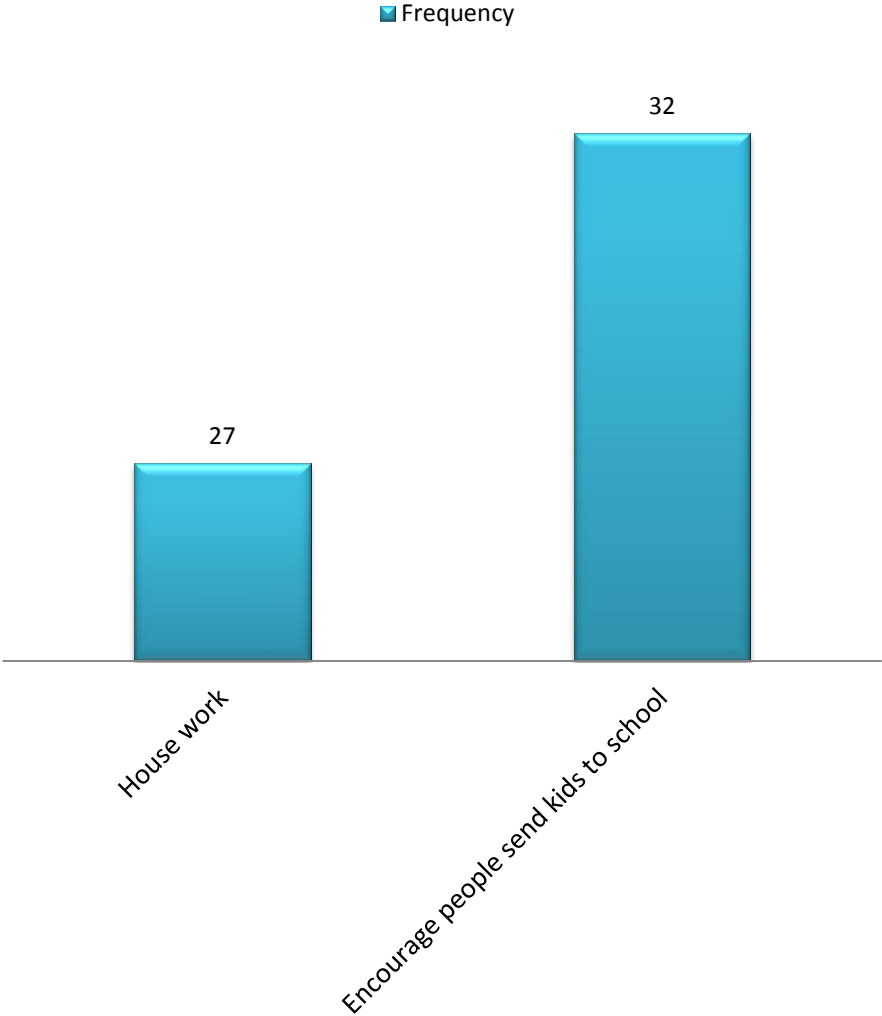




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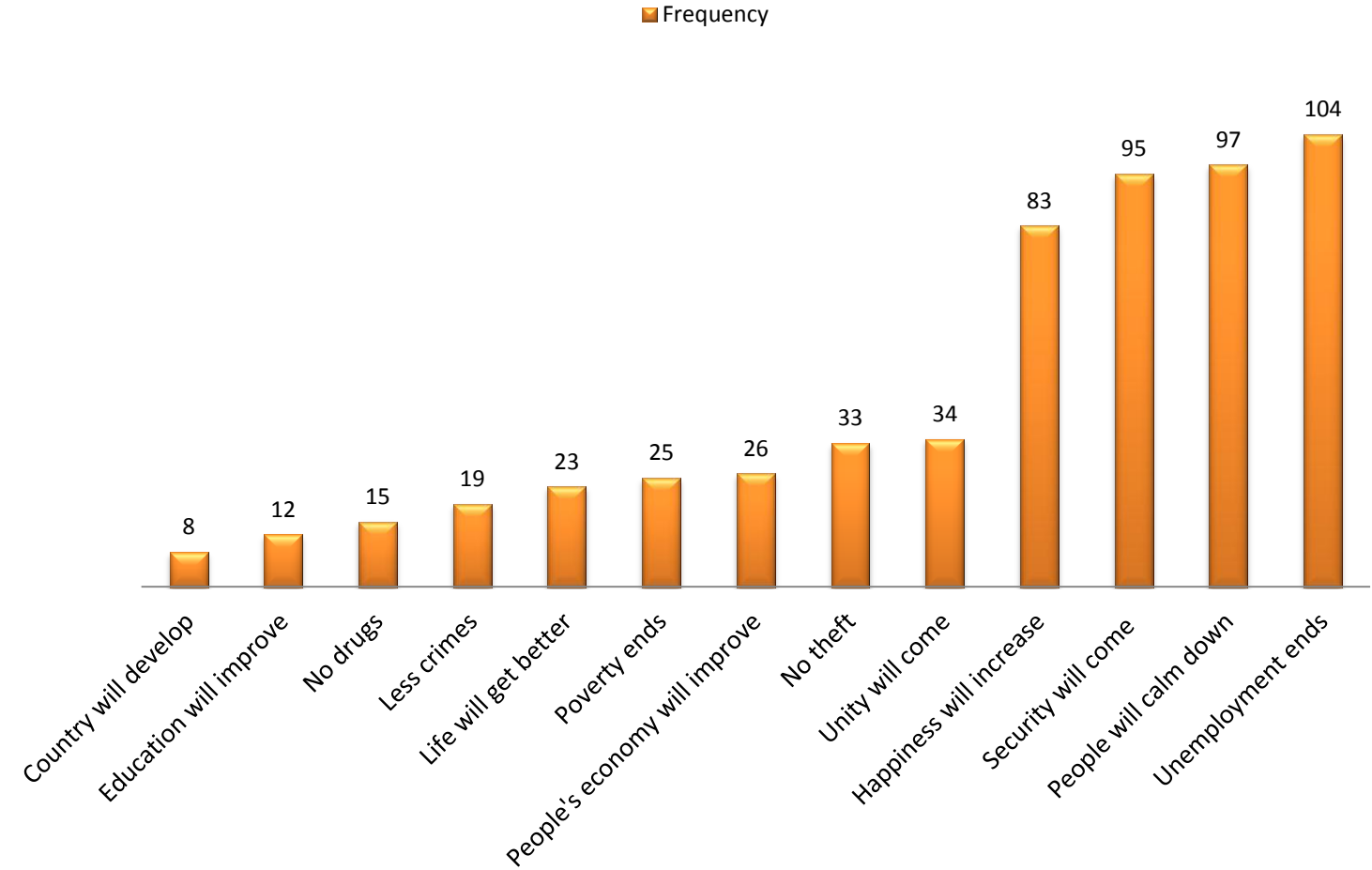


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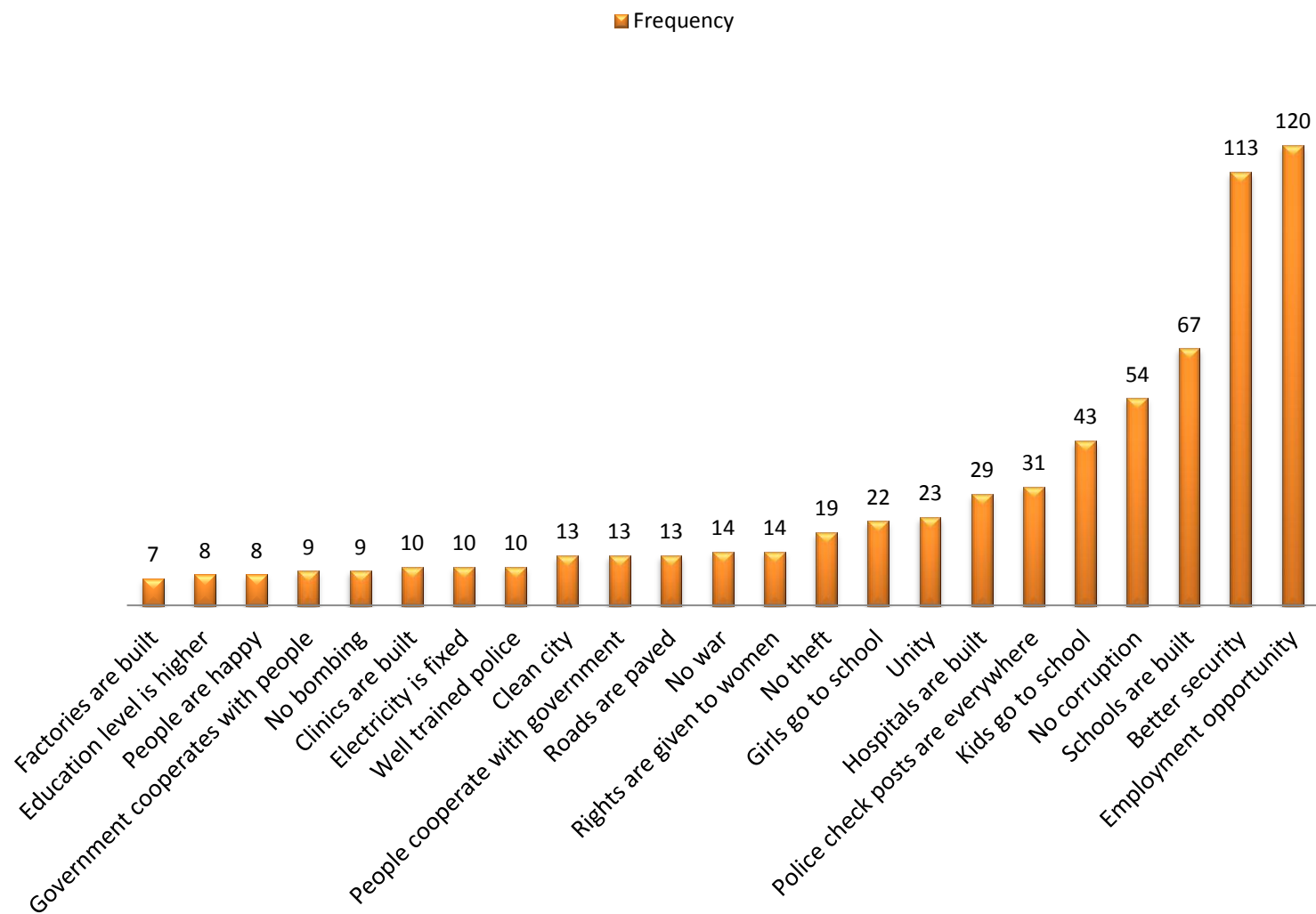


**KC 6, 7, 8 – Elders:**

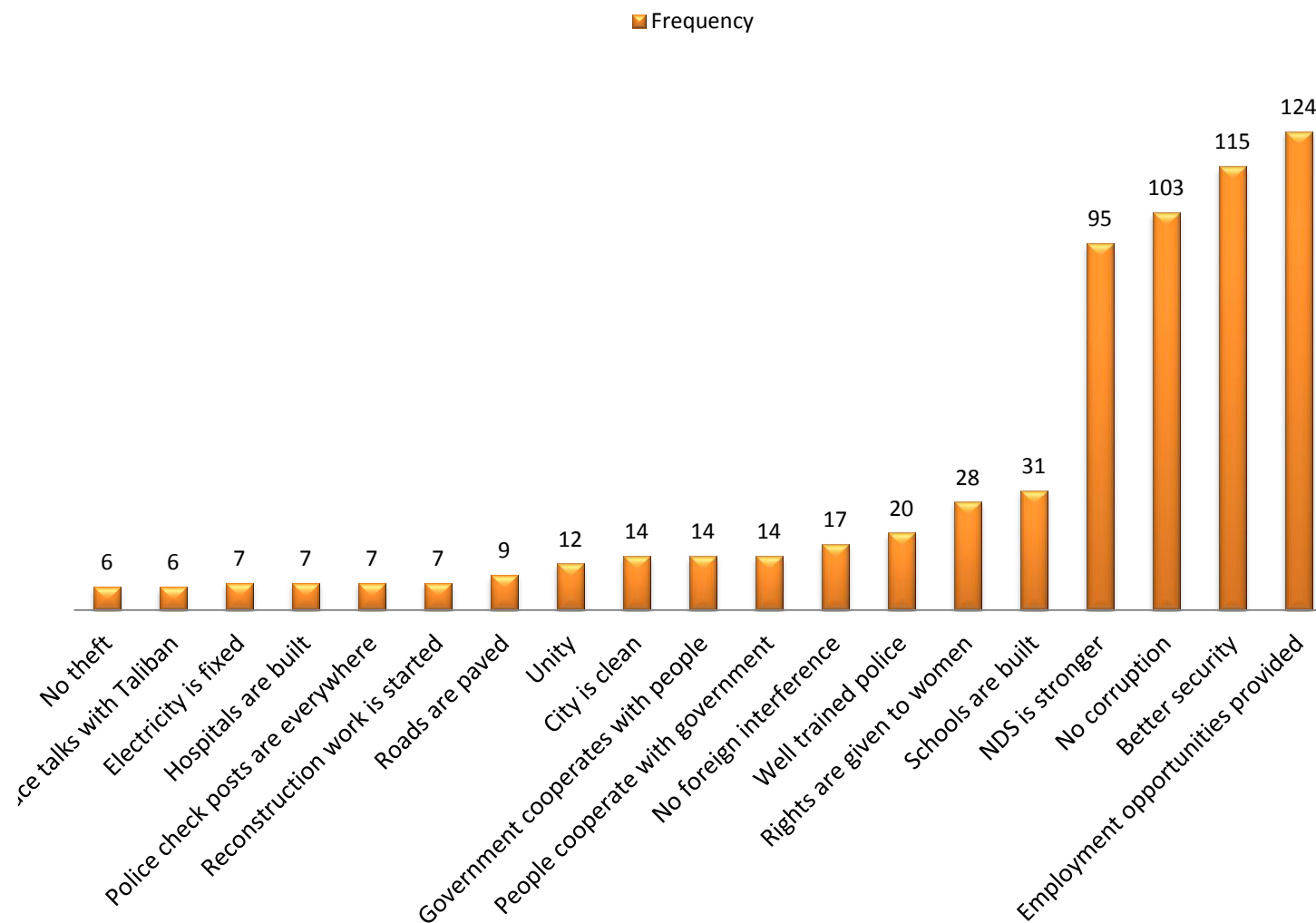
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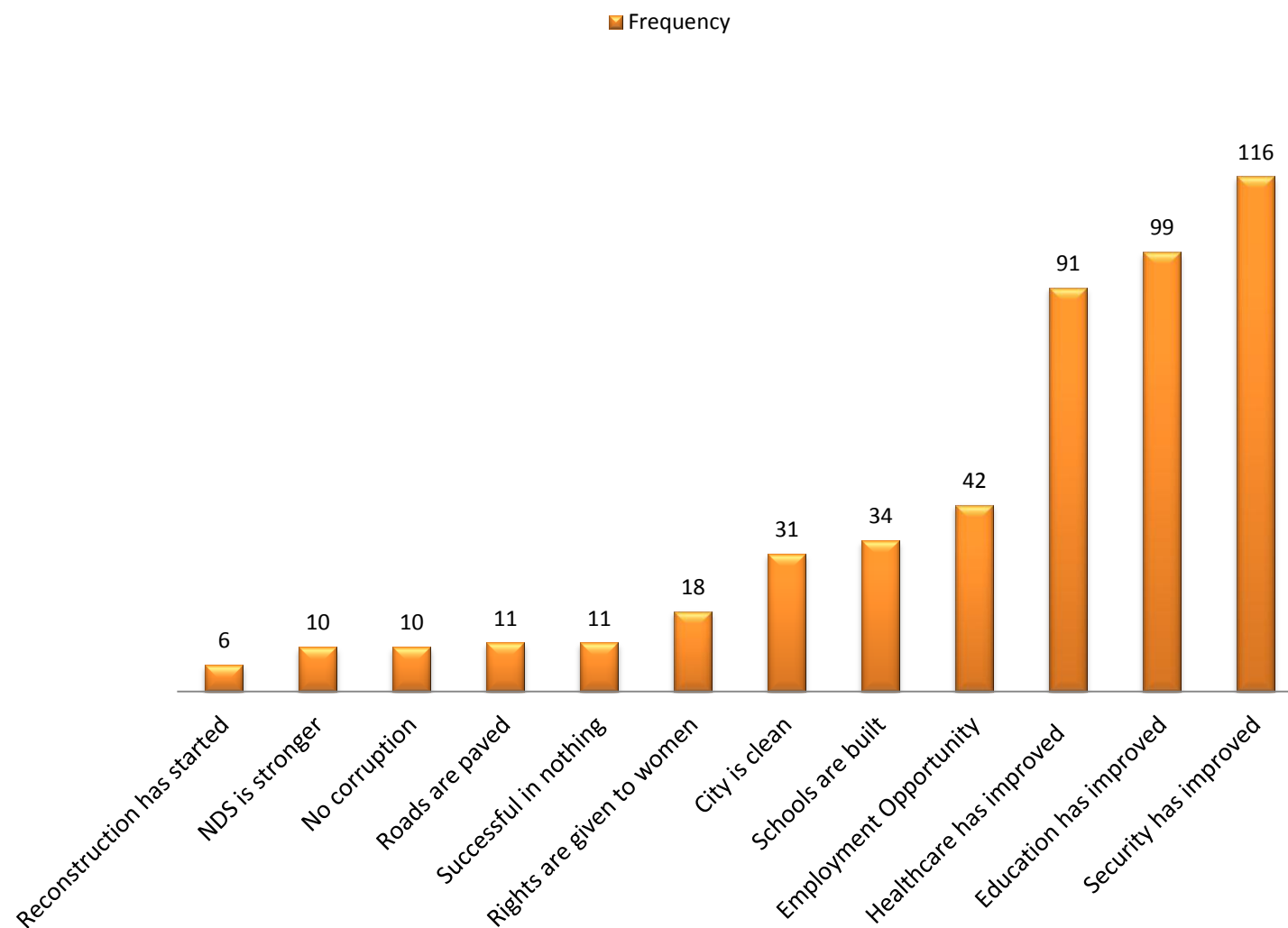
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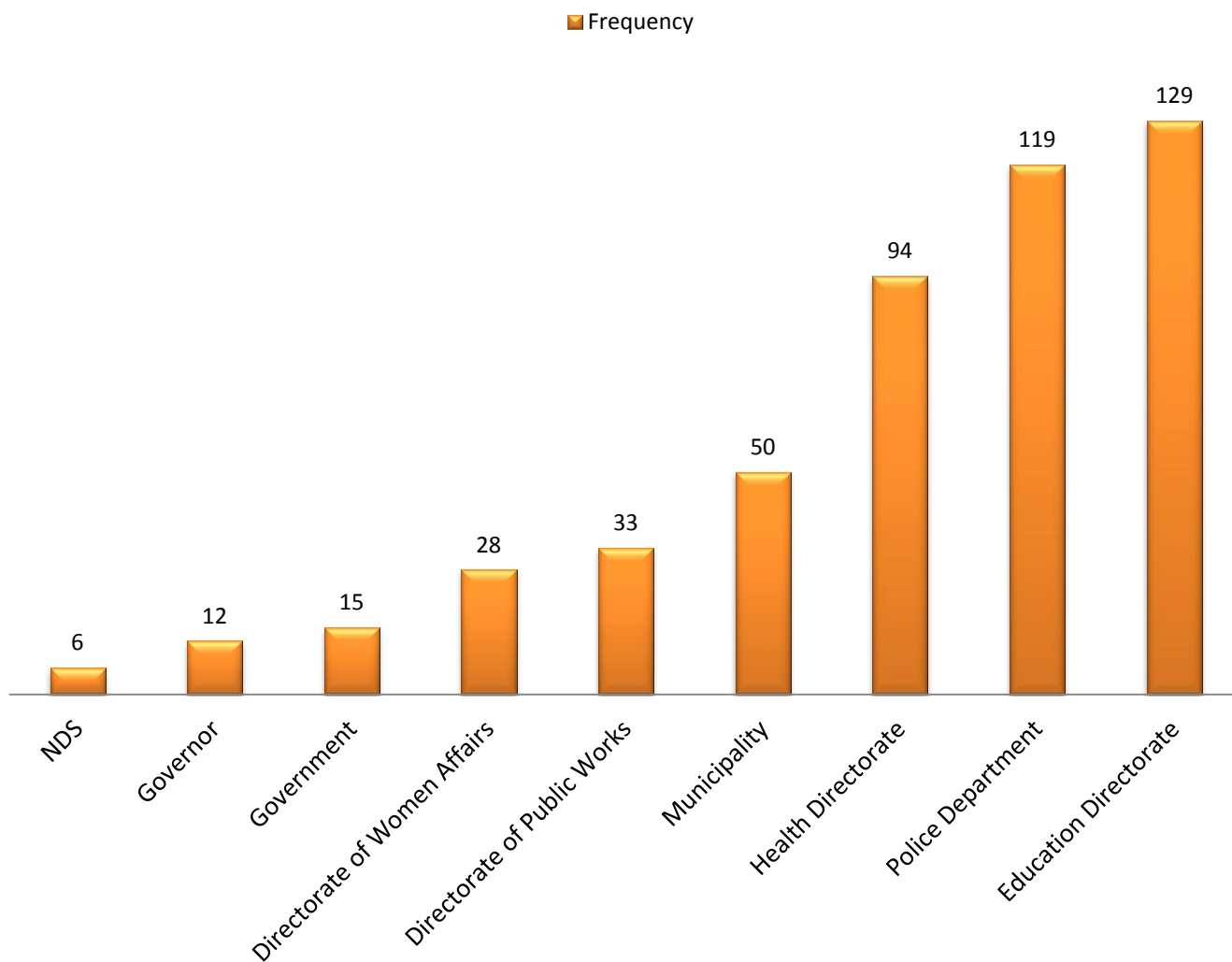
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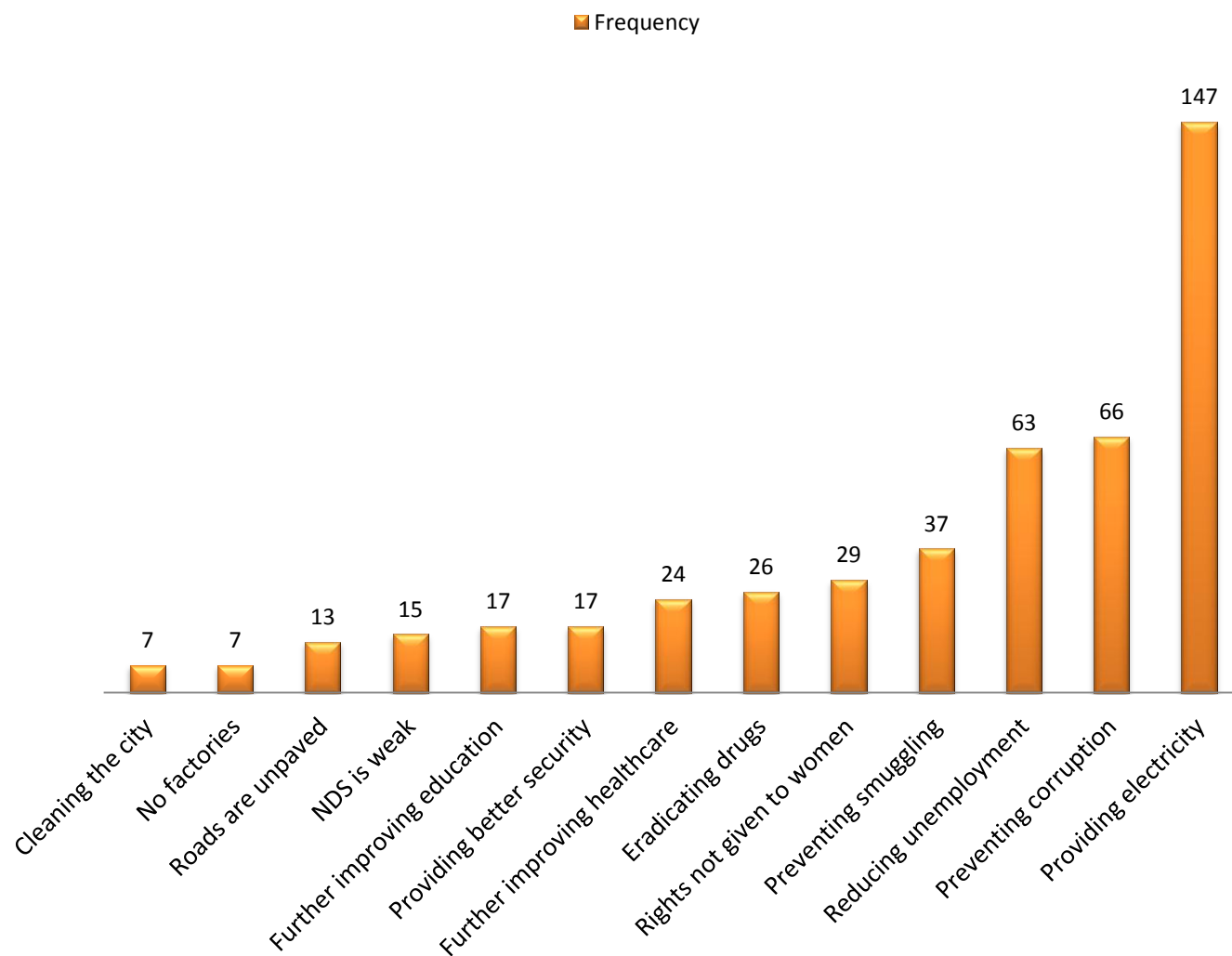
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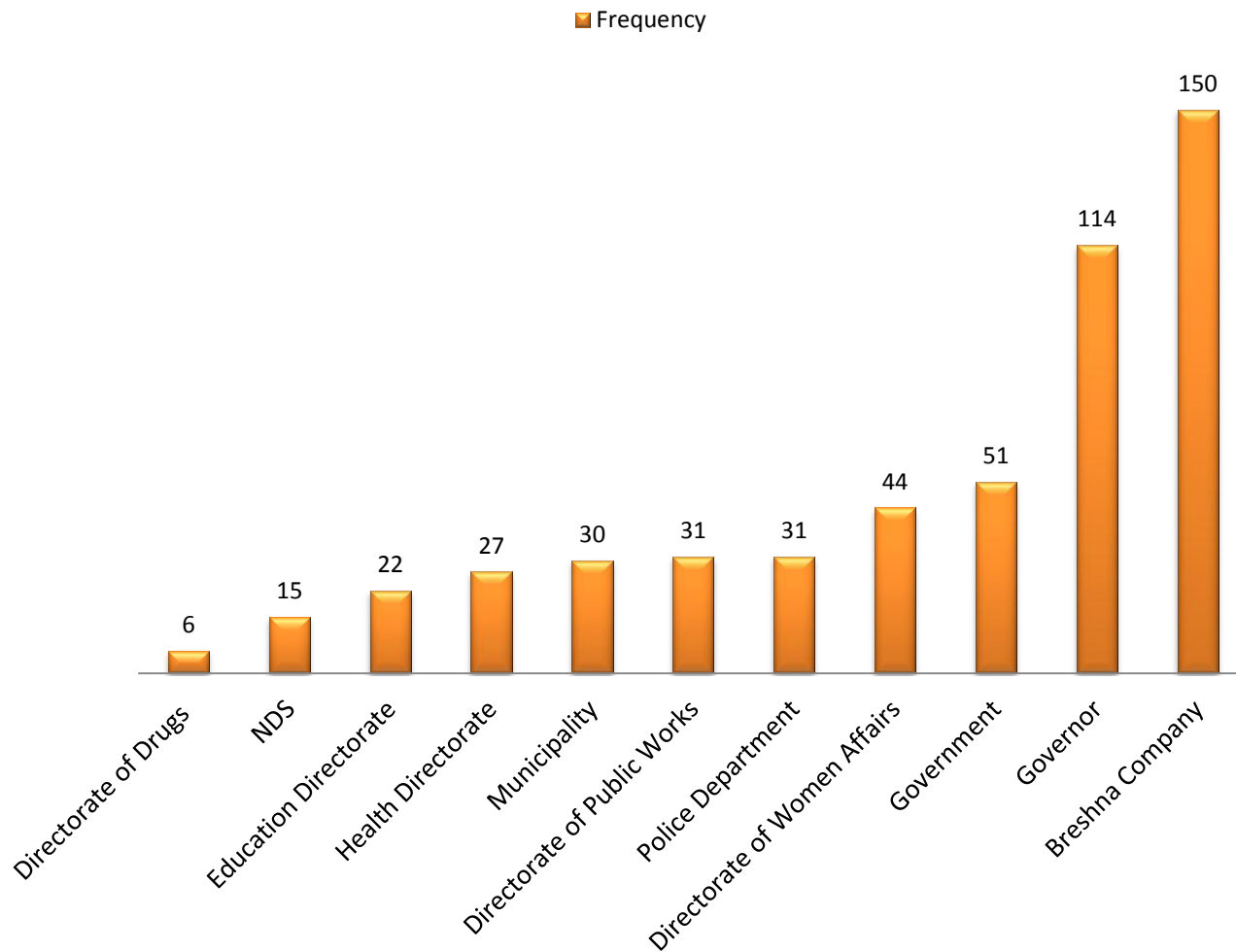


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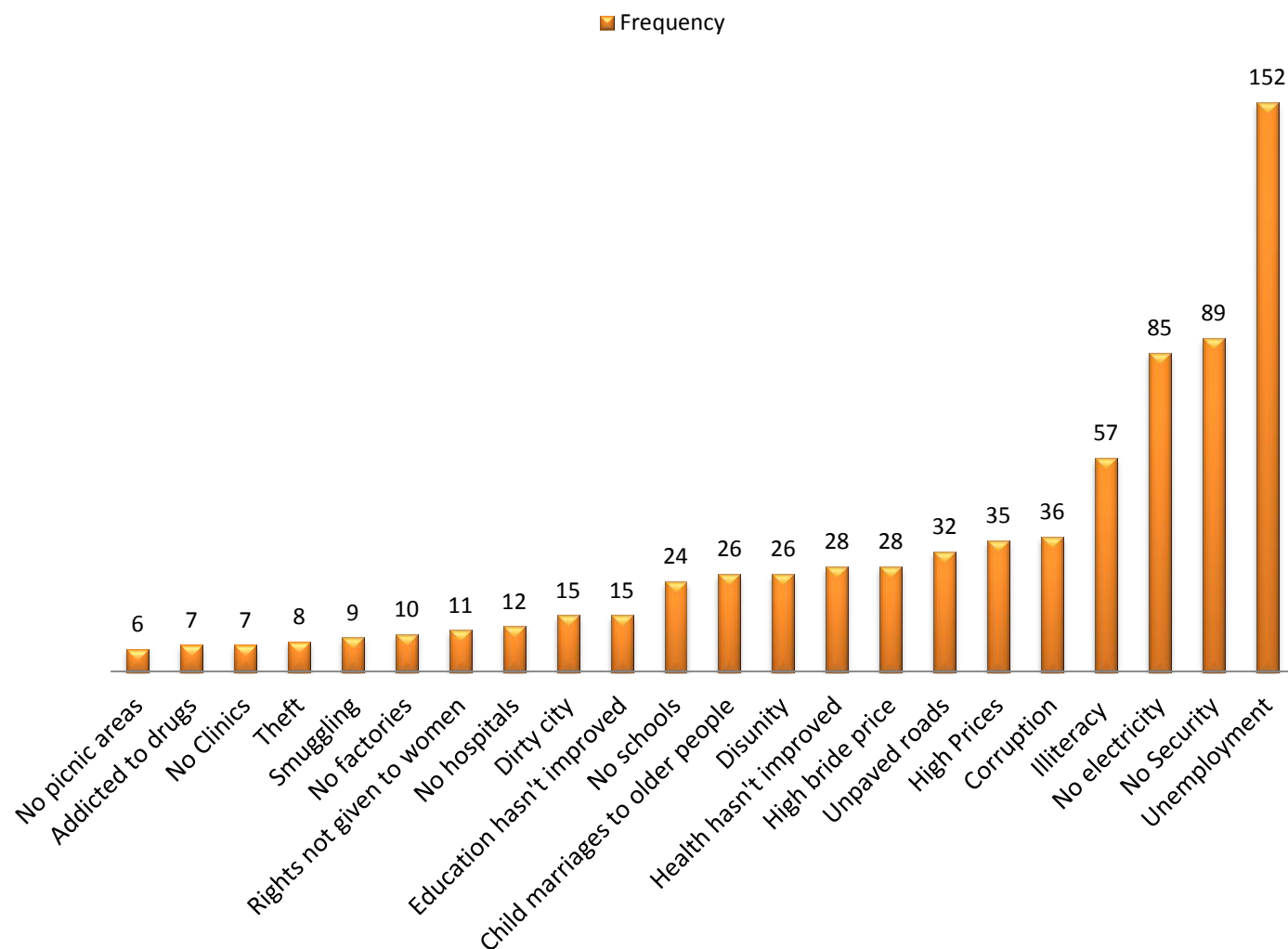




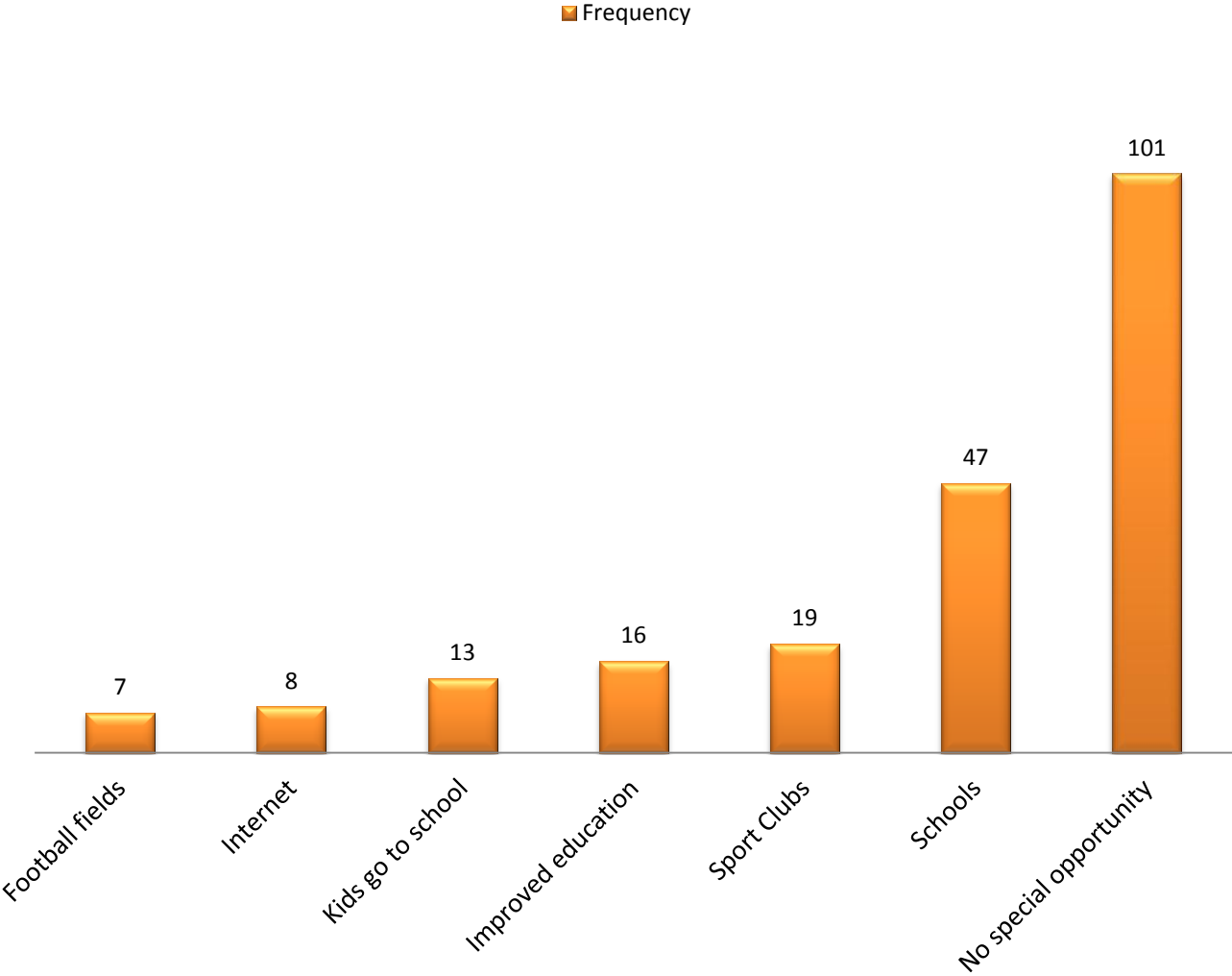
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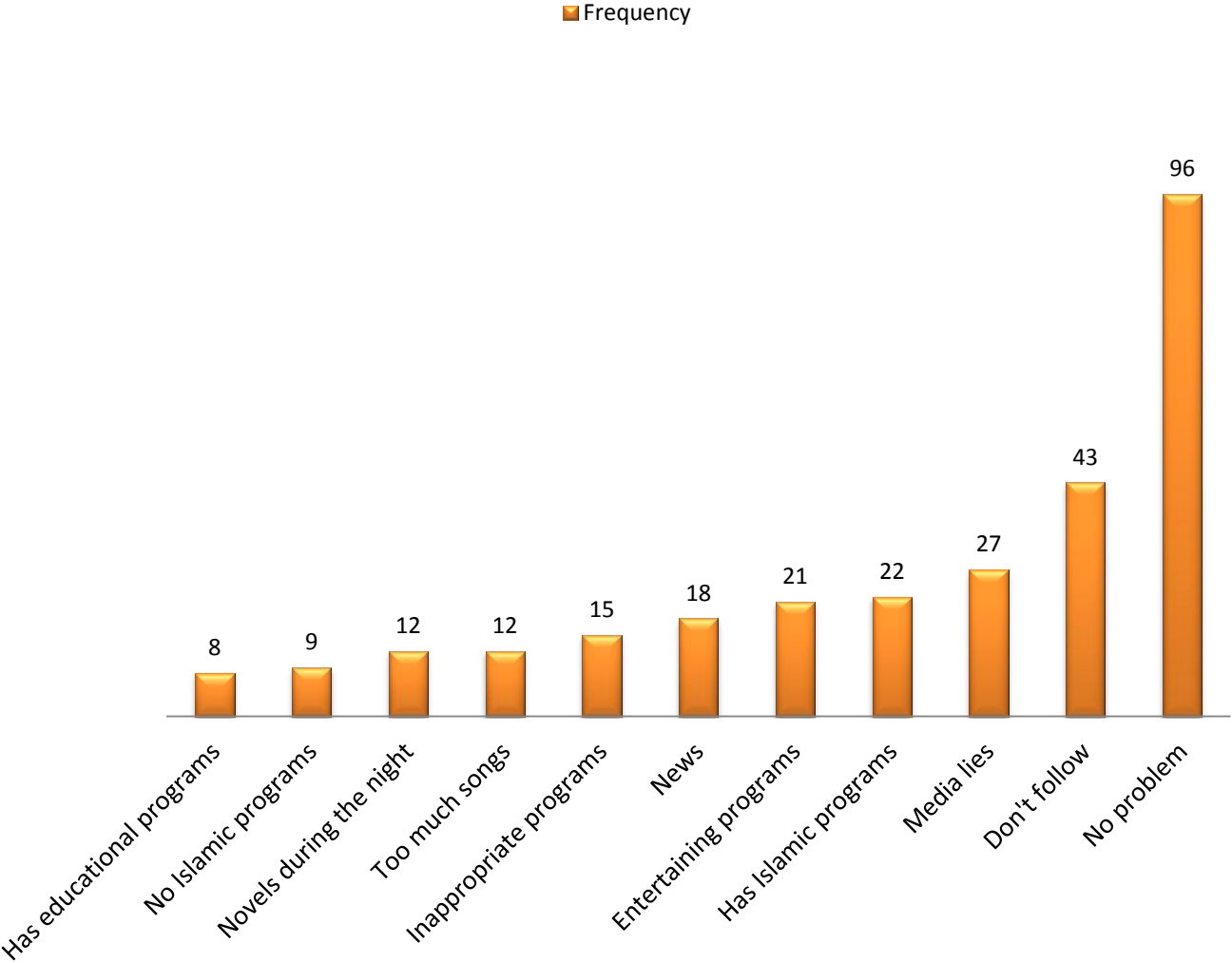
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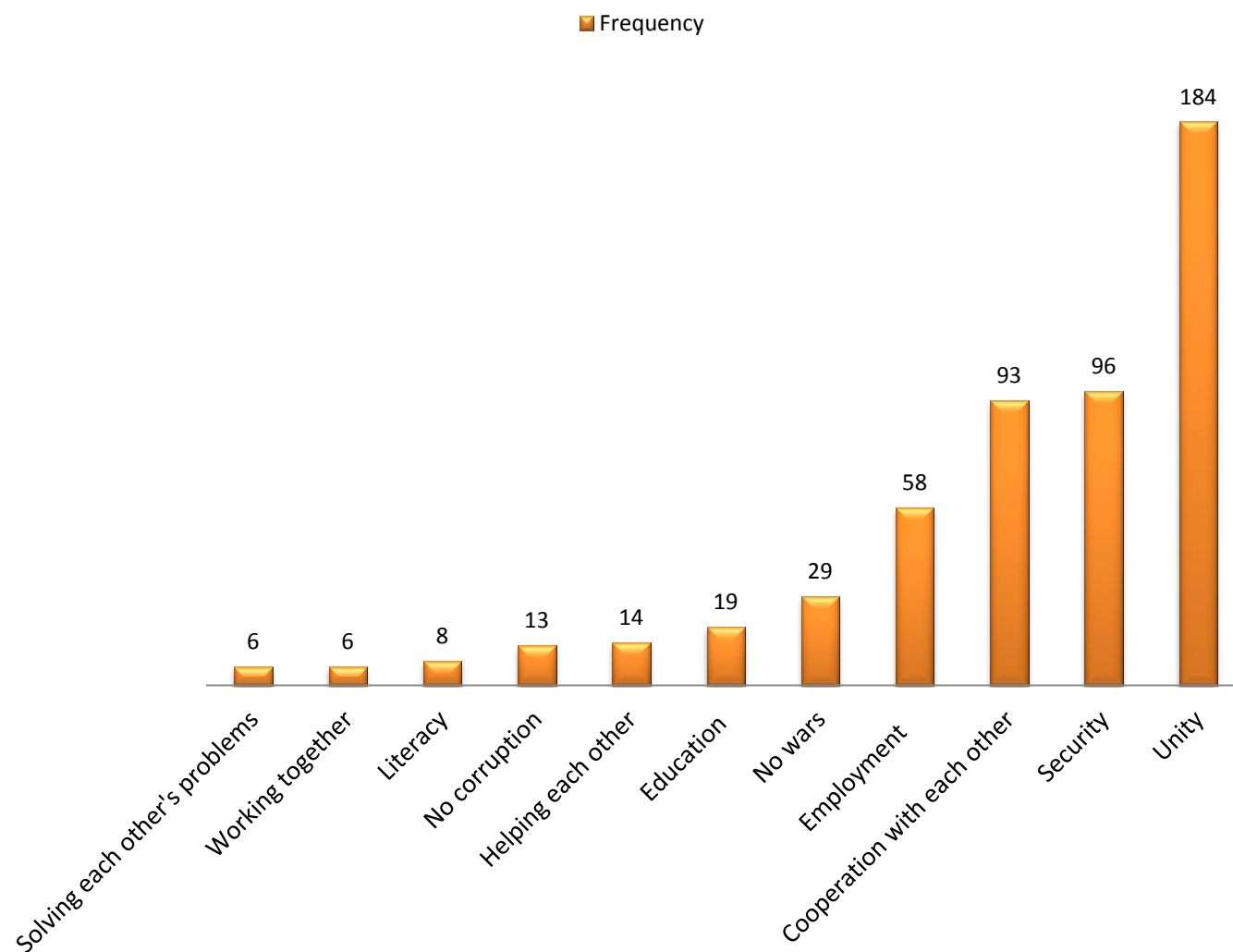
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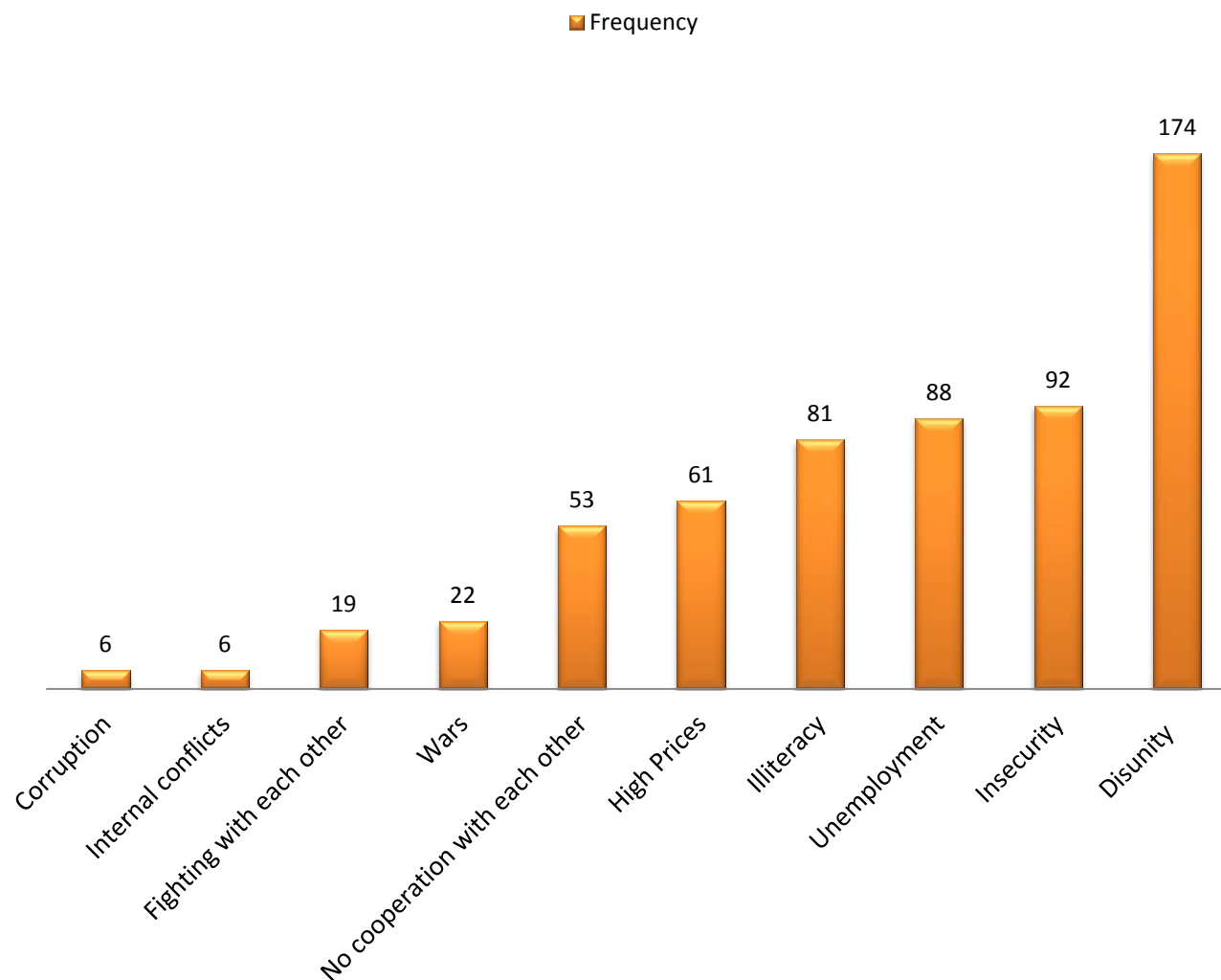
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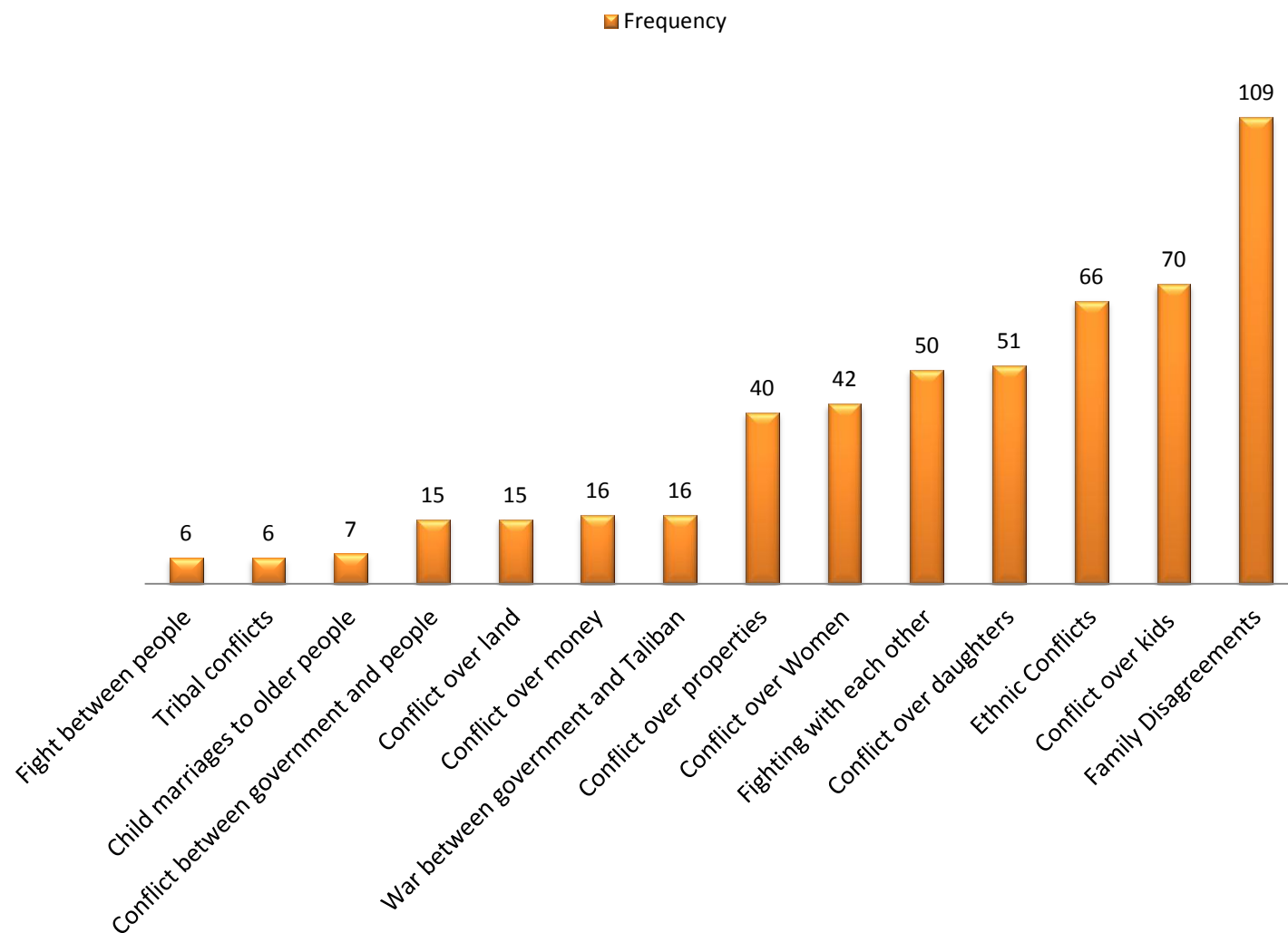
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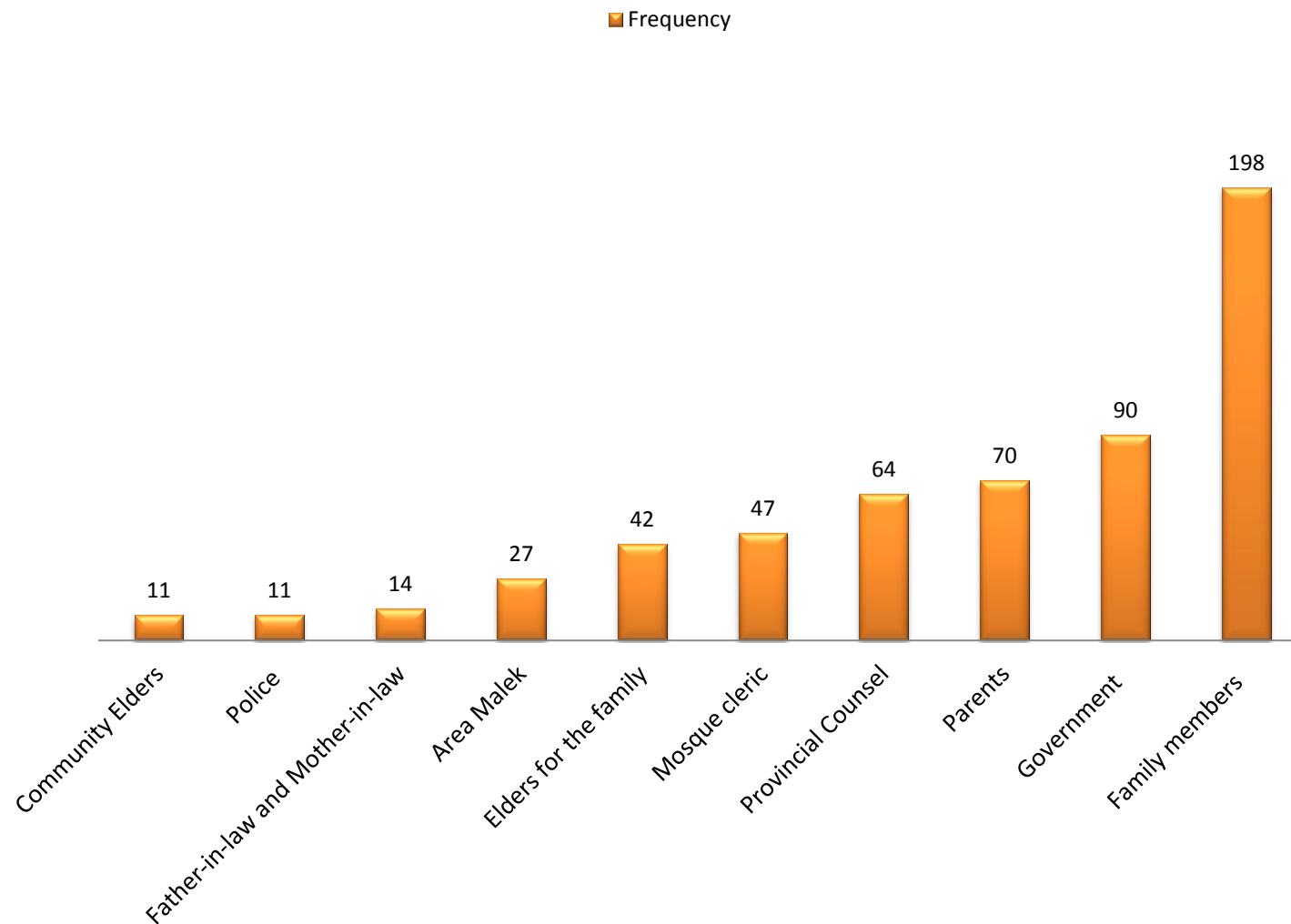
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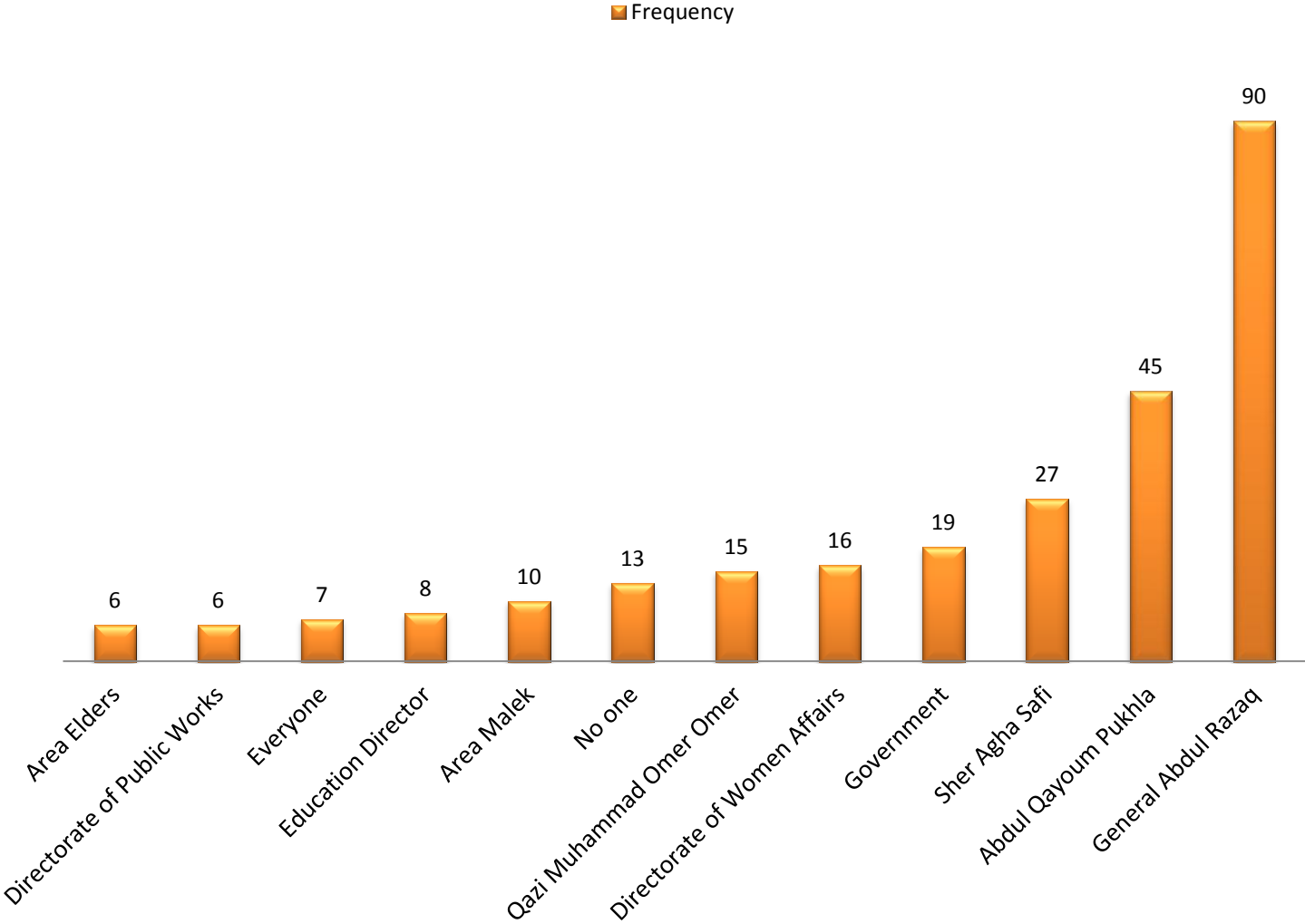


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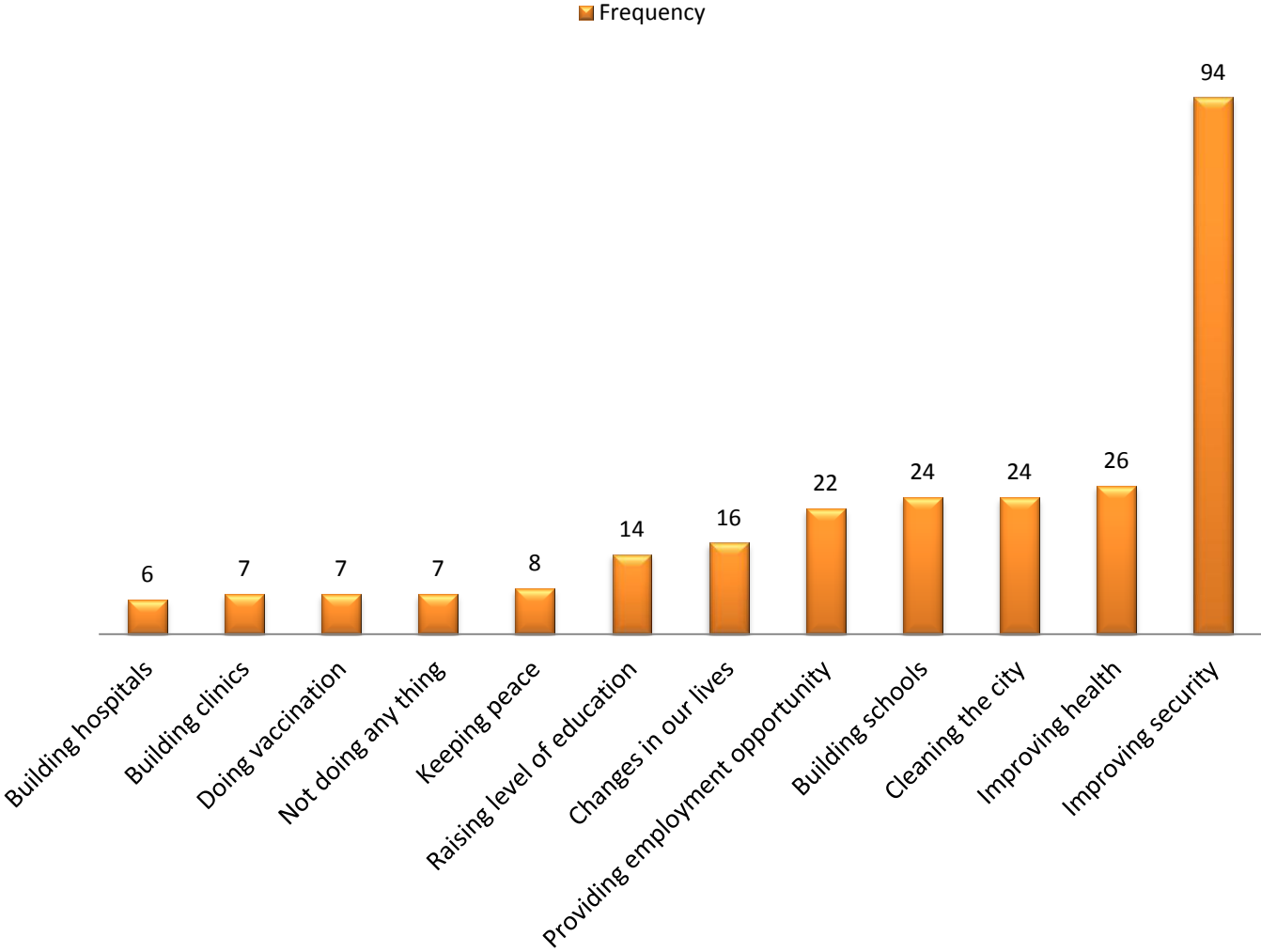




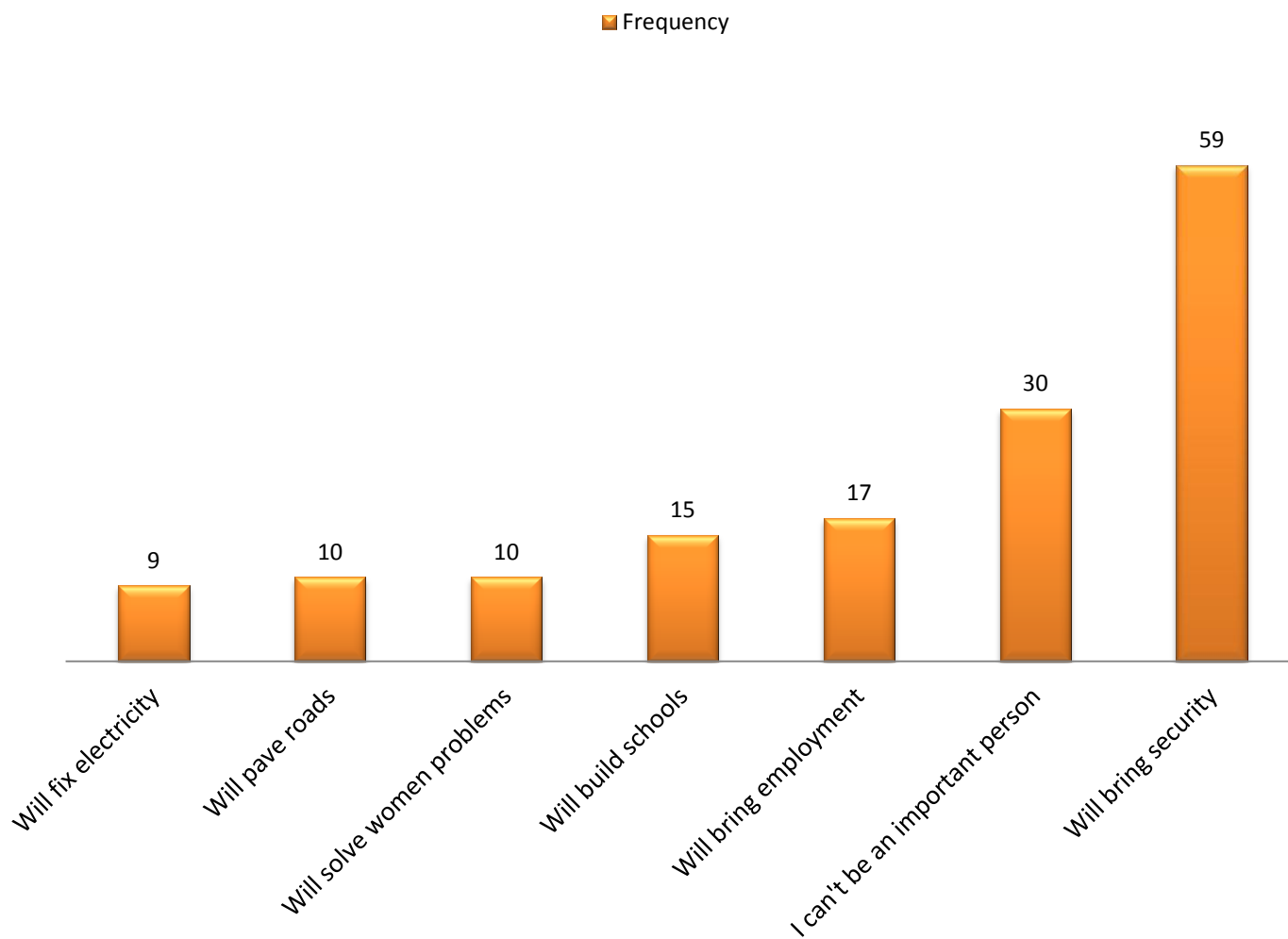
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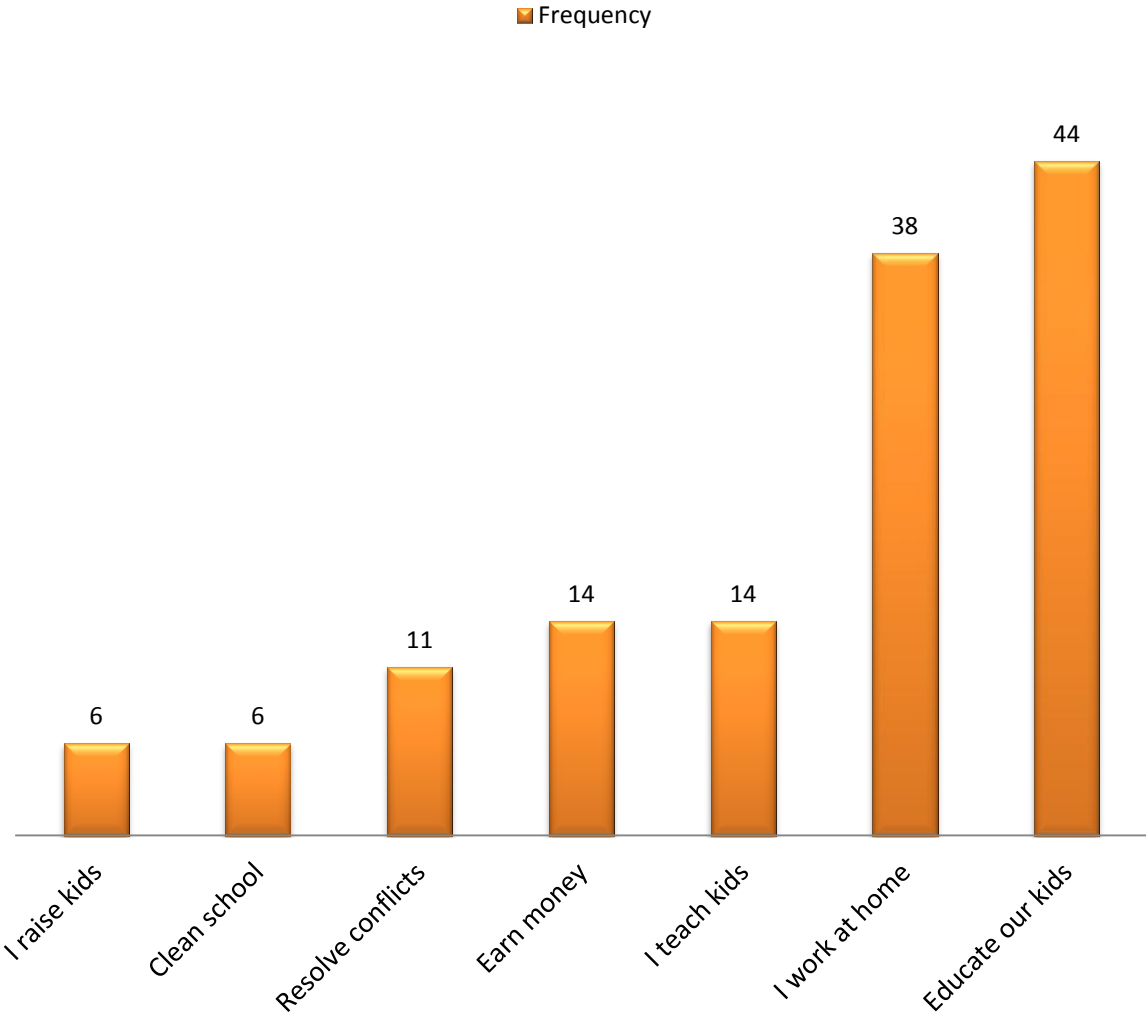
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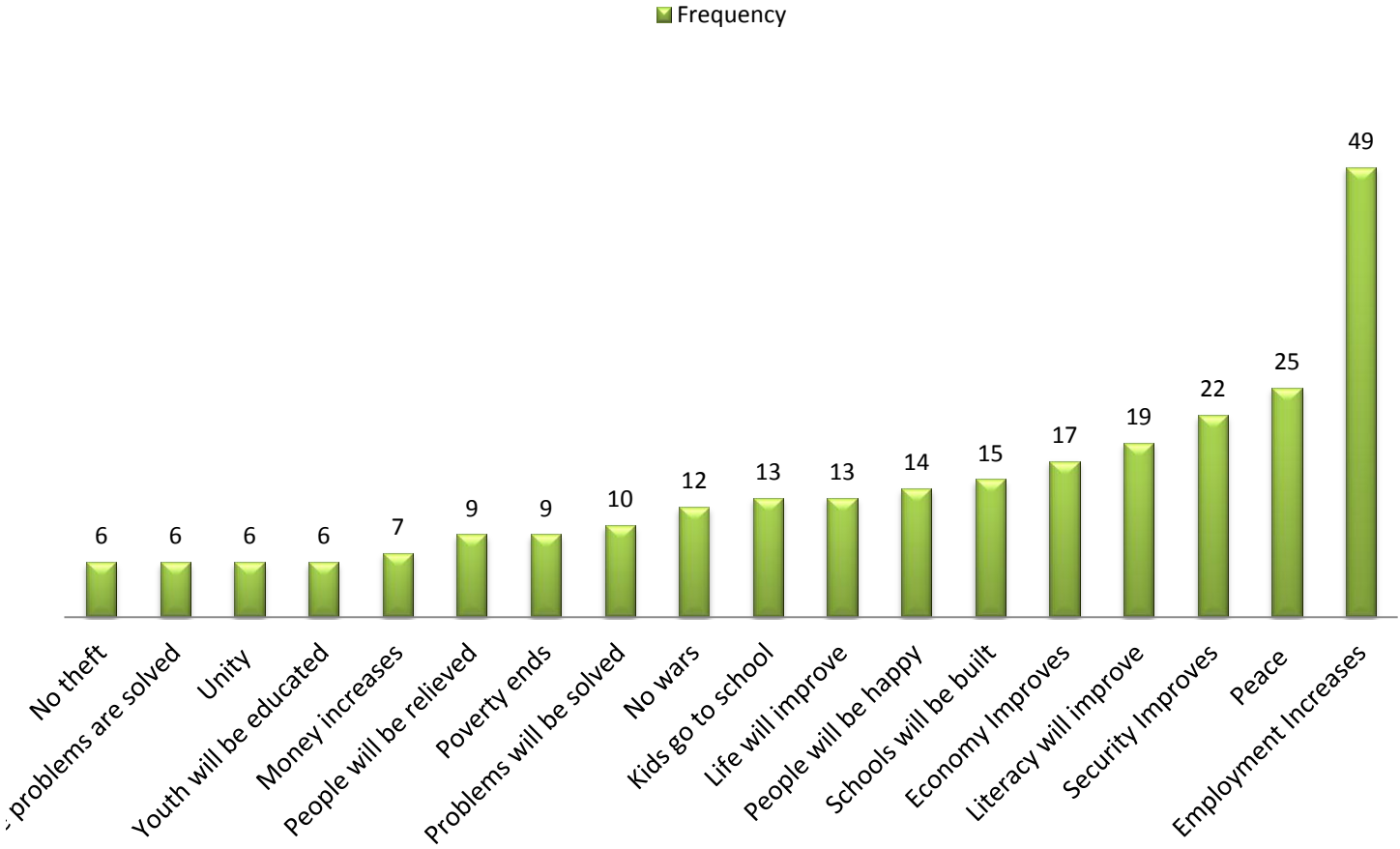


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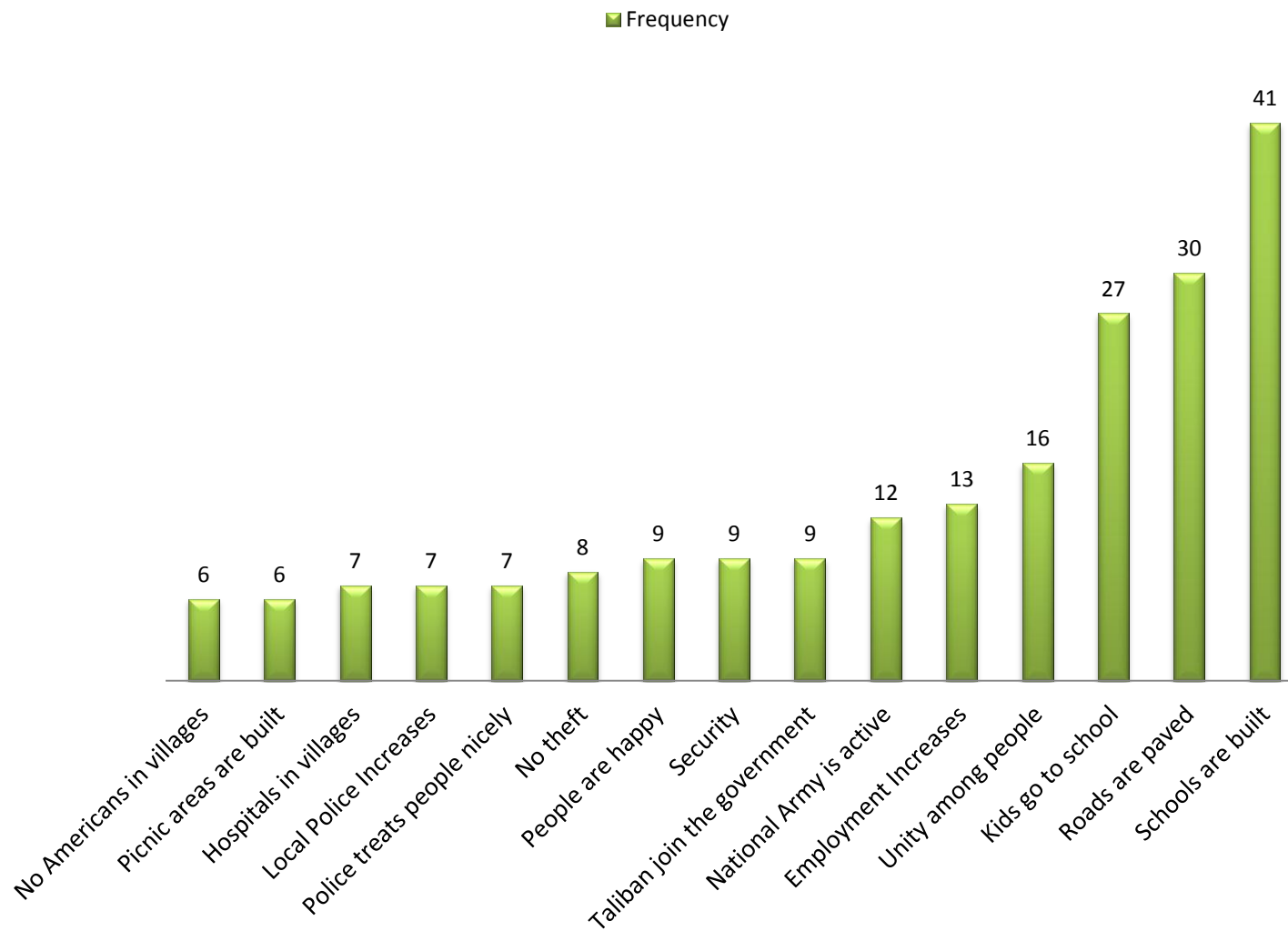


**Zhari District – Youth:**

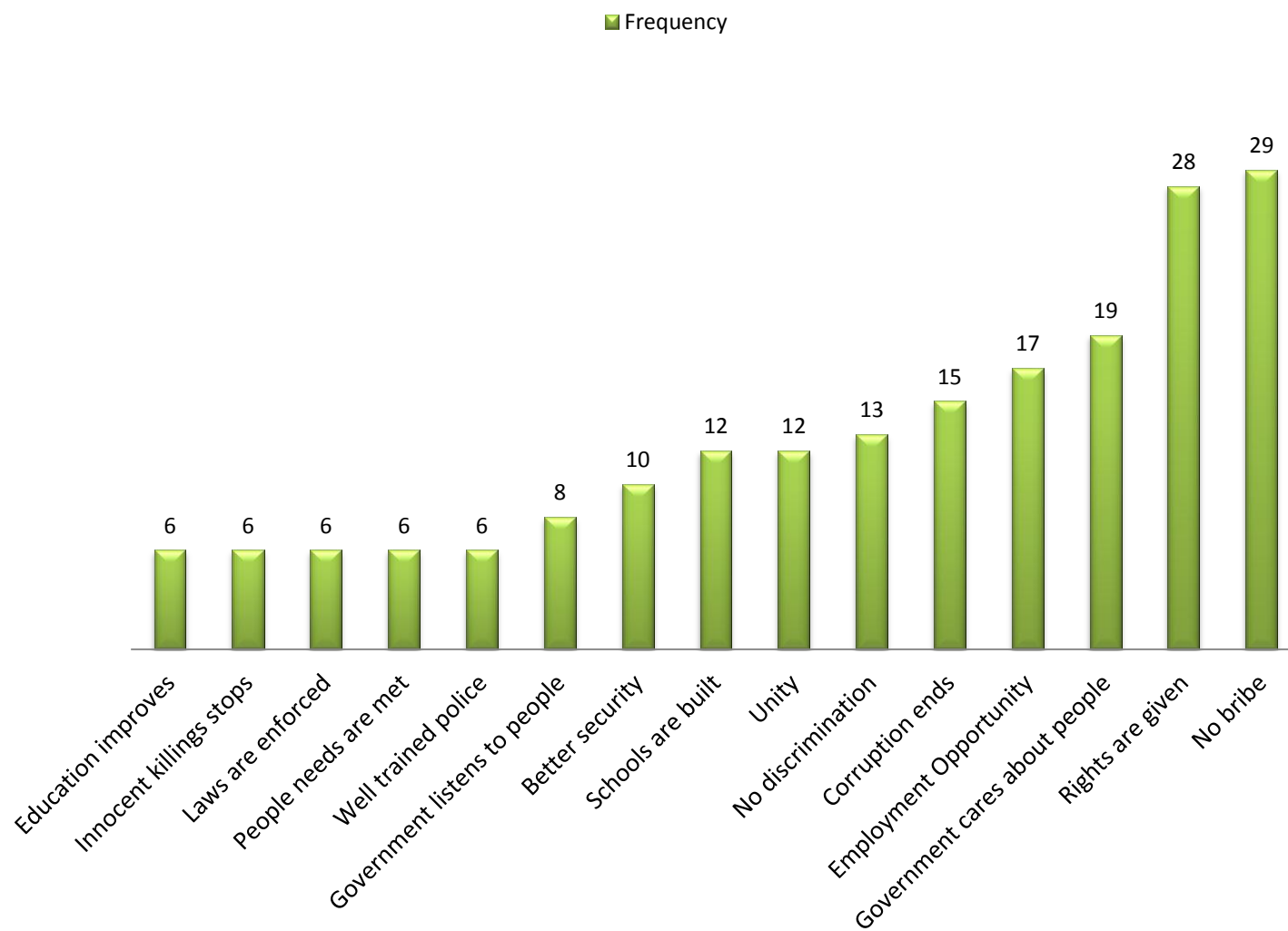
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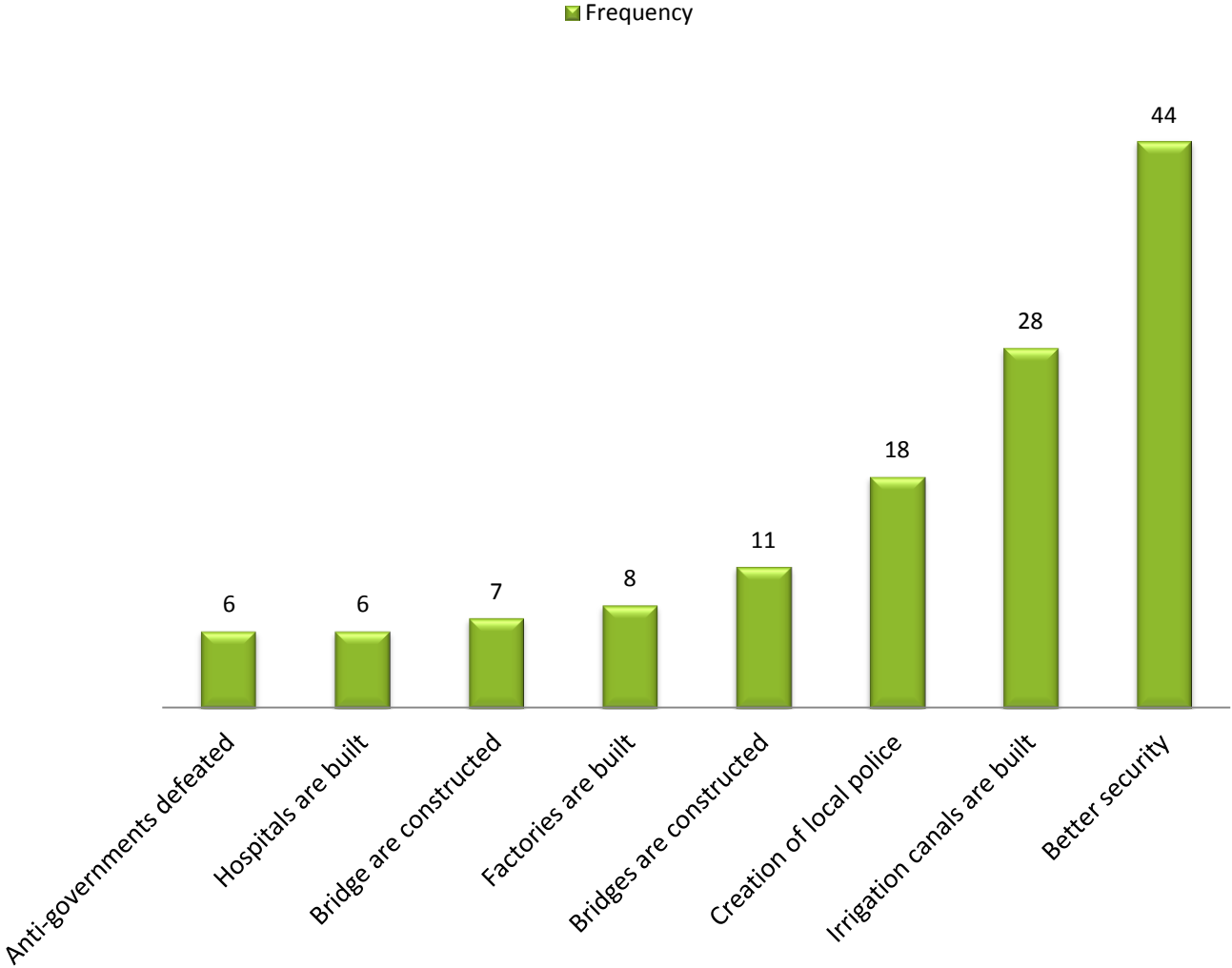
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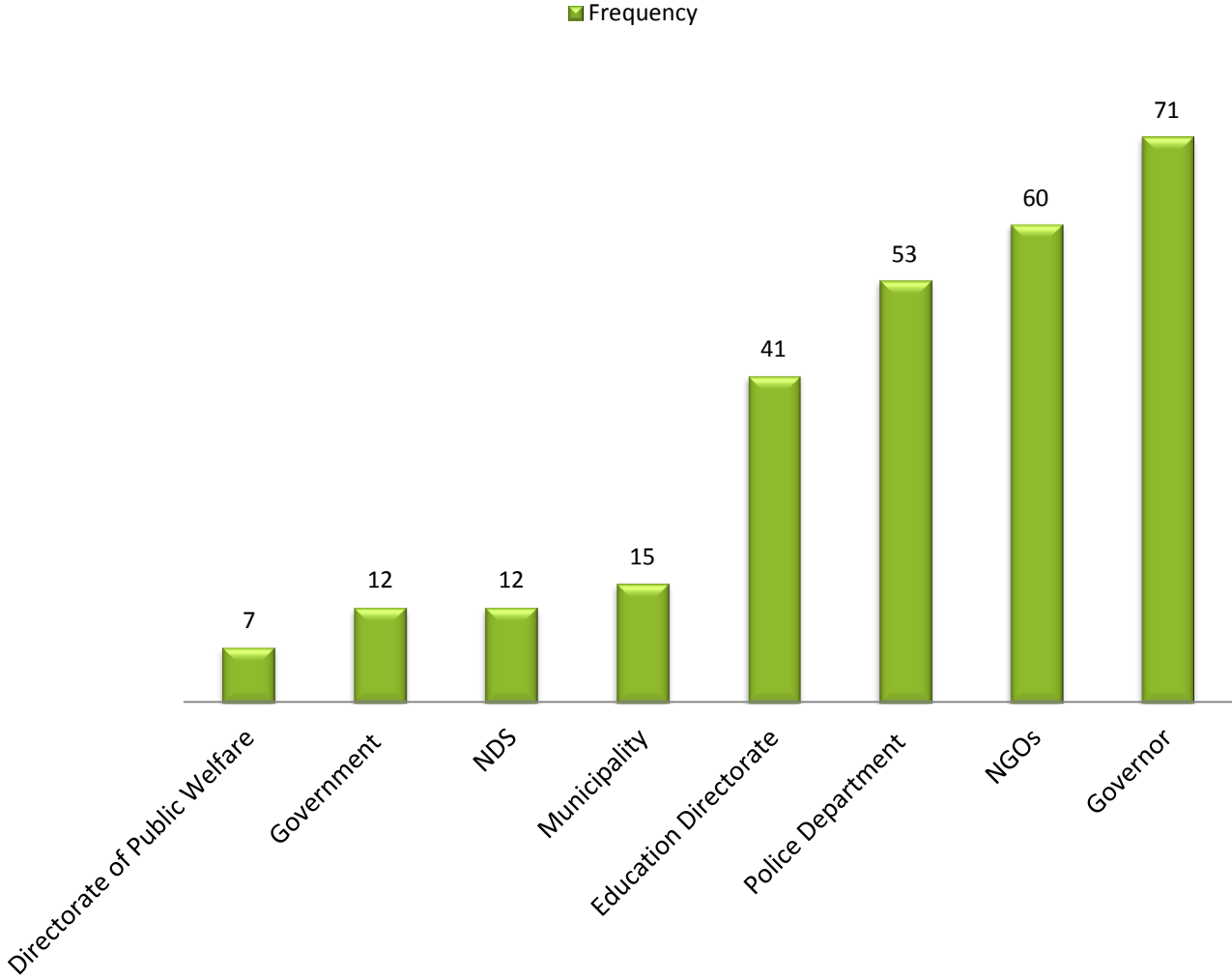


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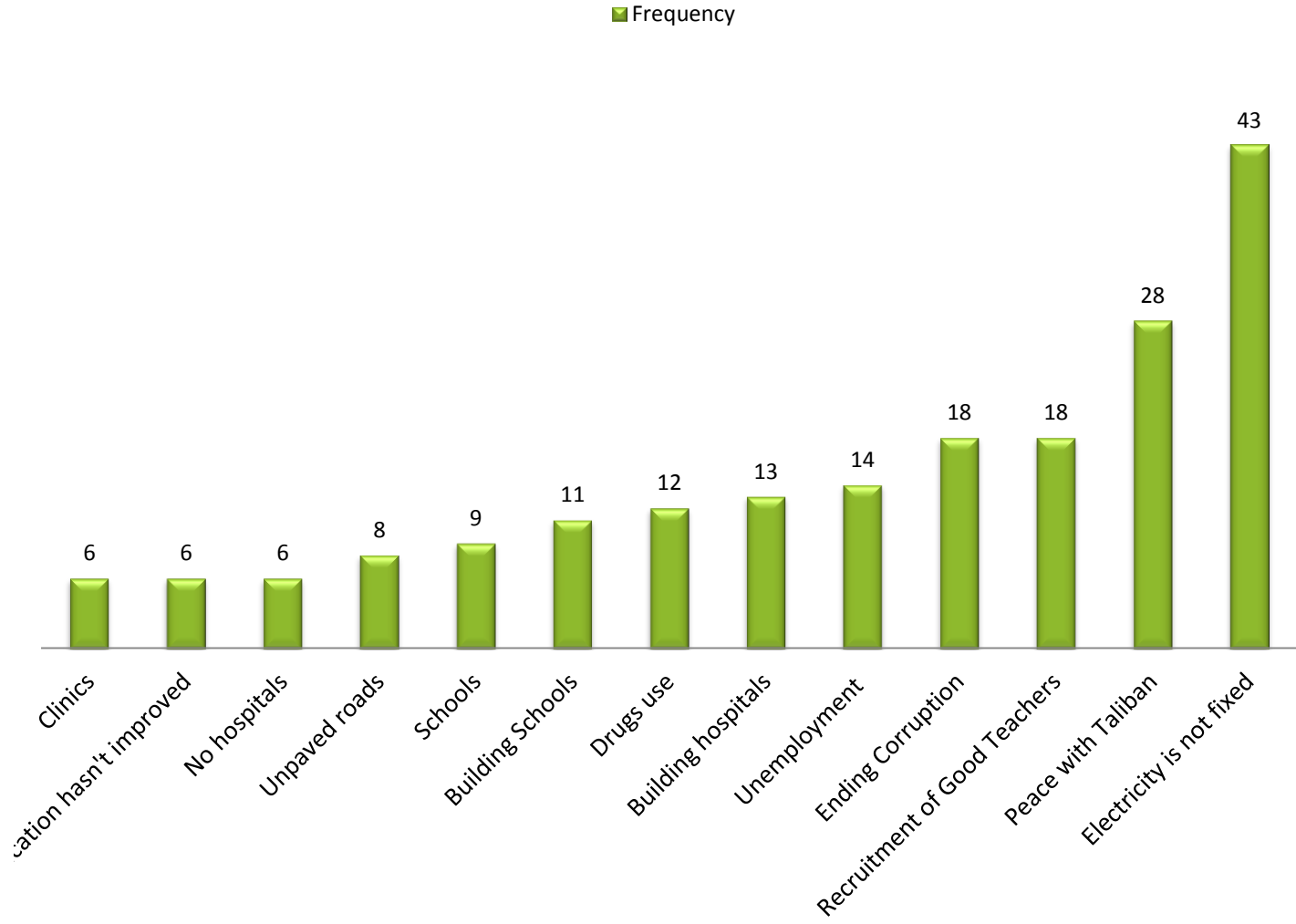




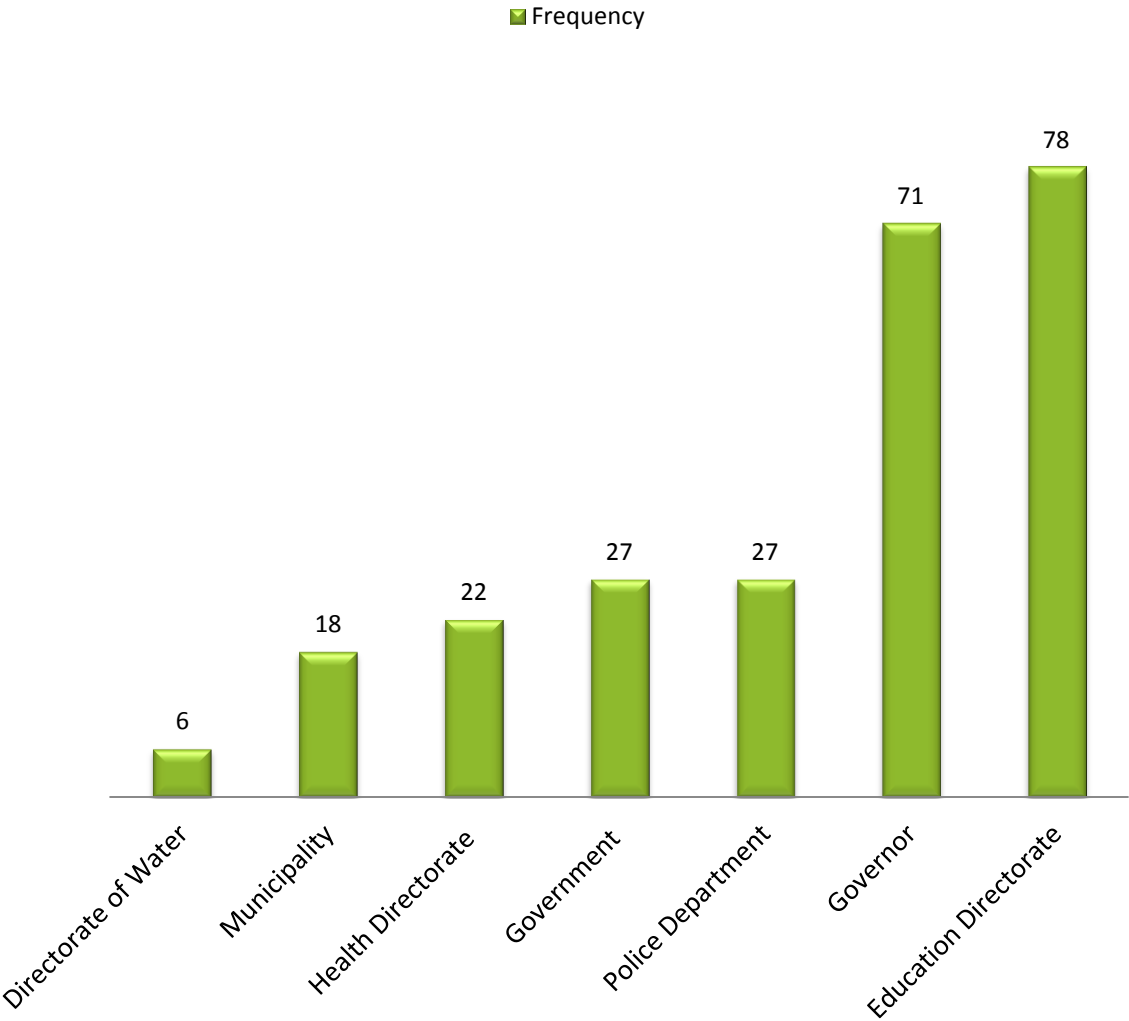
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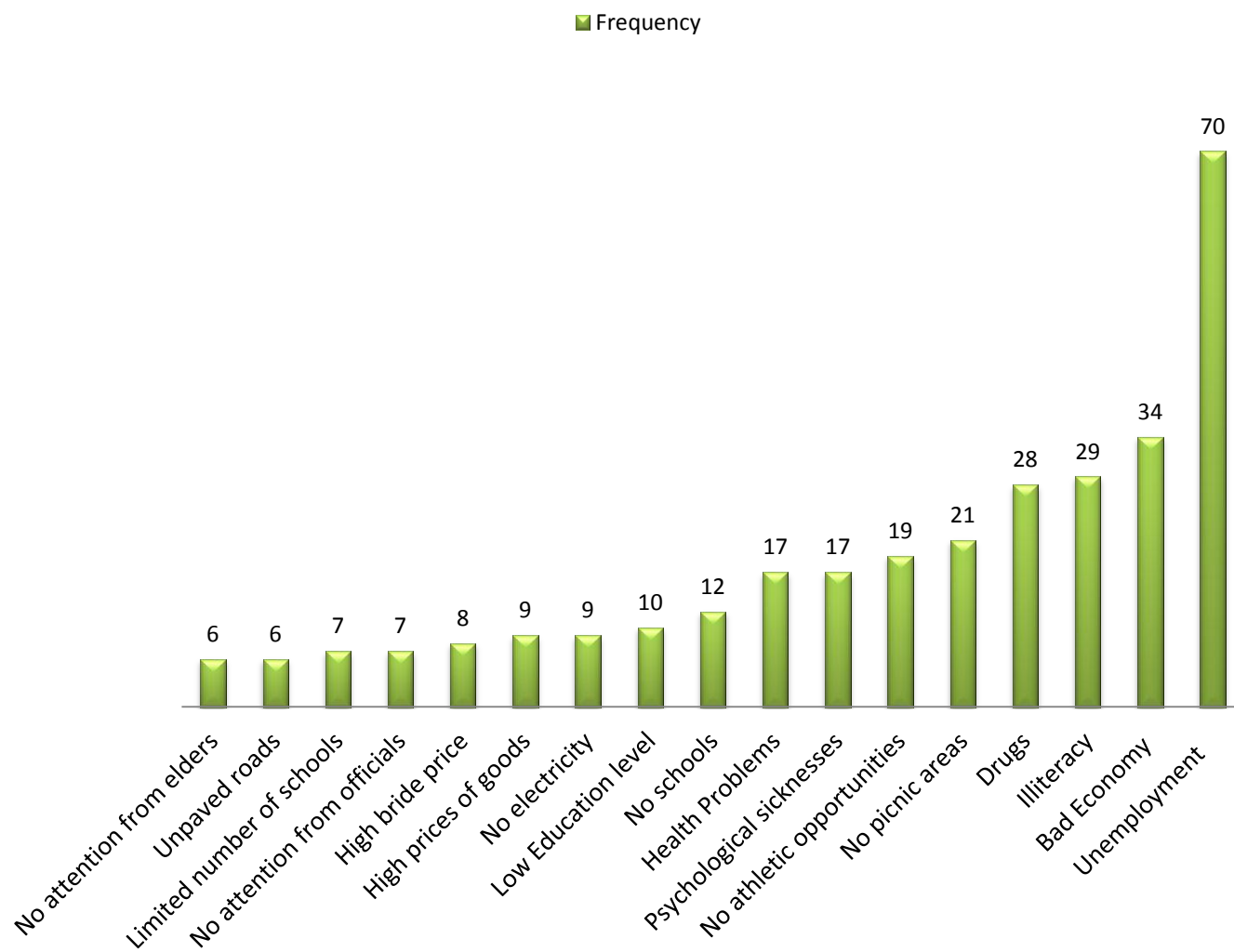
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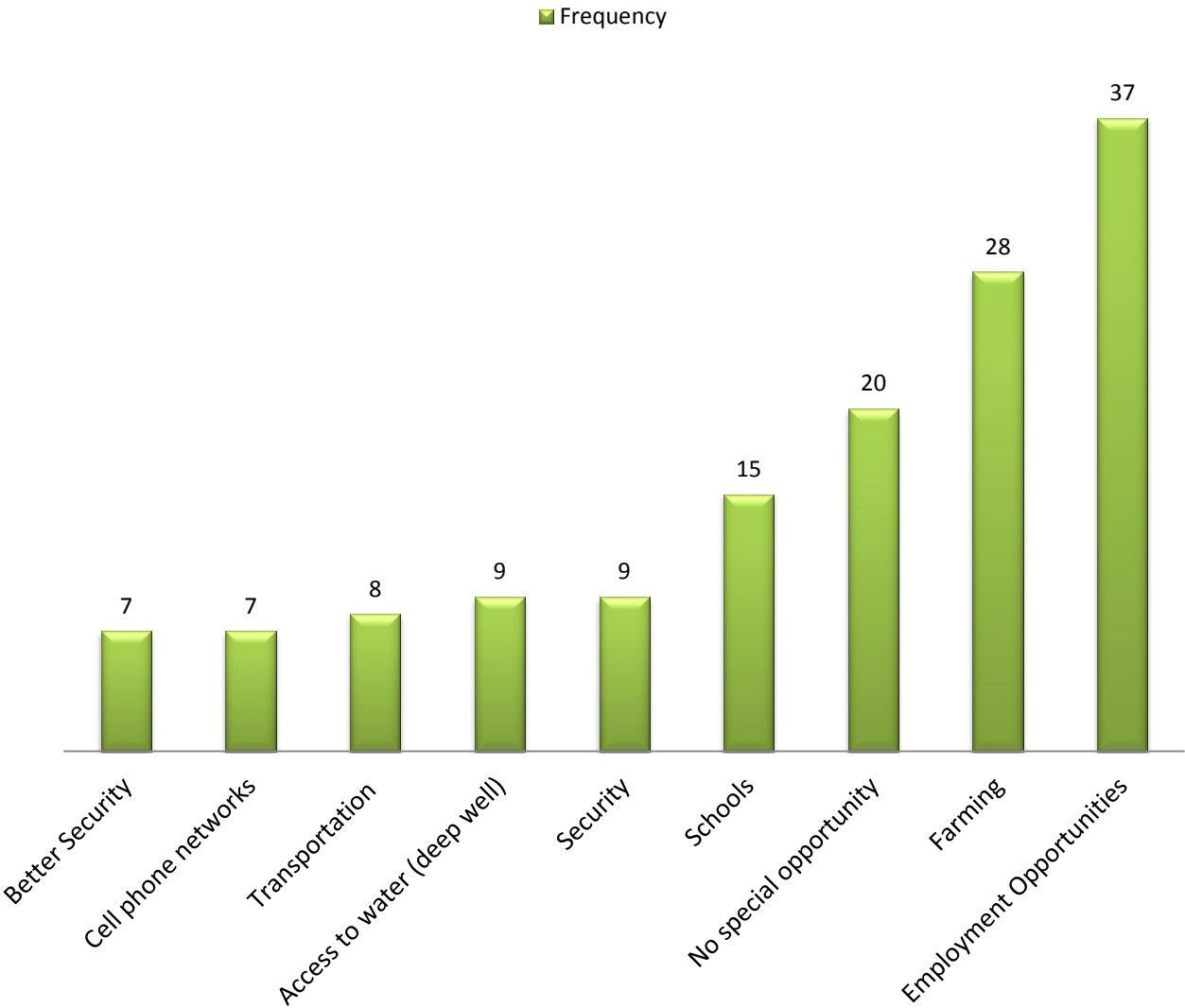
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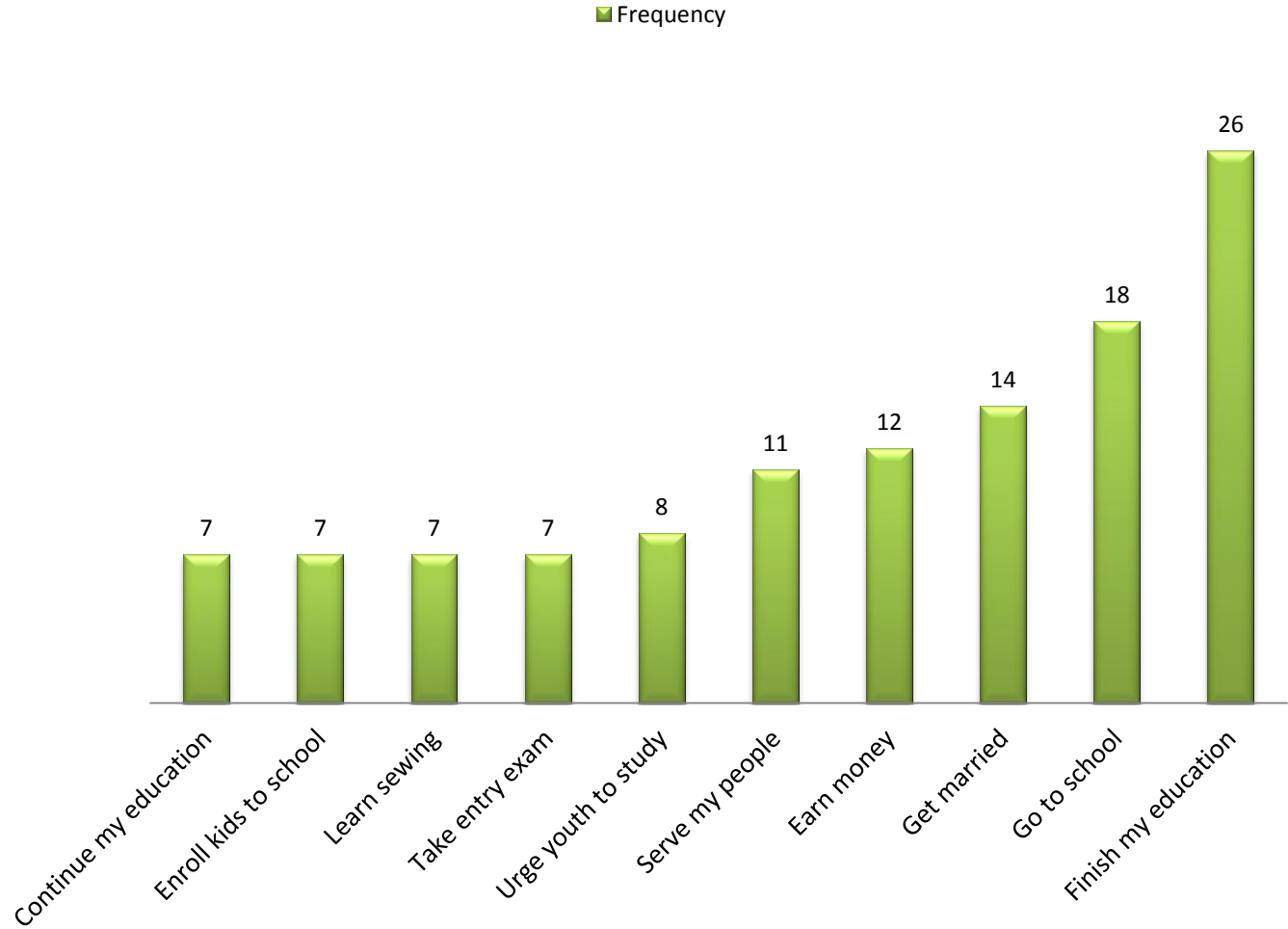
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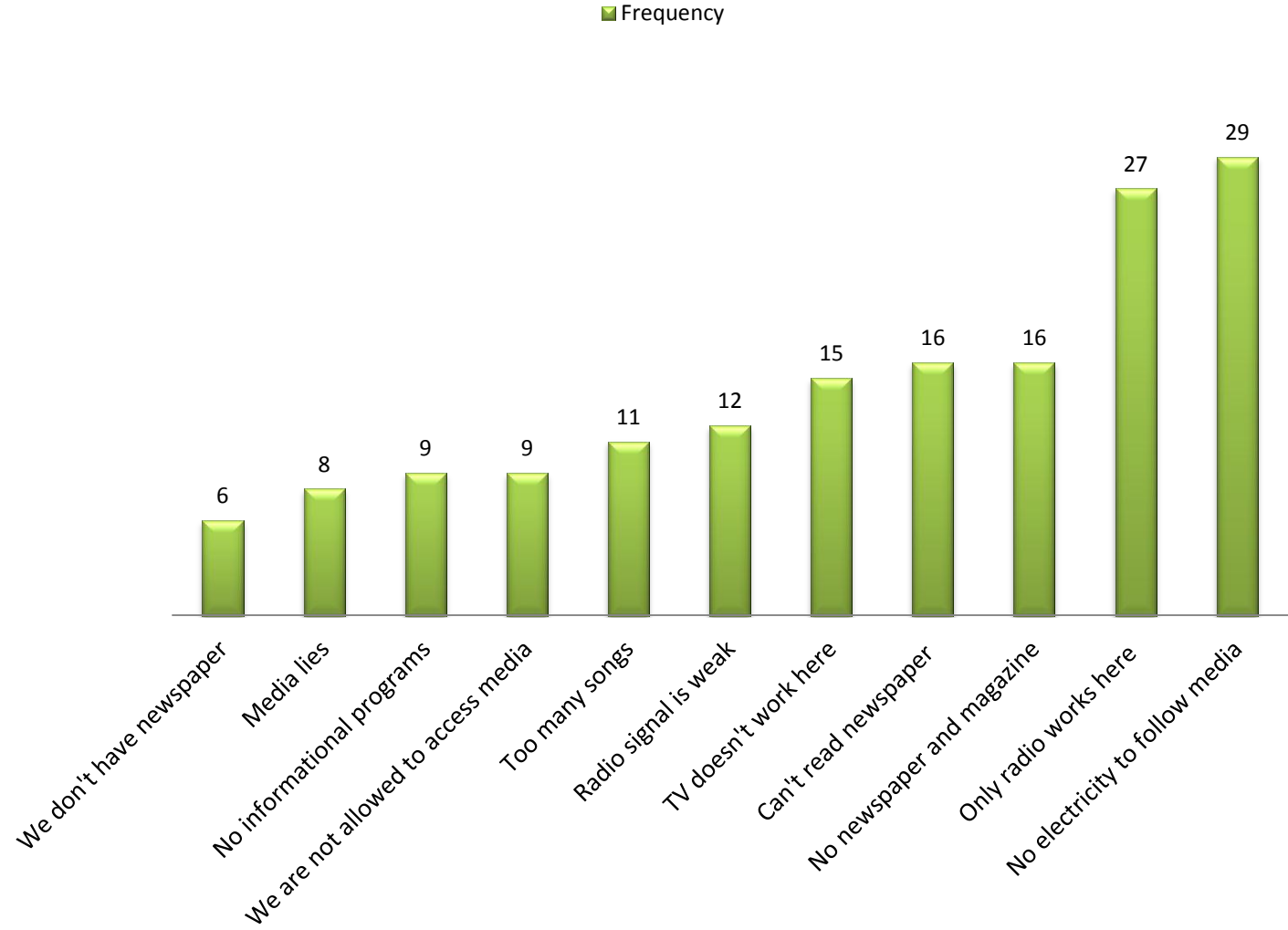
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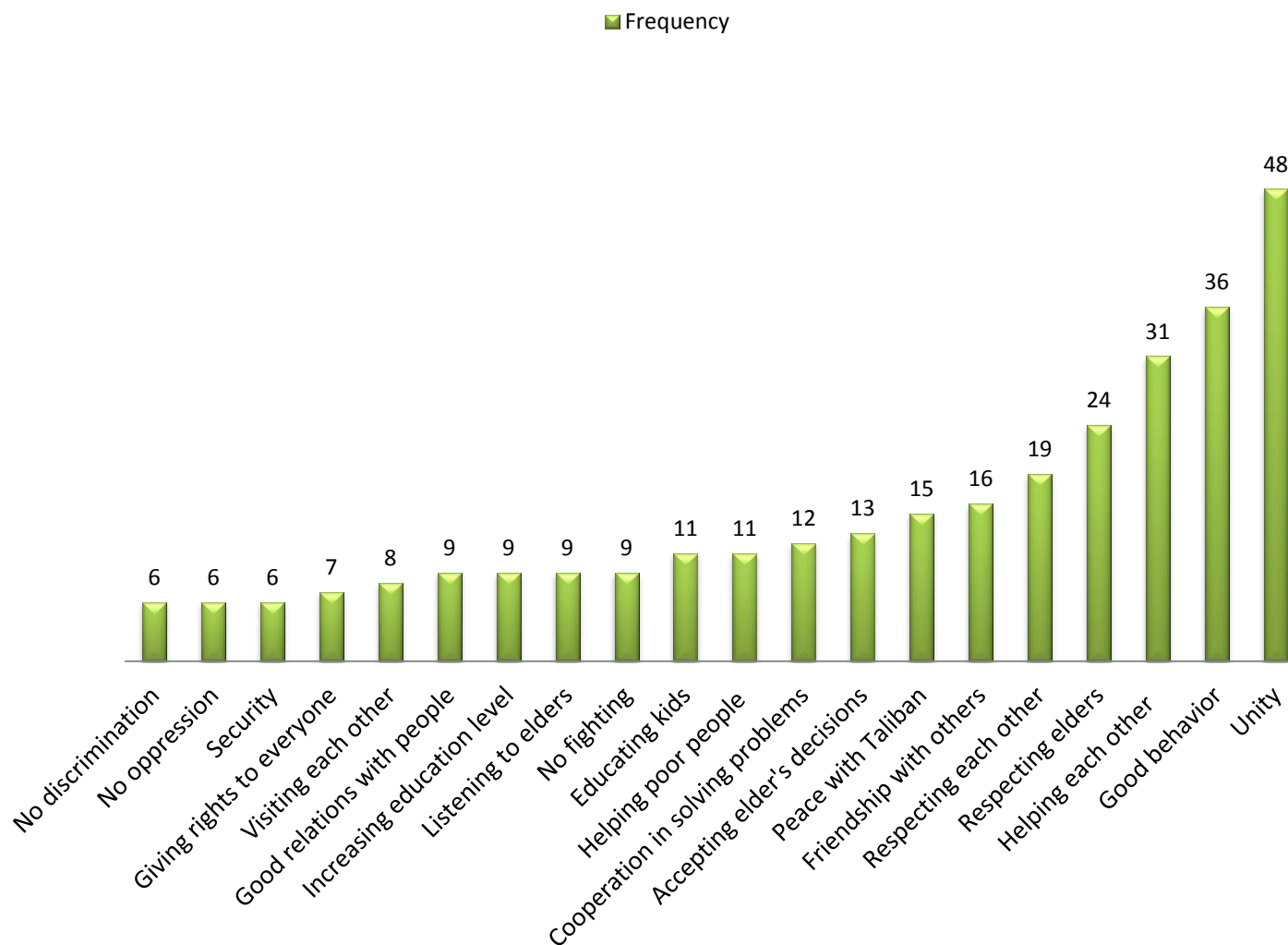
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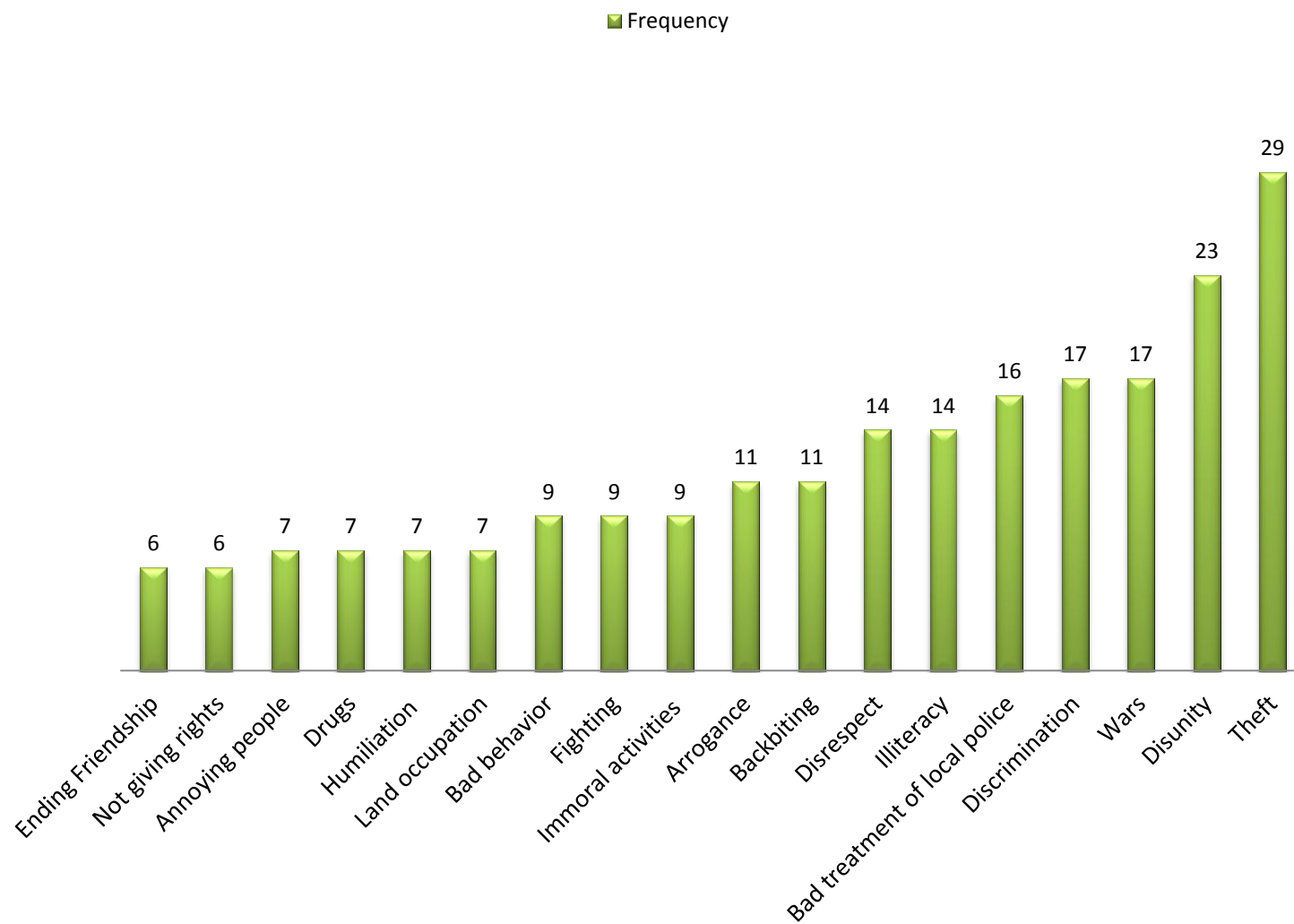


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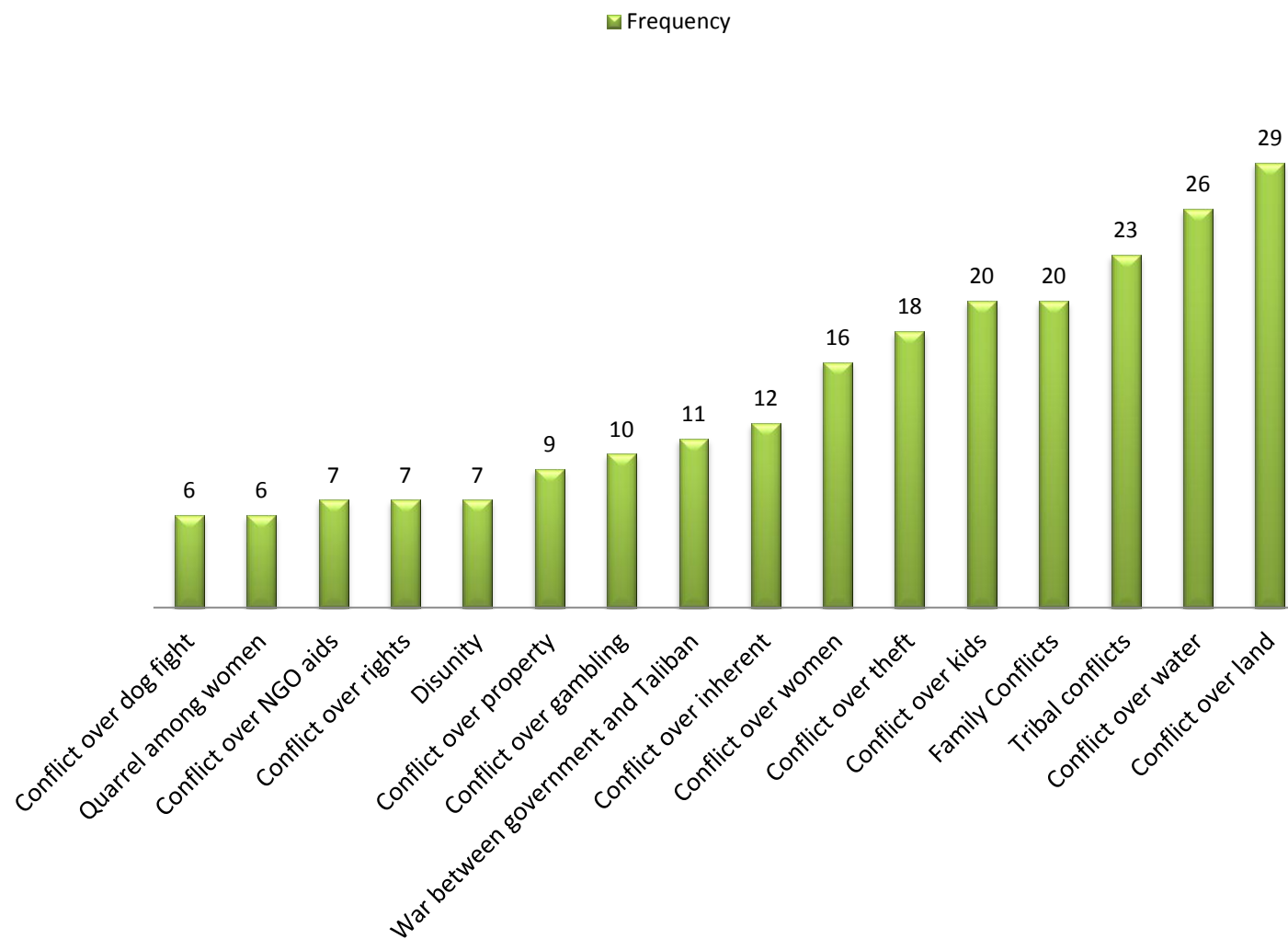




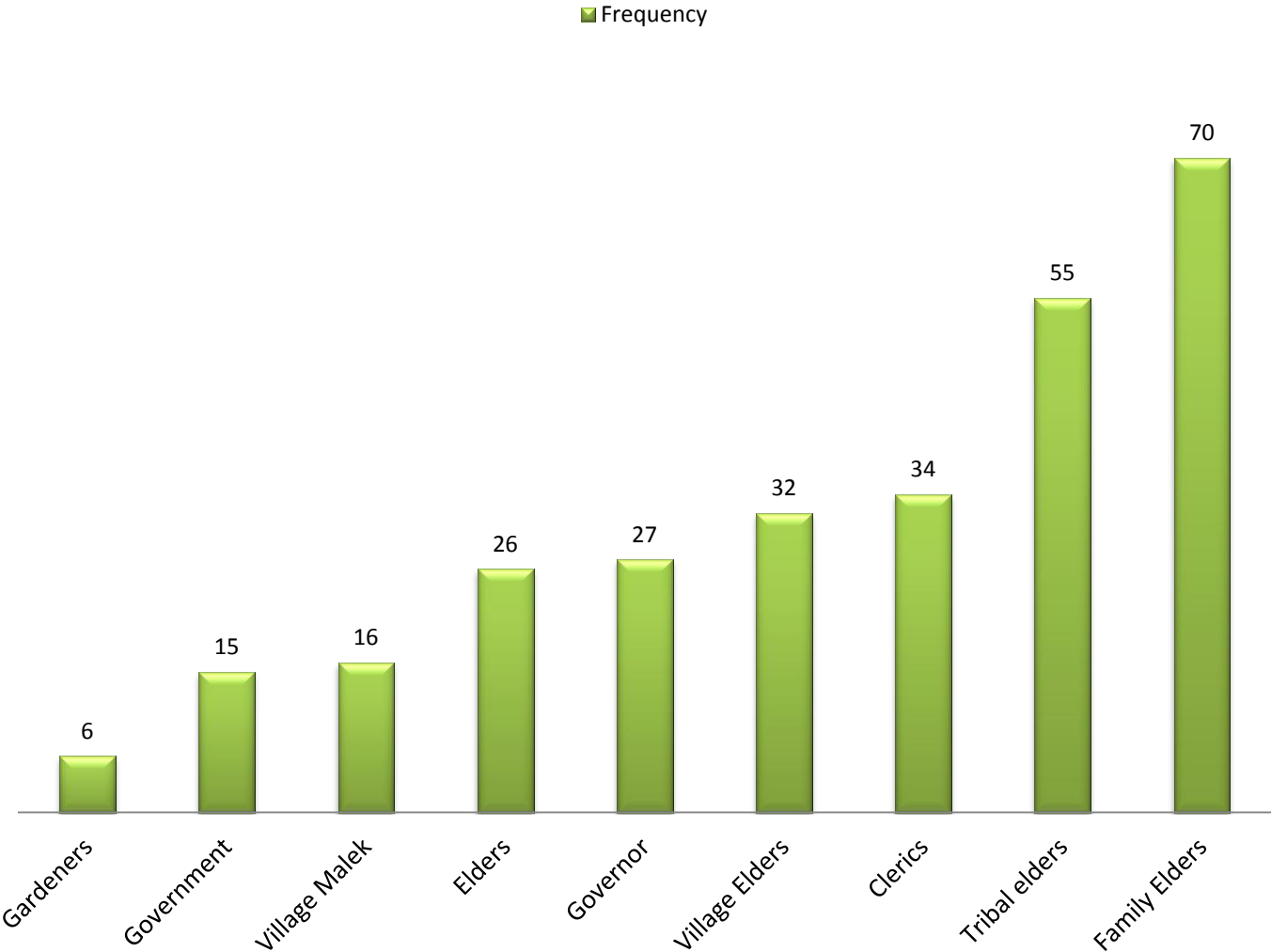
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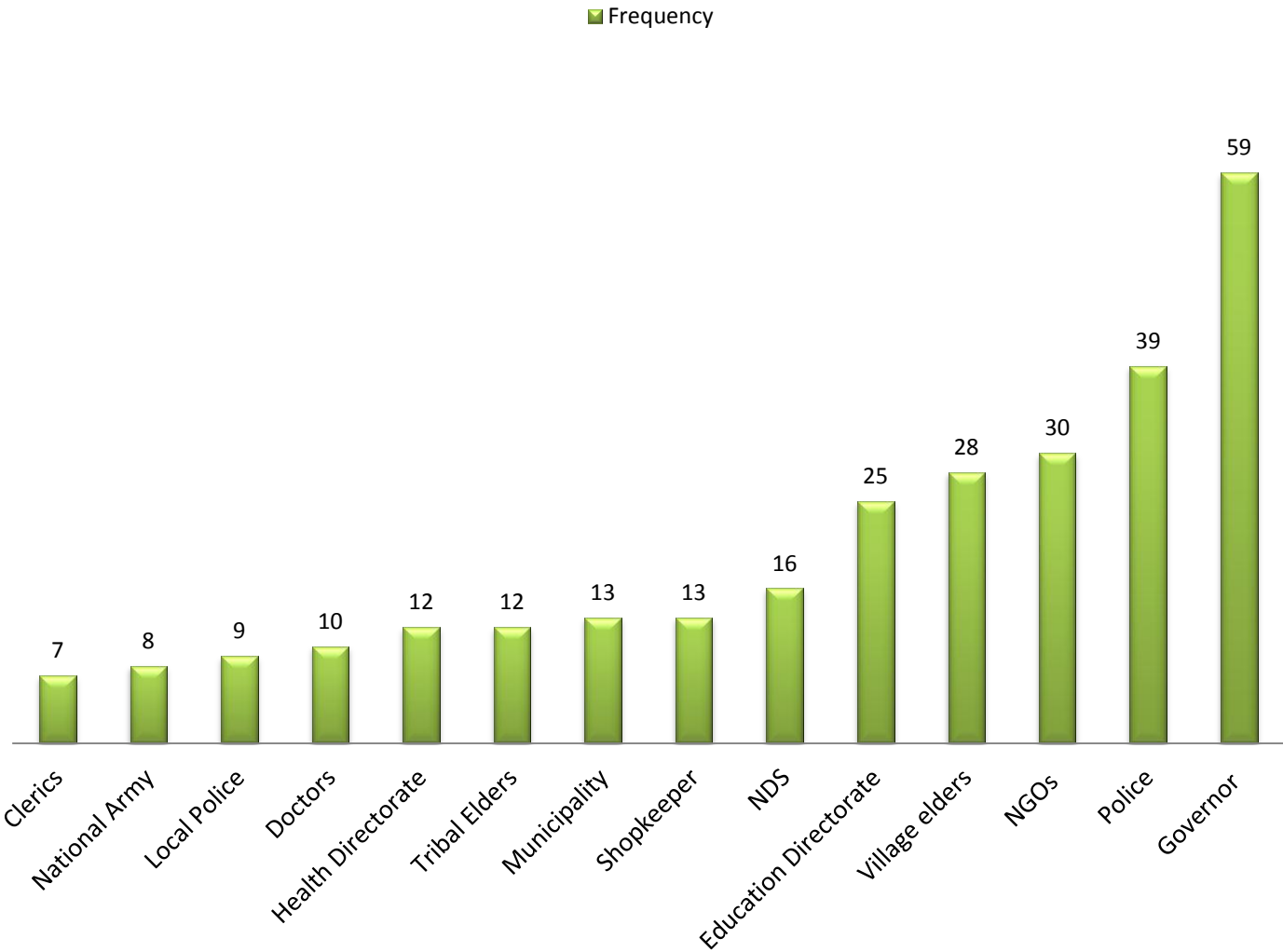
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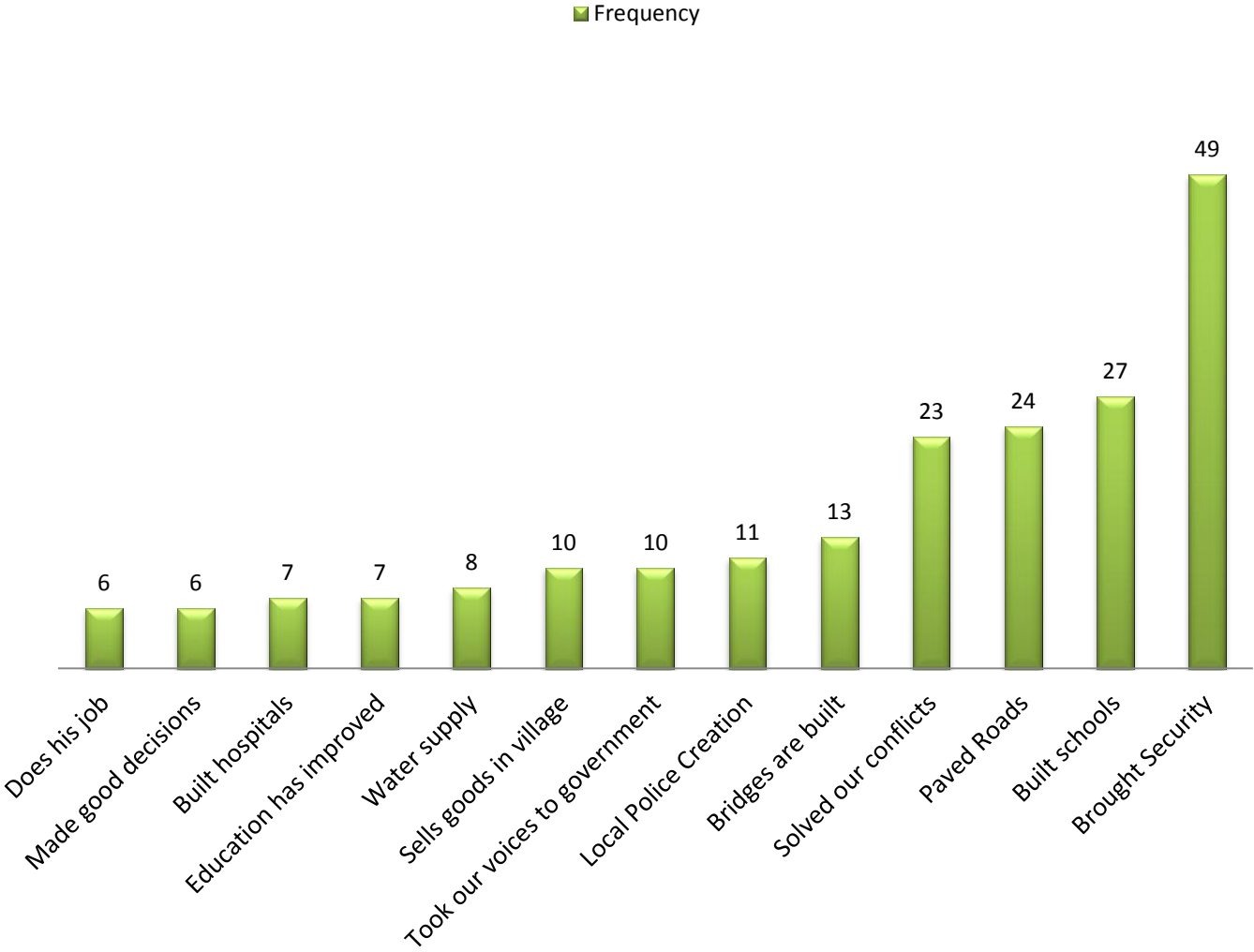
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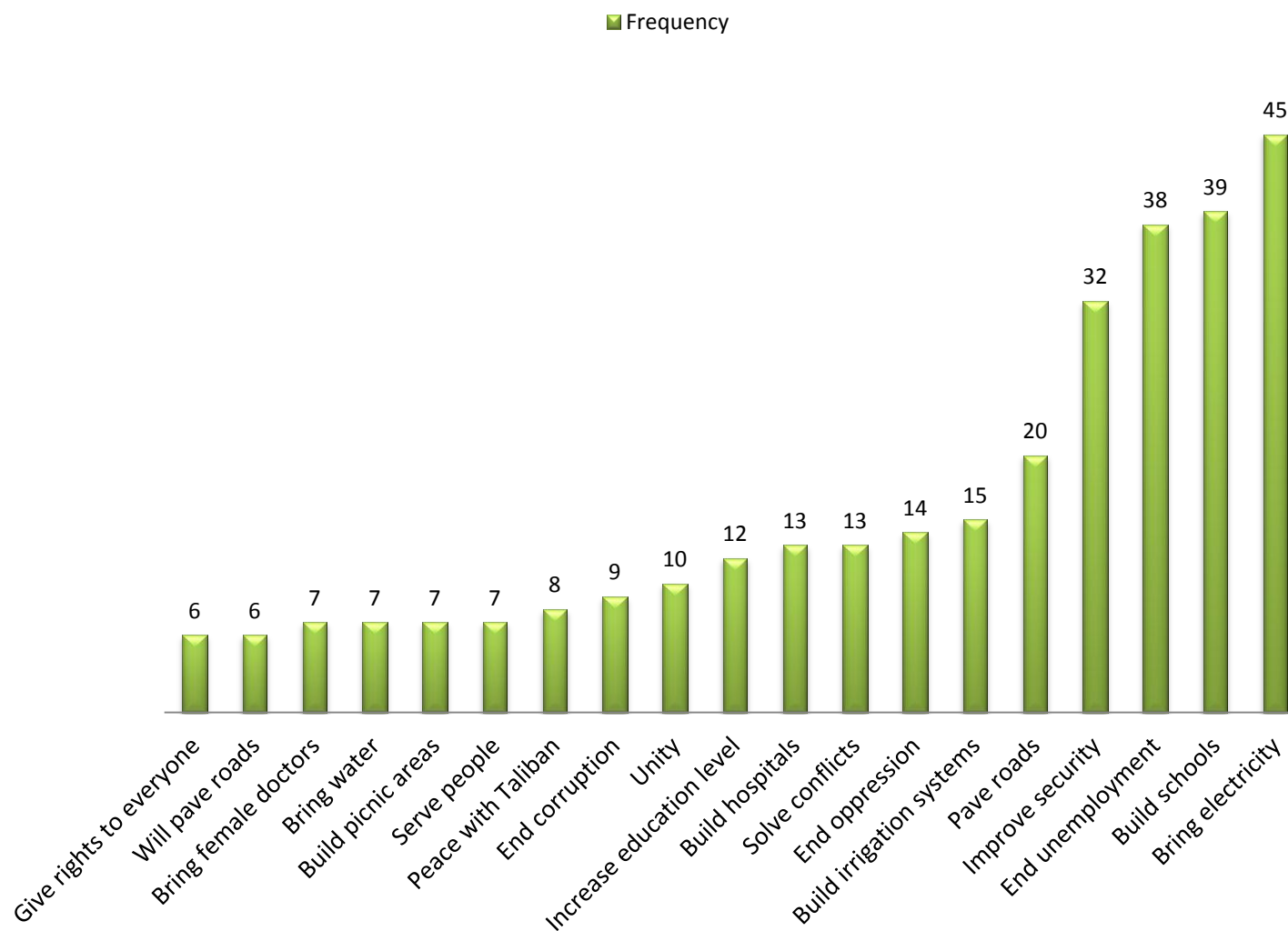
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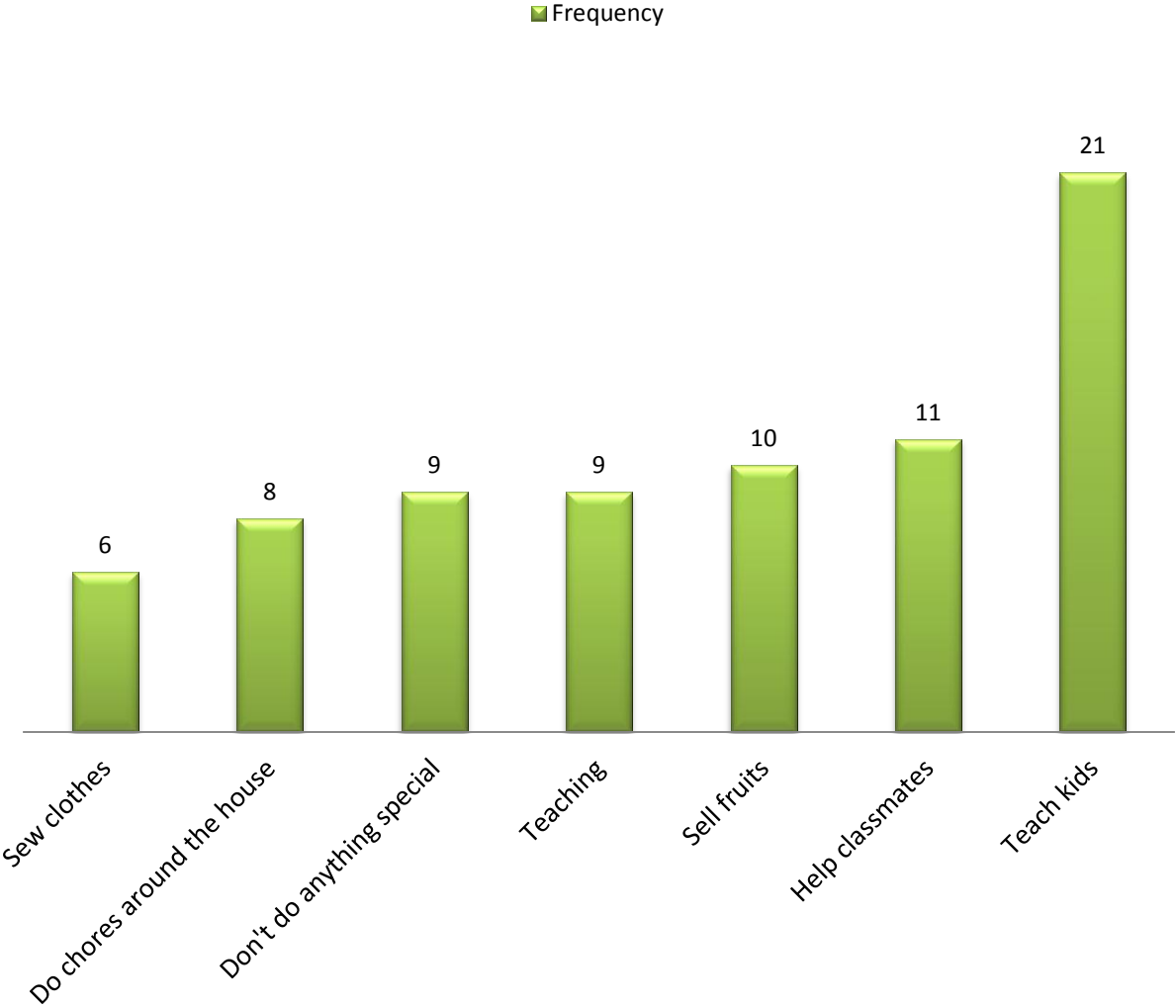
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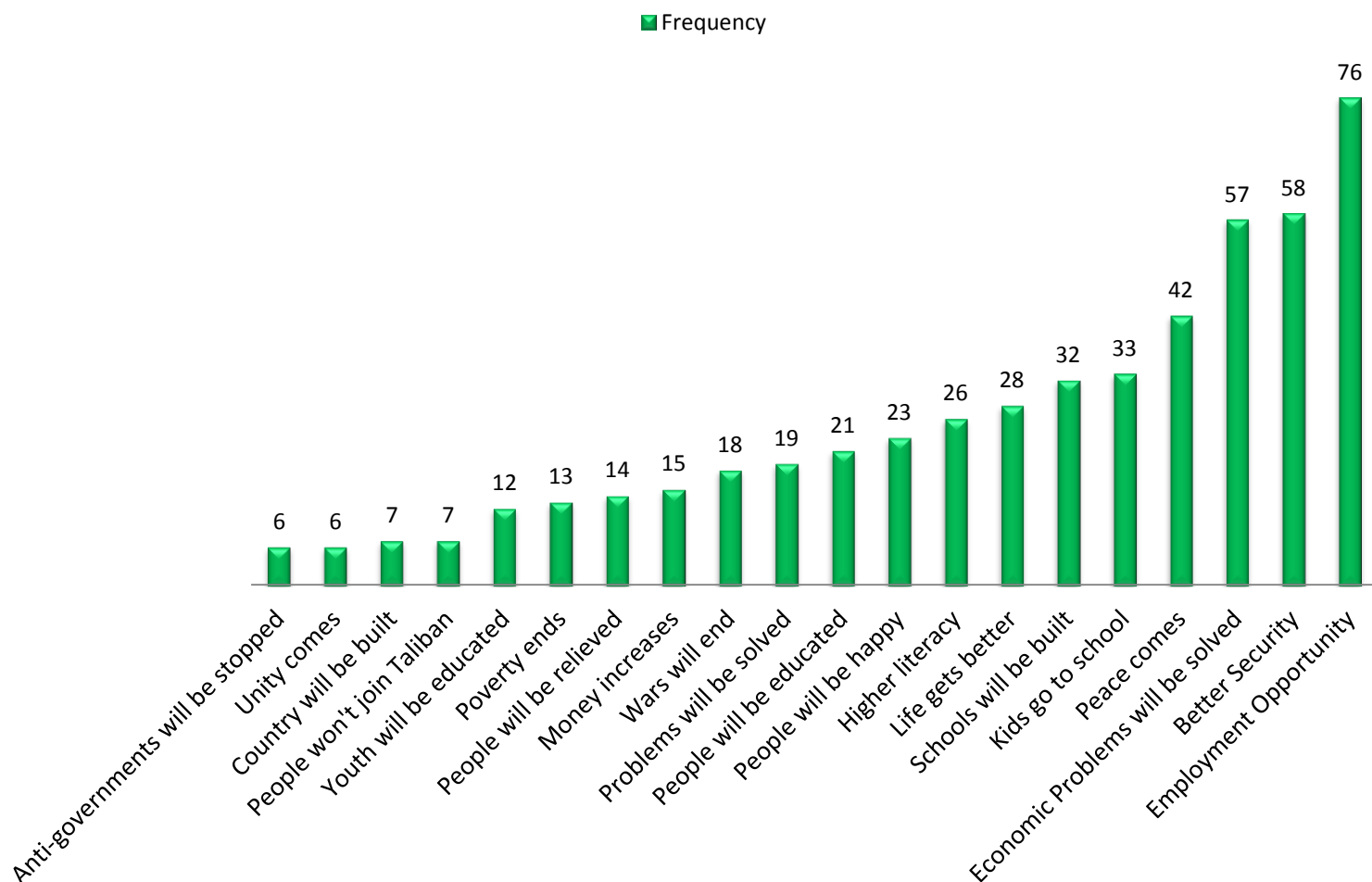


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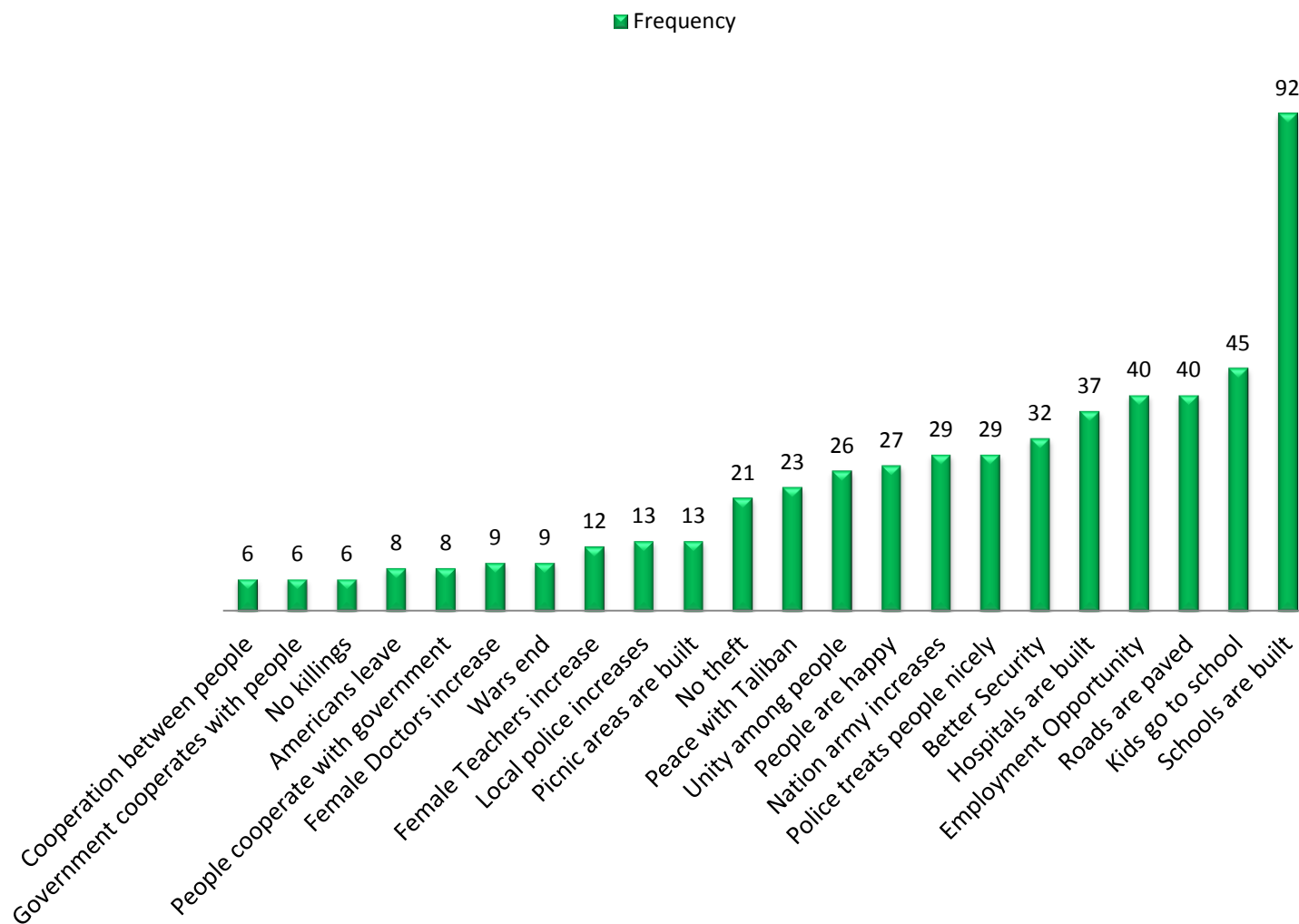
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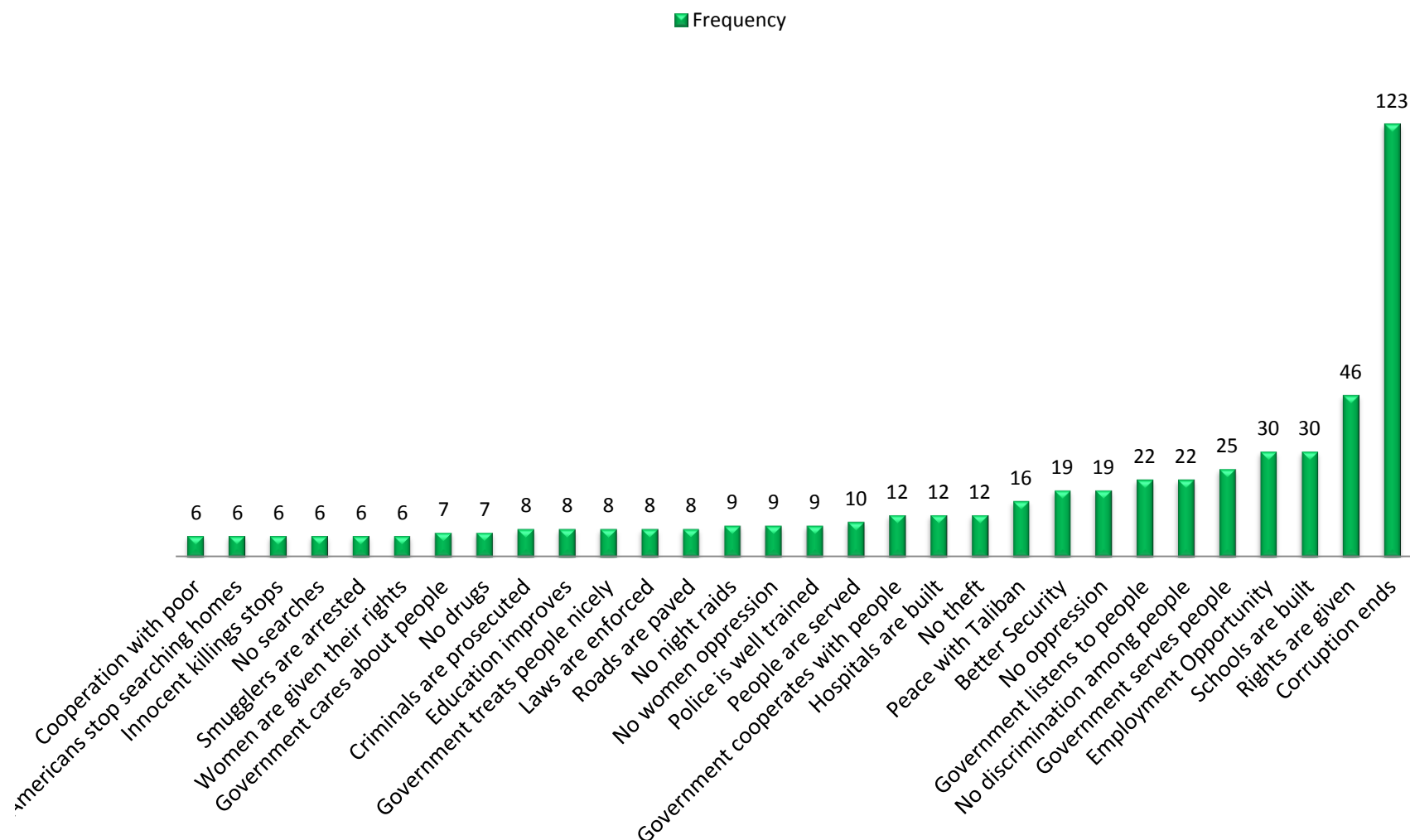




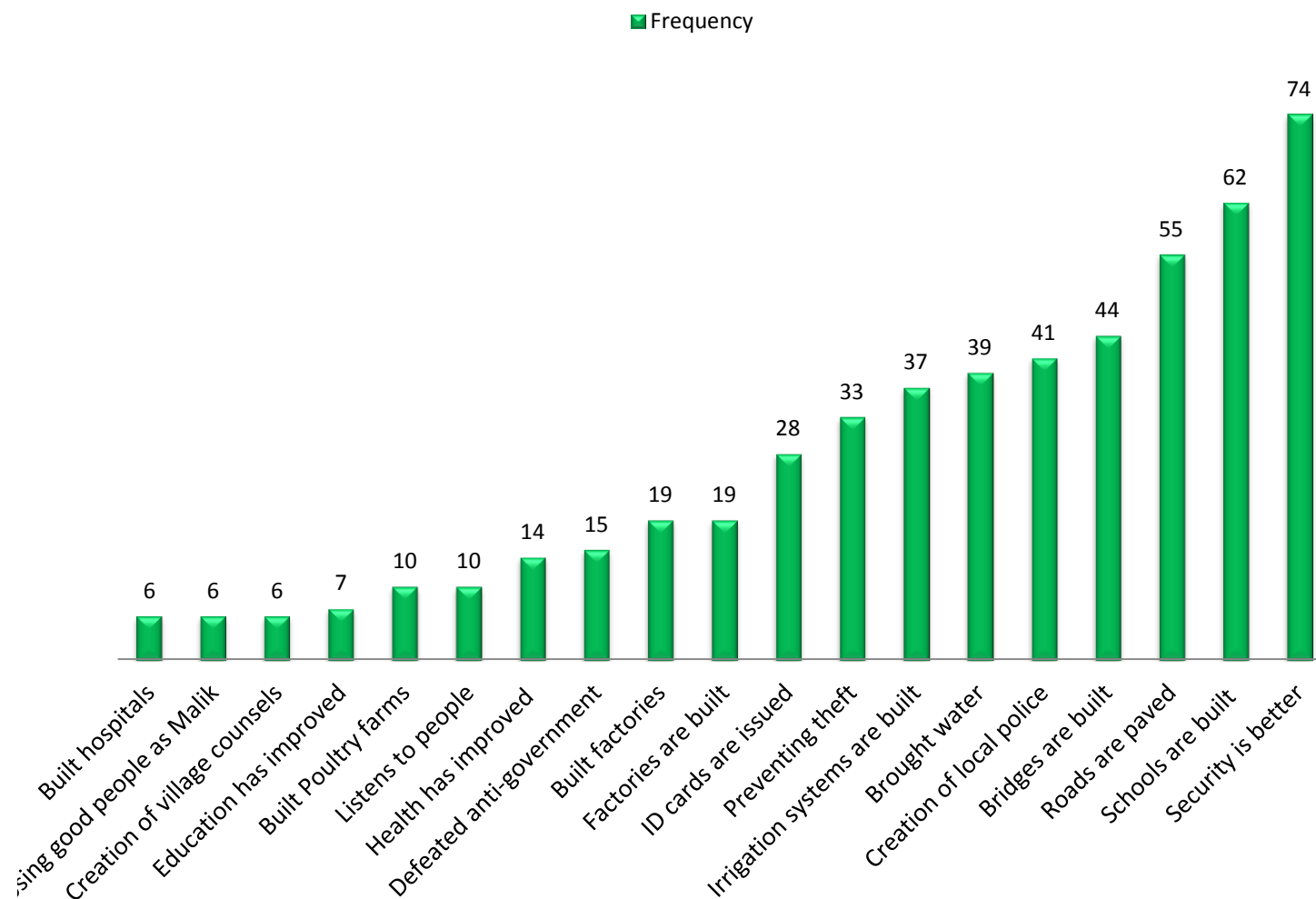
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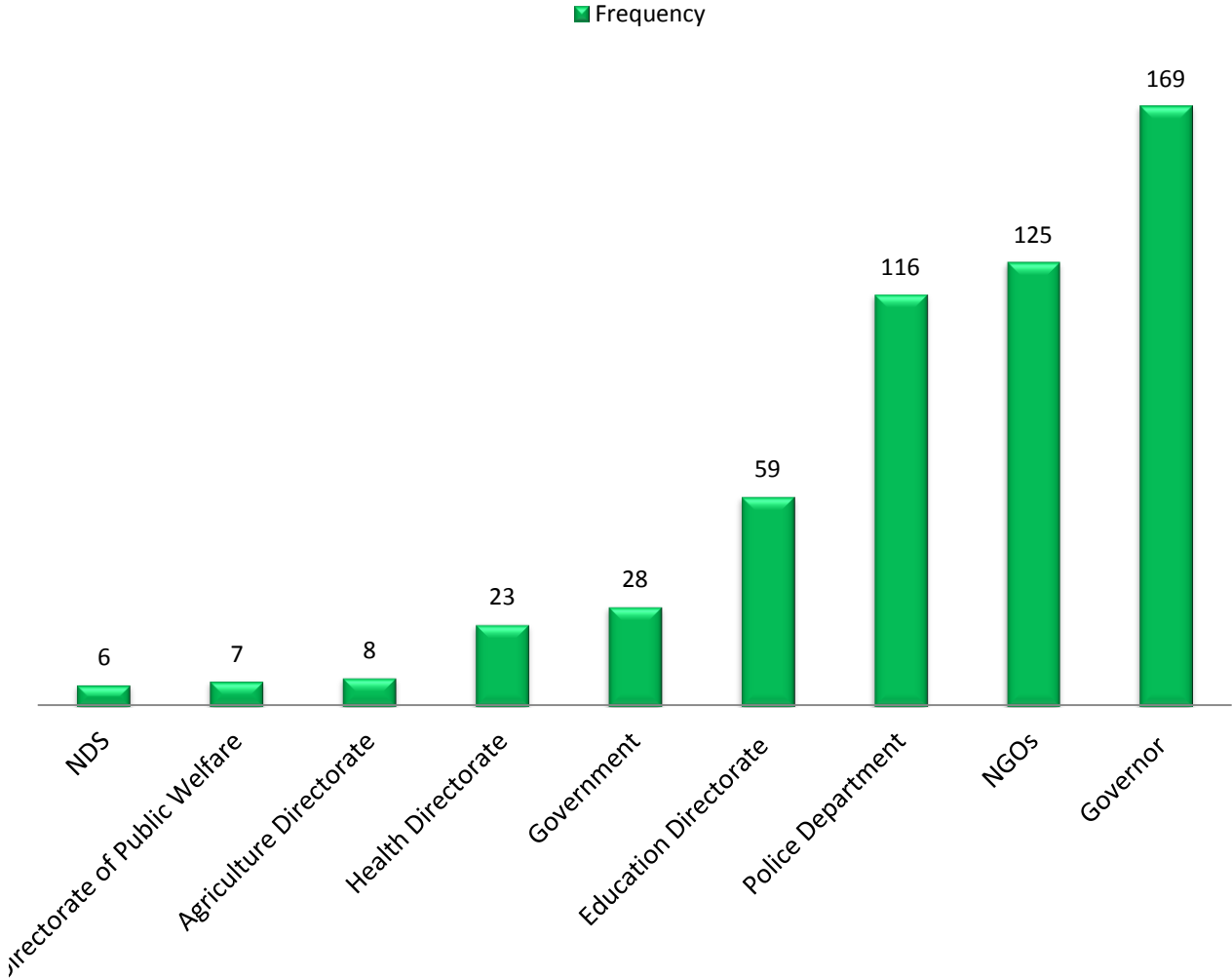
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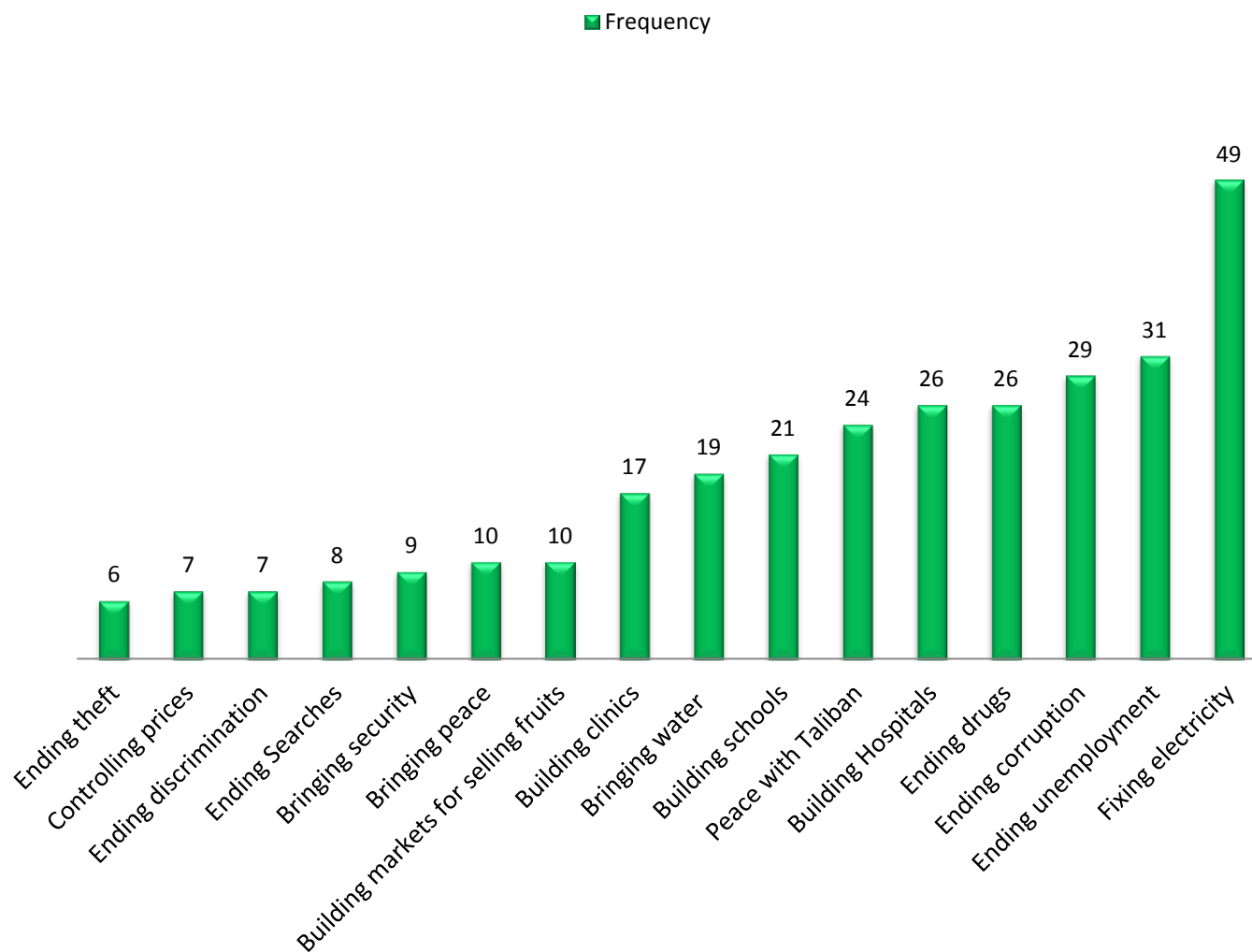
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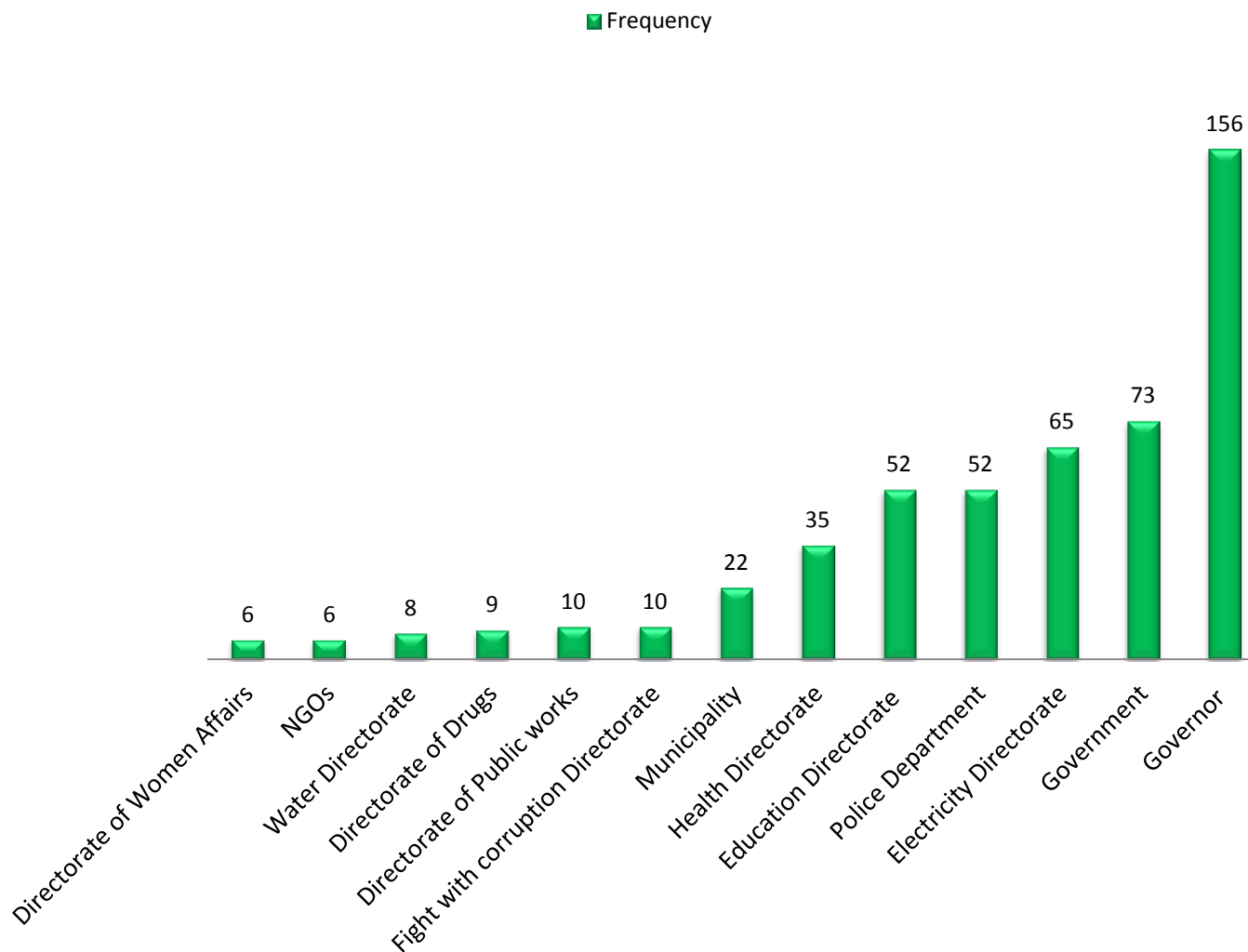
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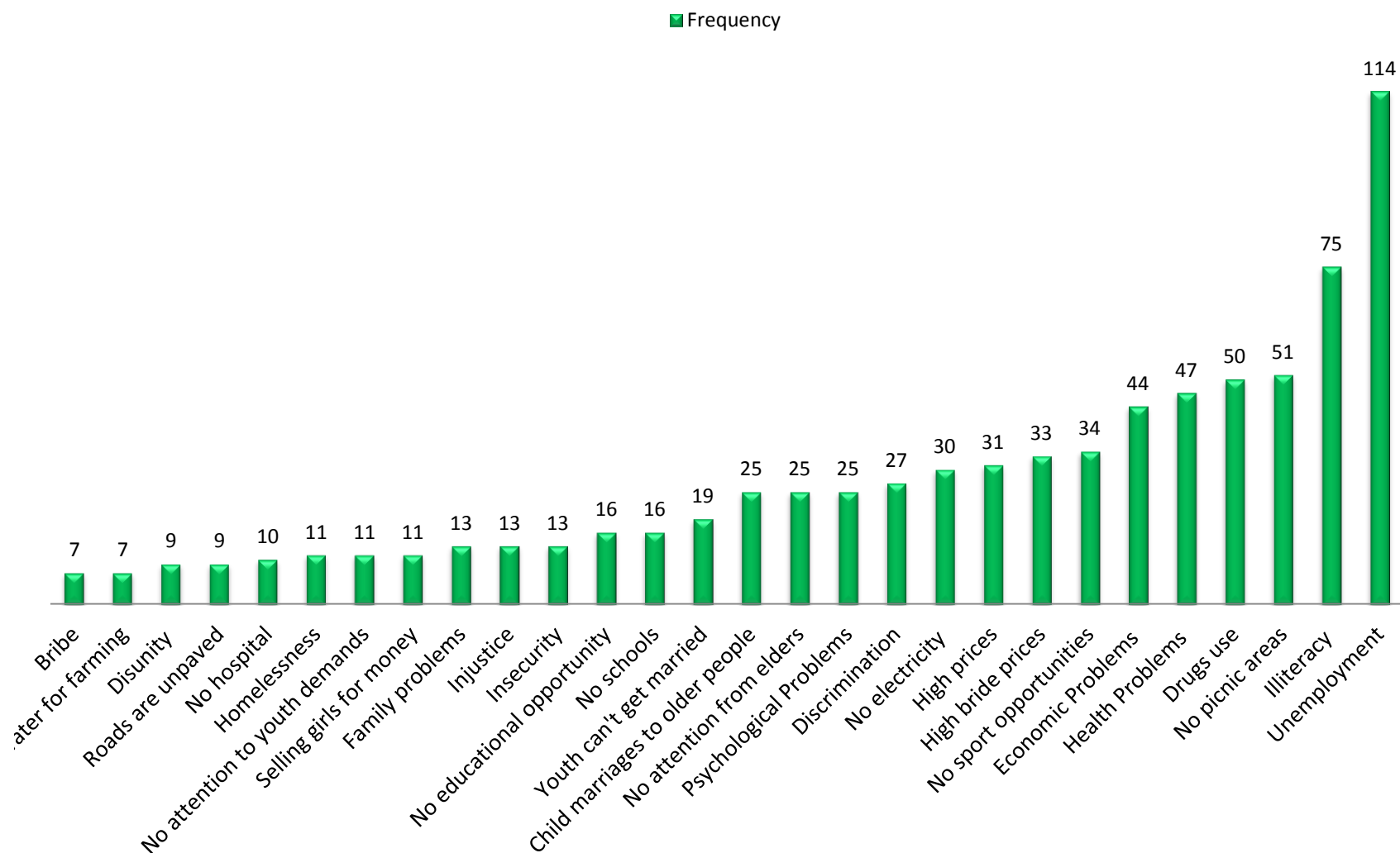
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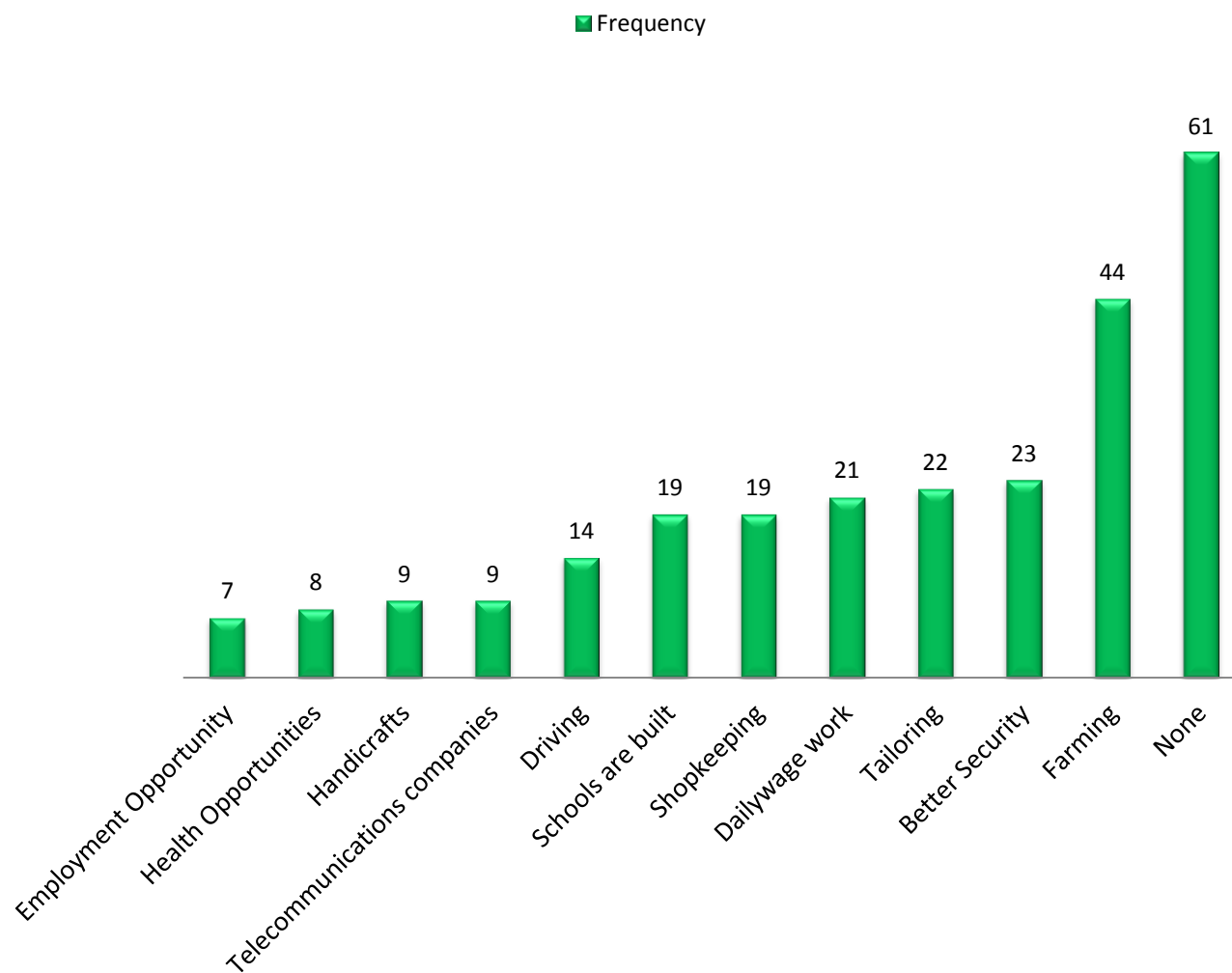
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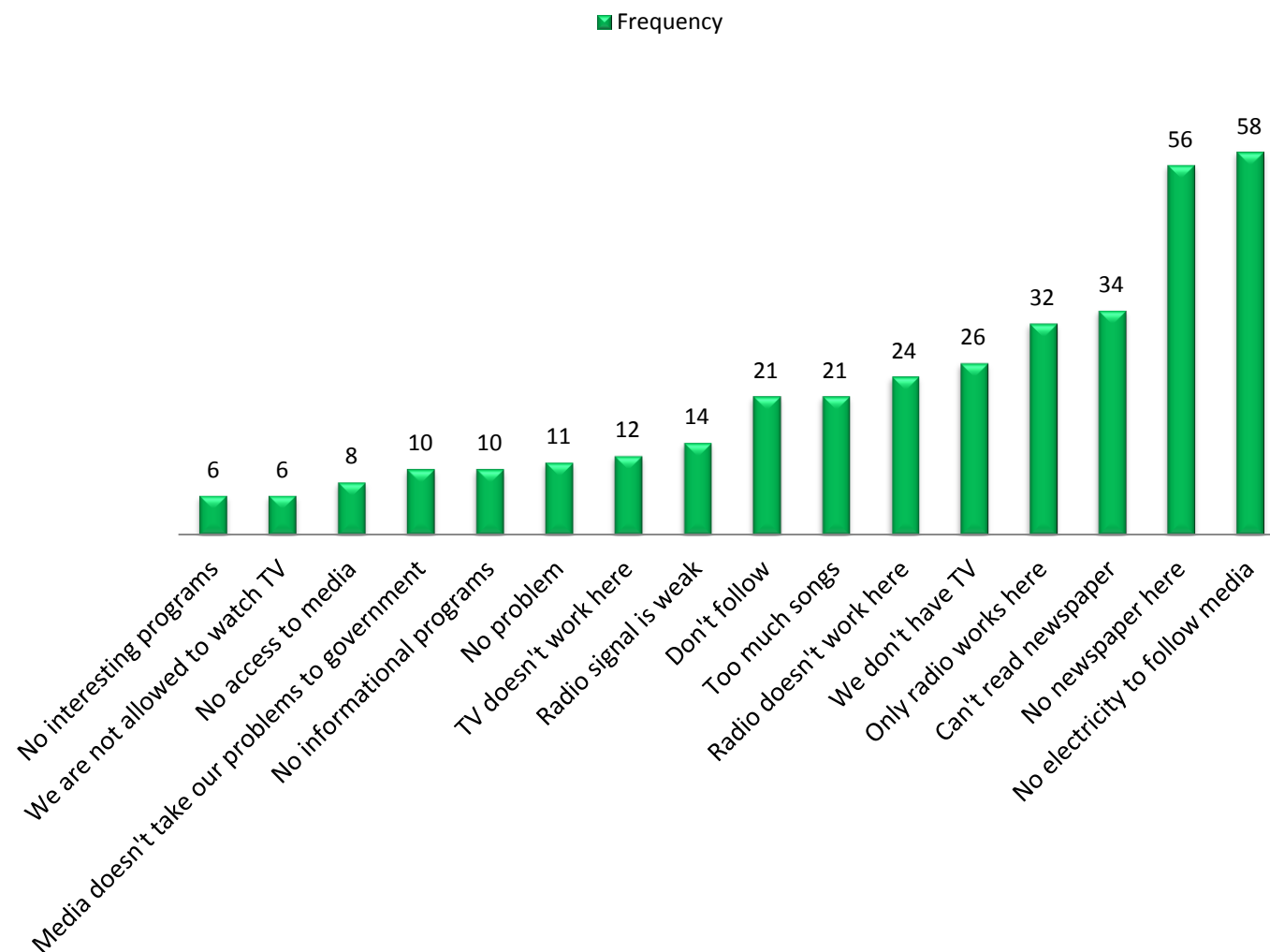


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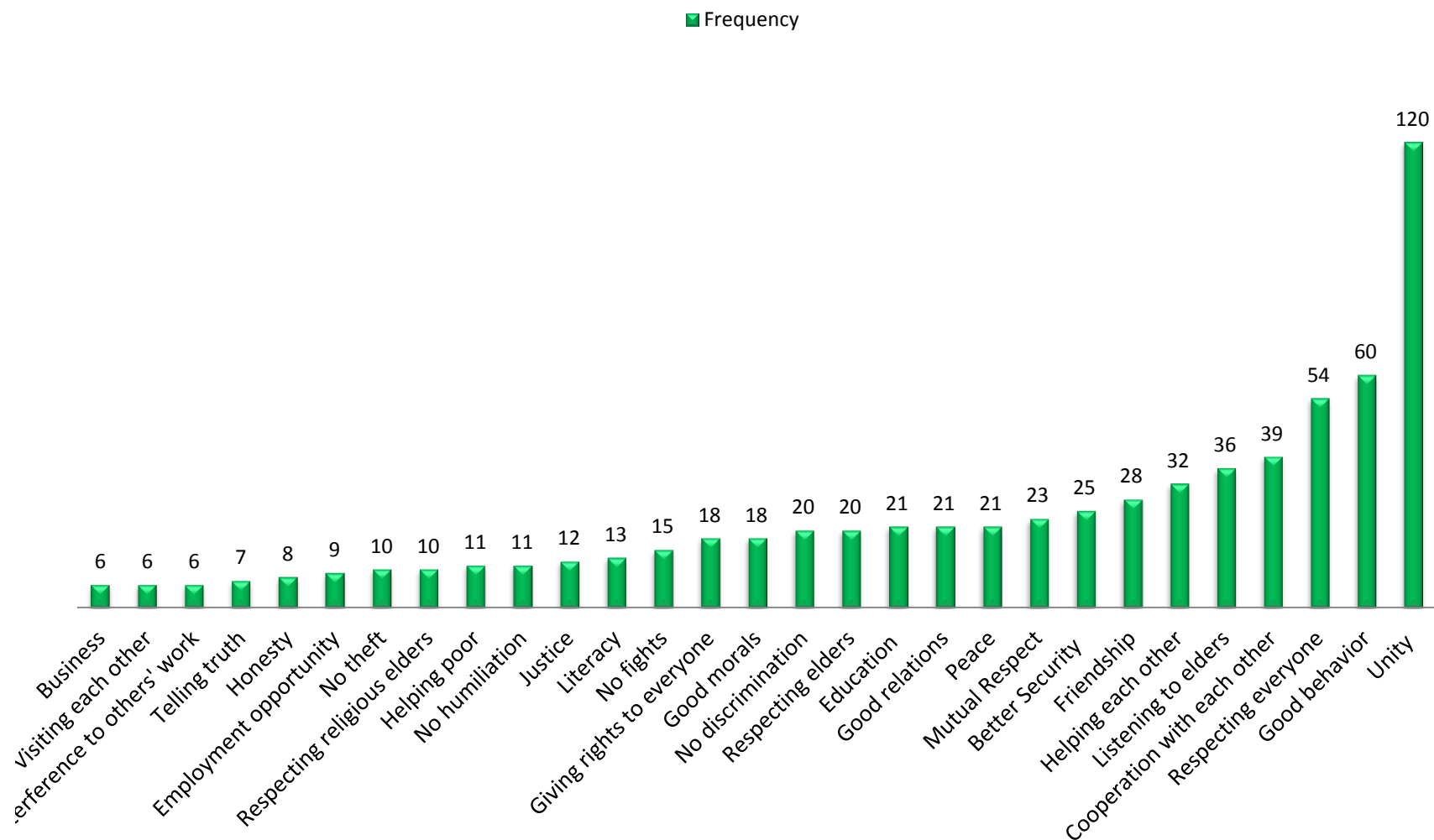




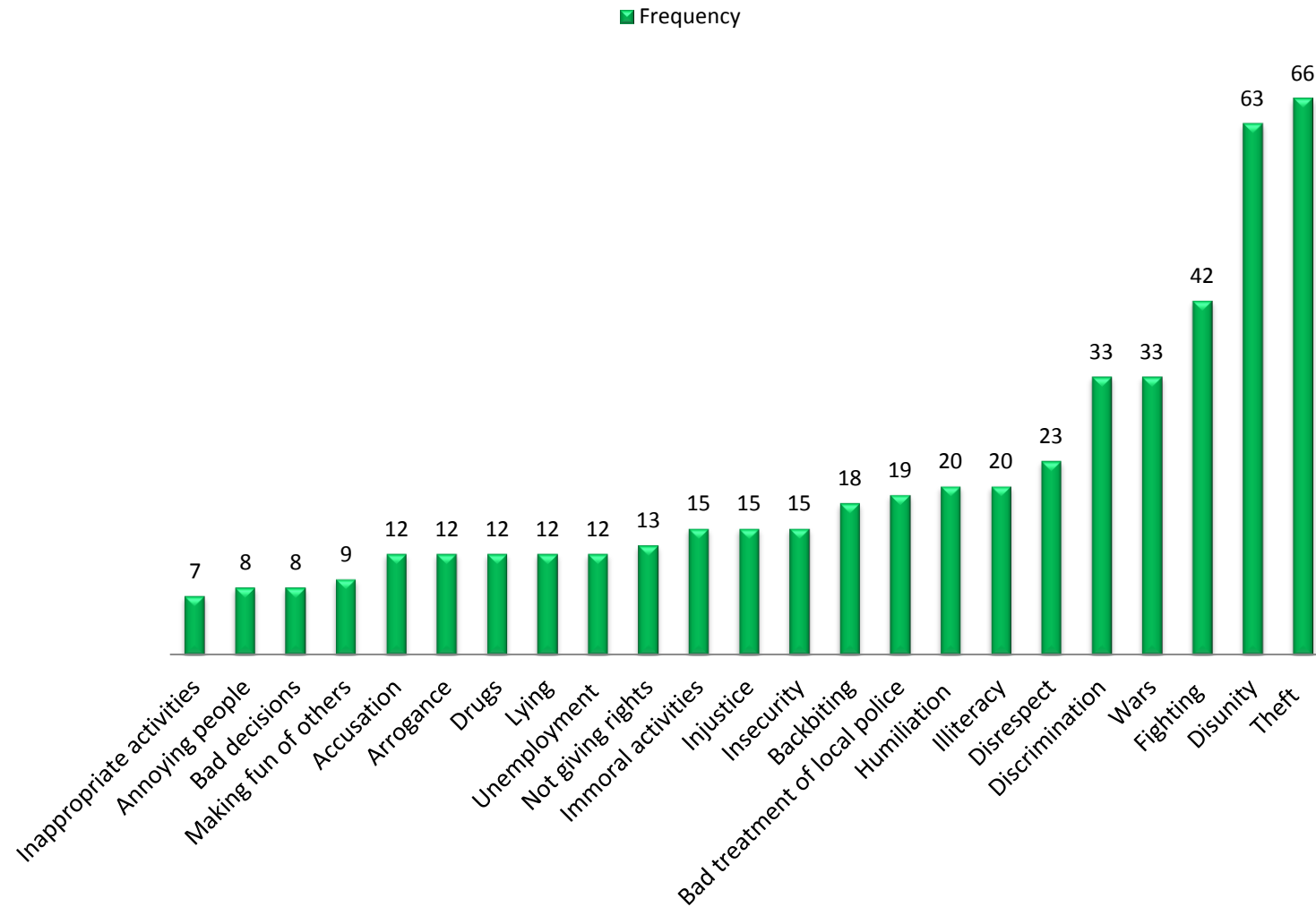
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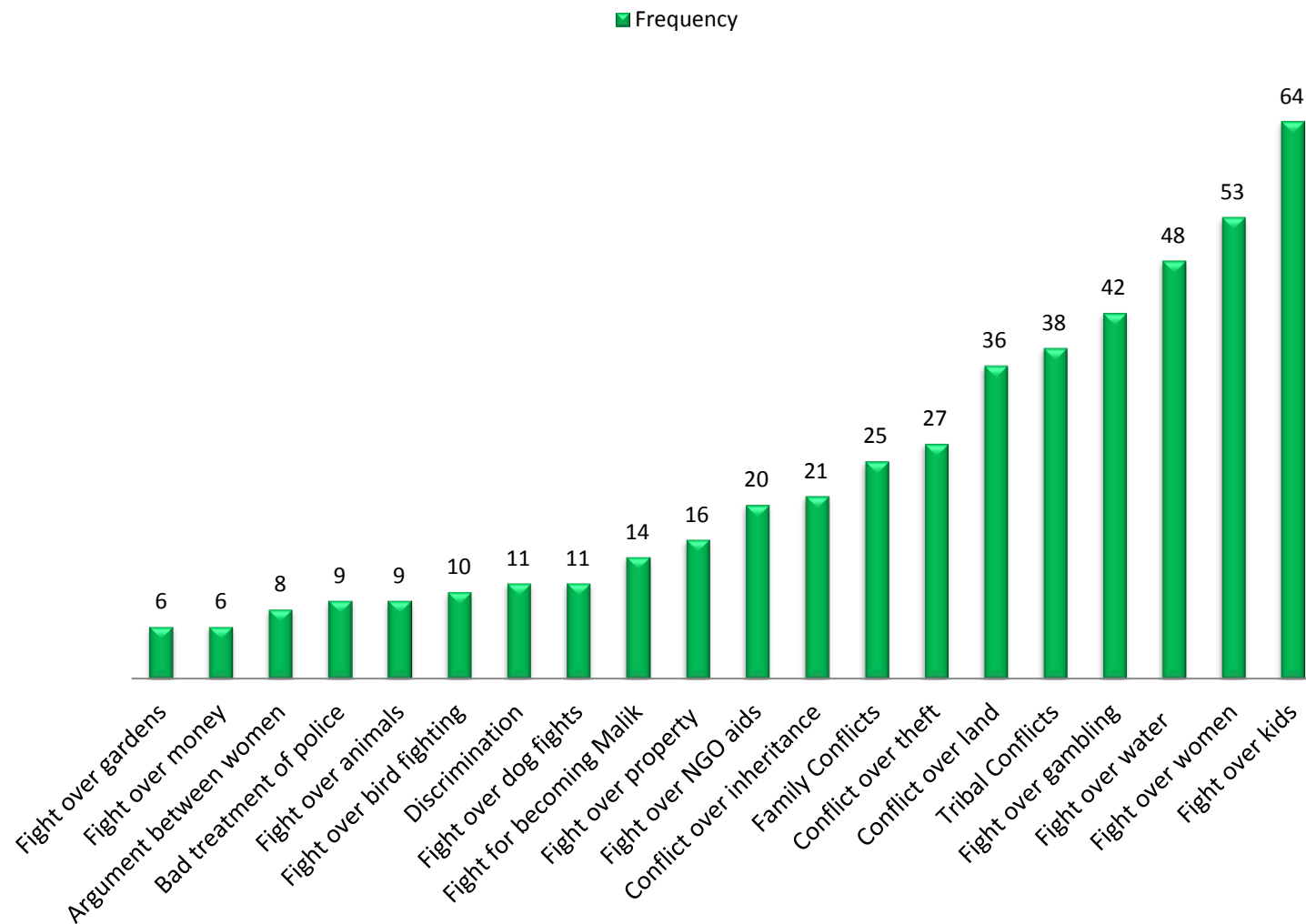
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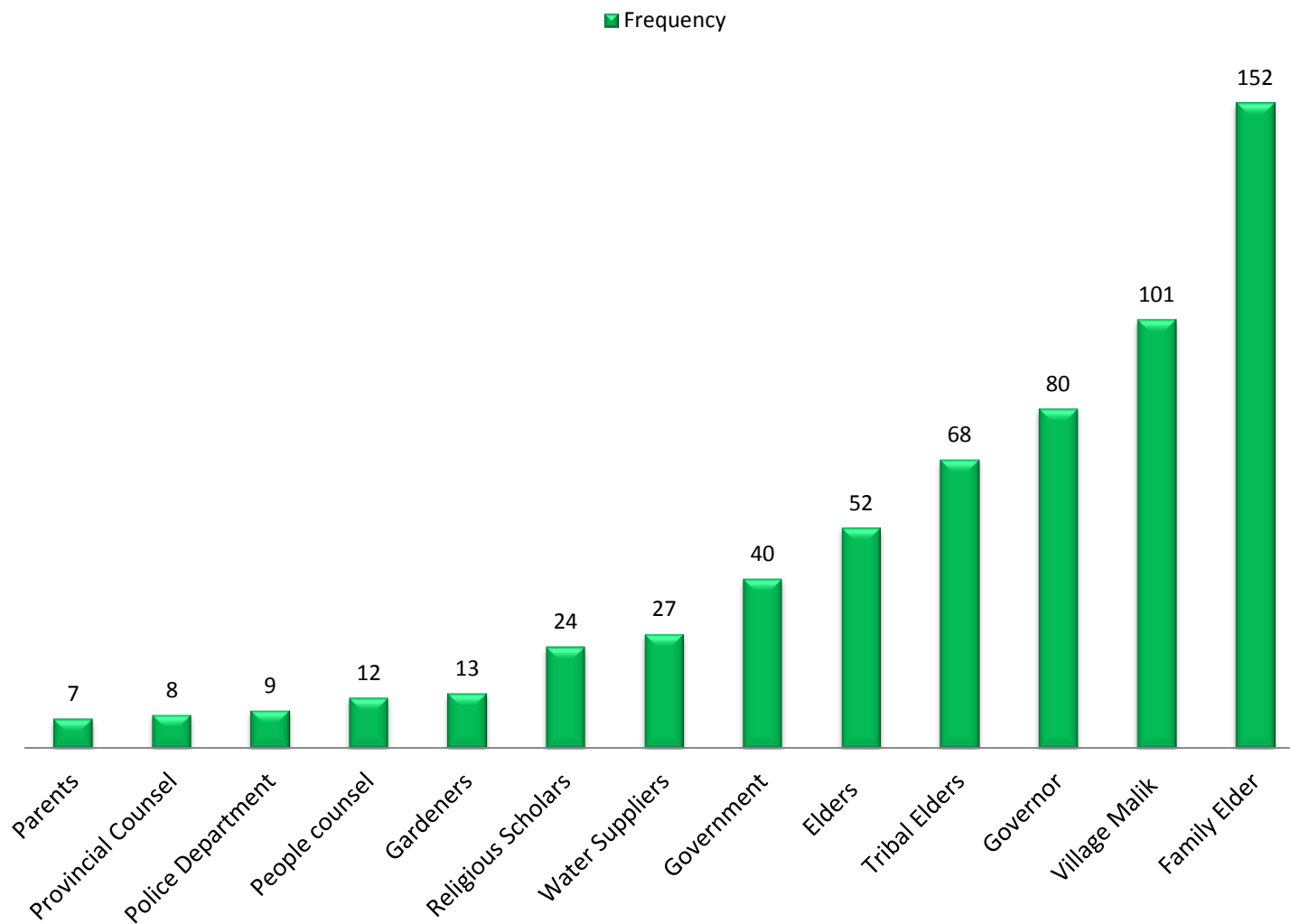
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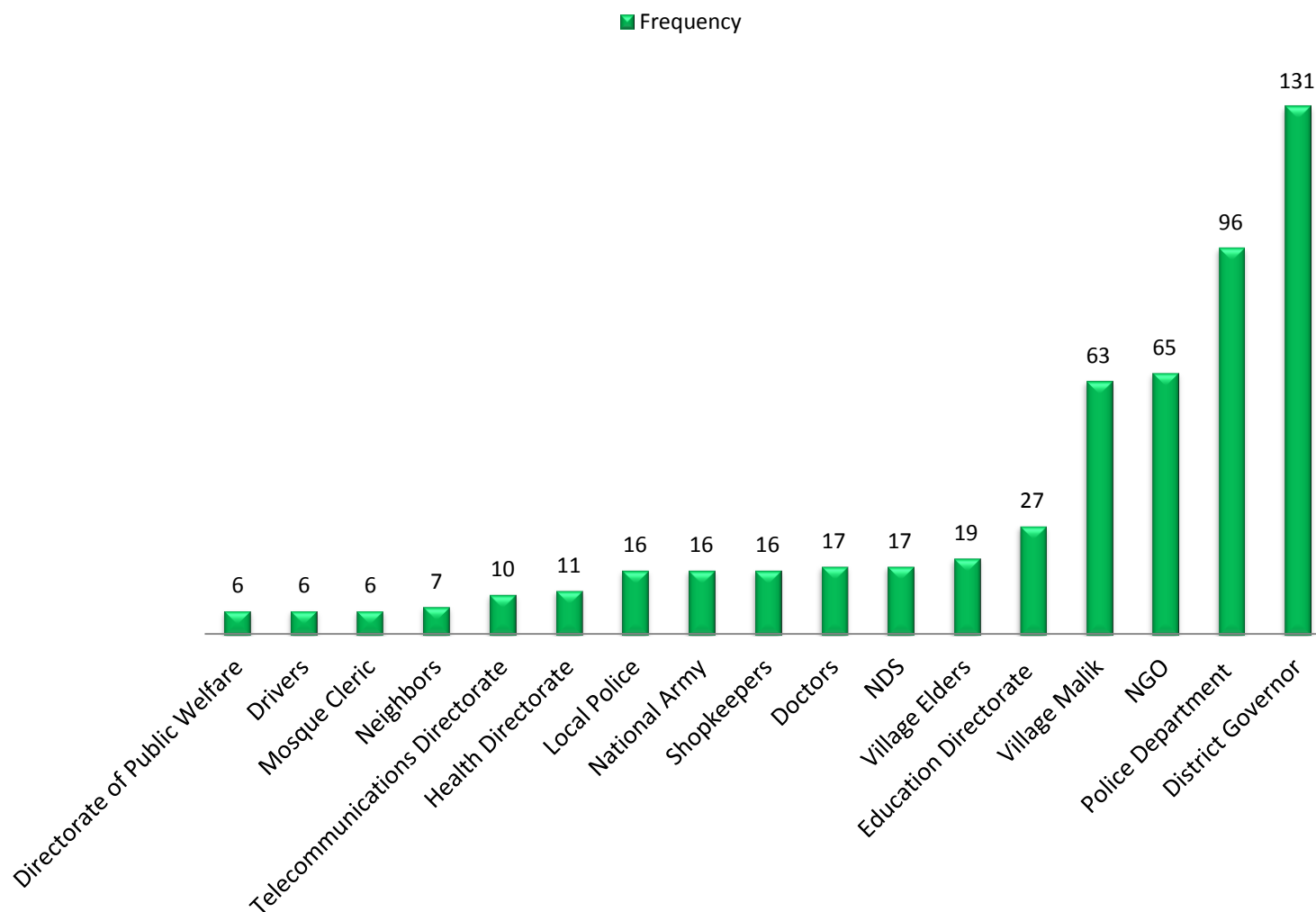
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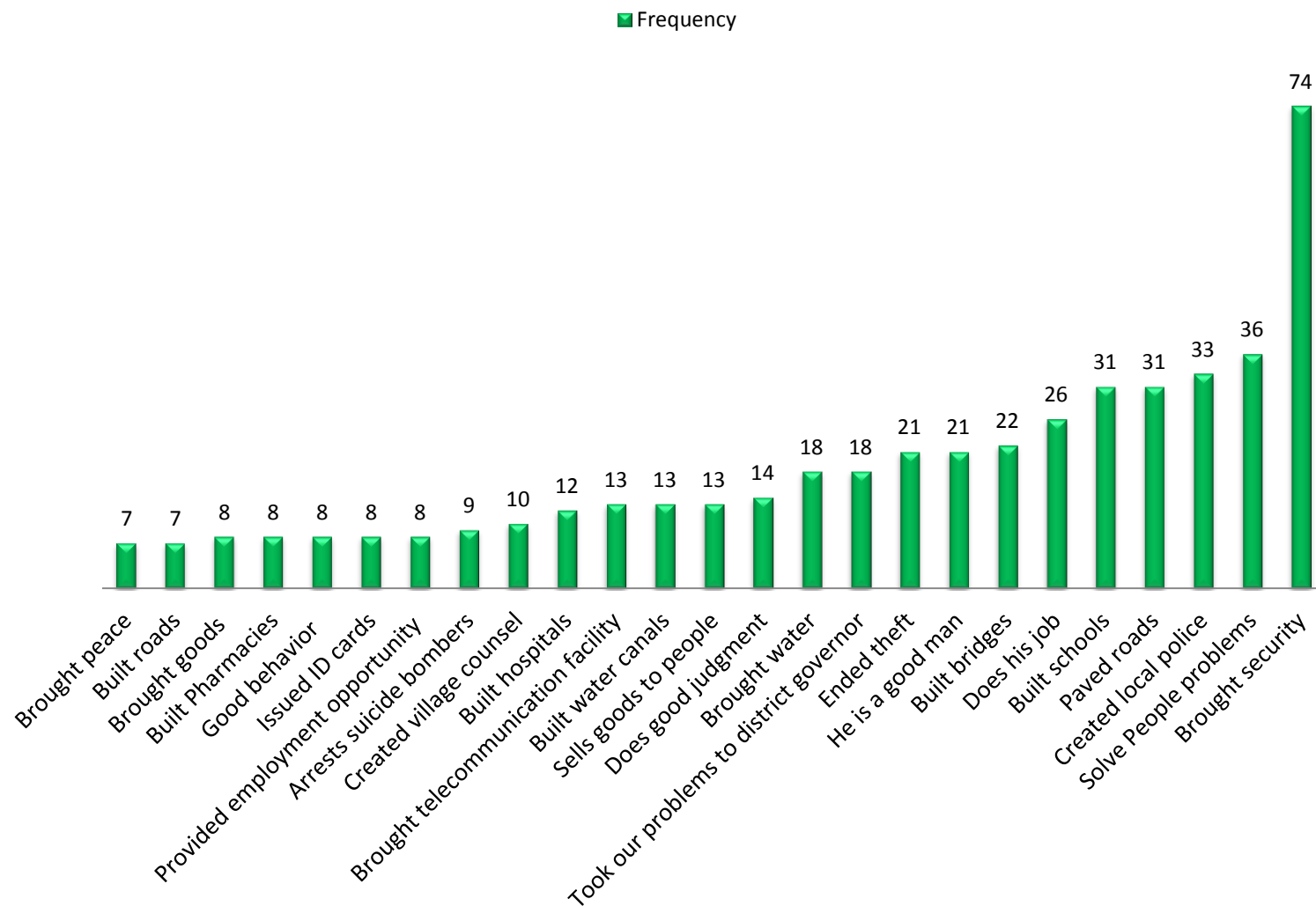
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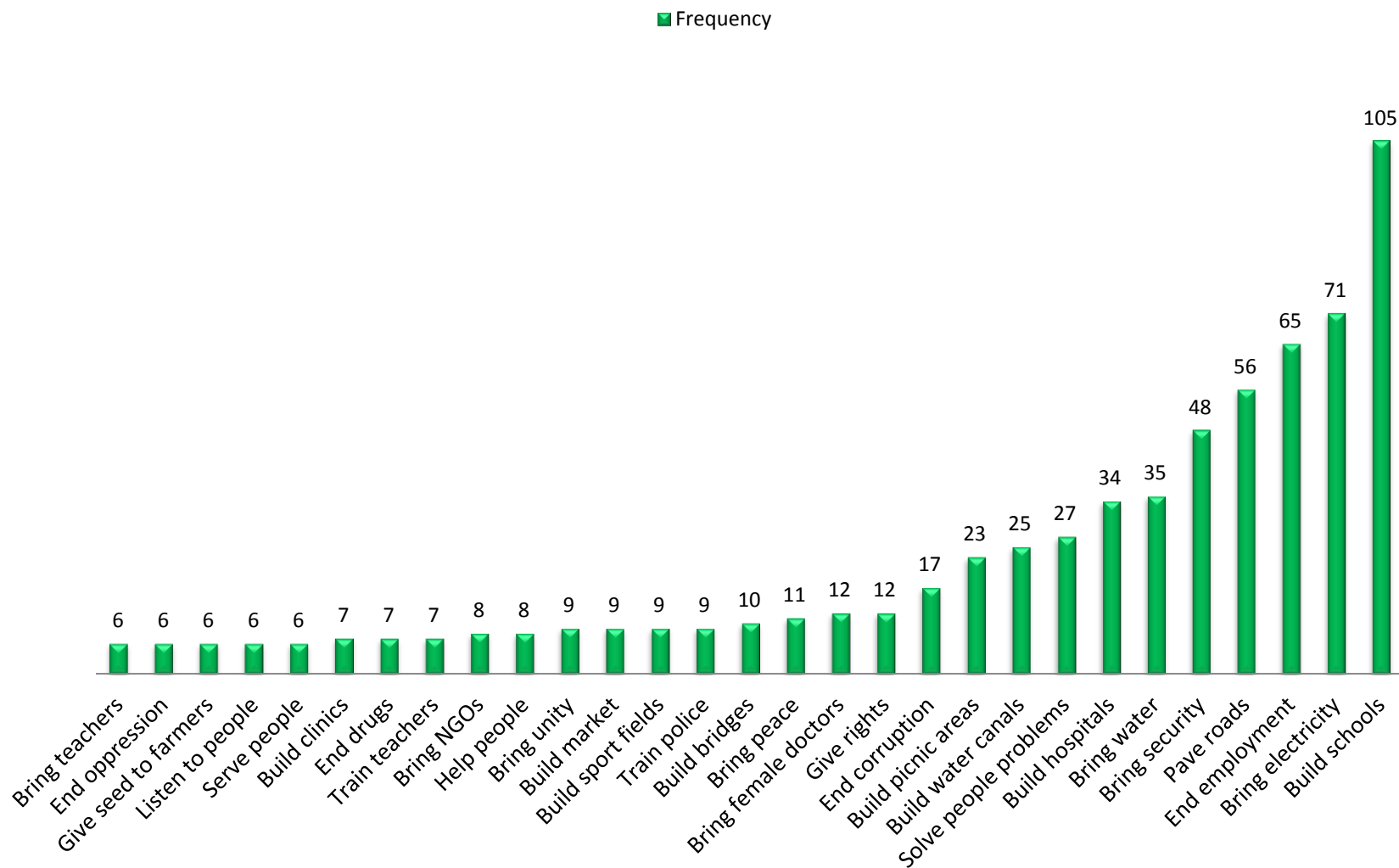
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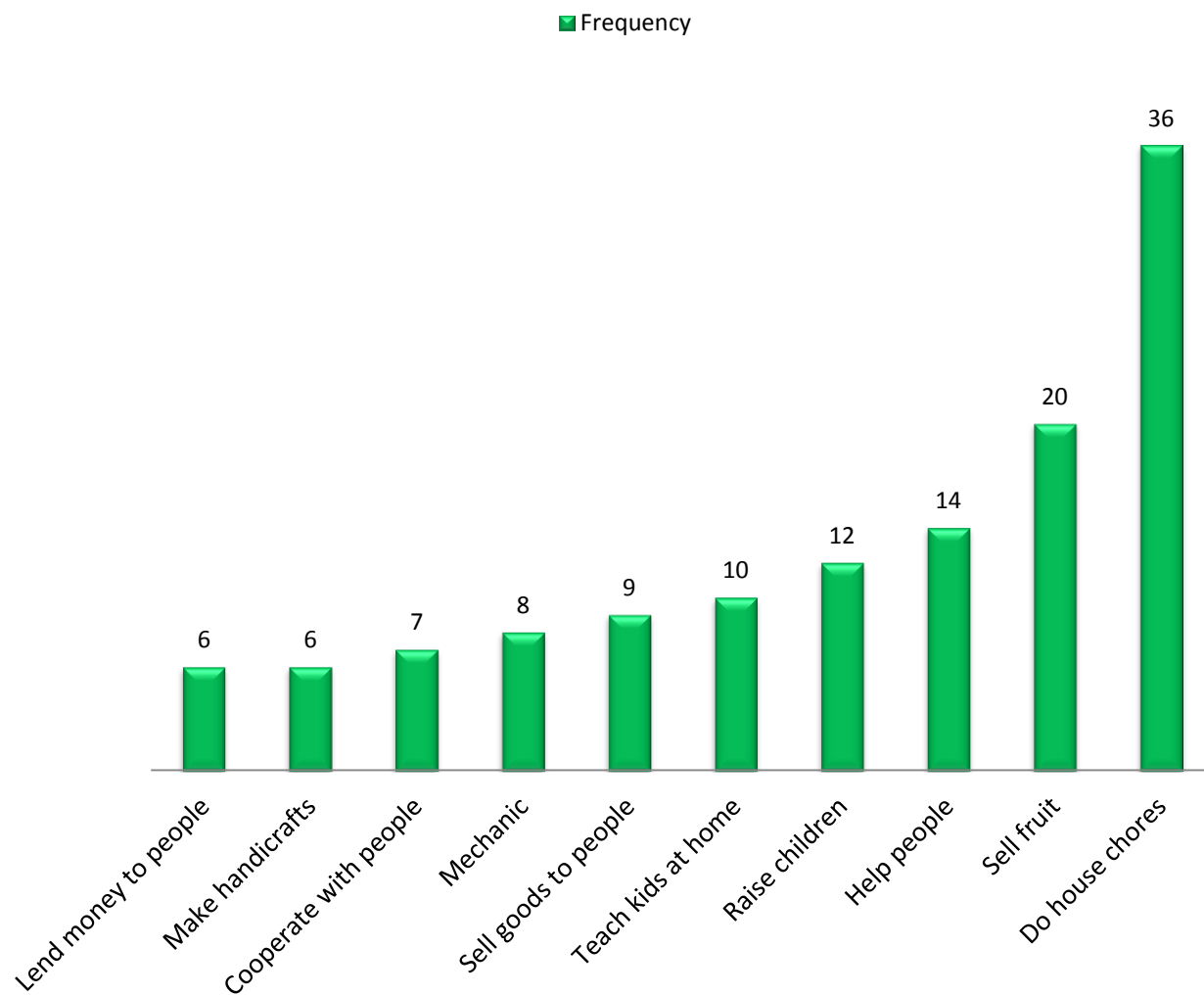


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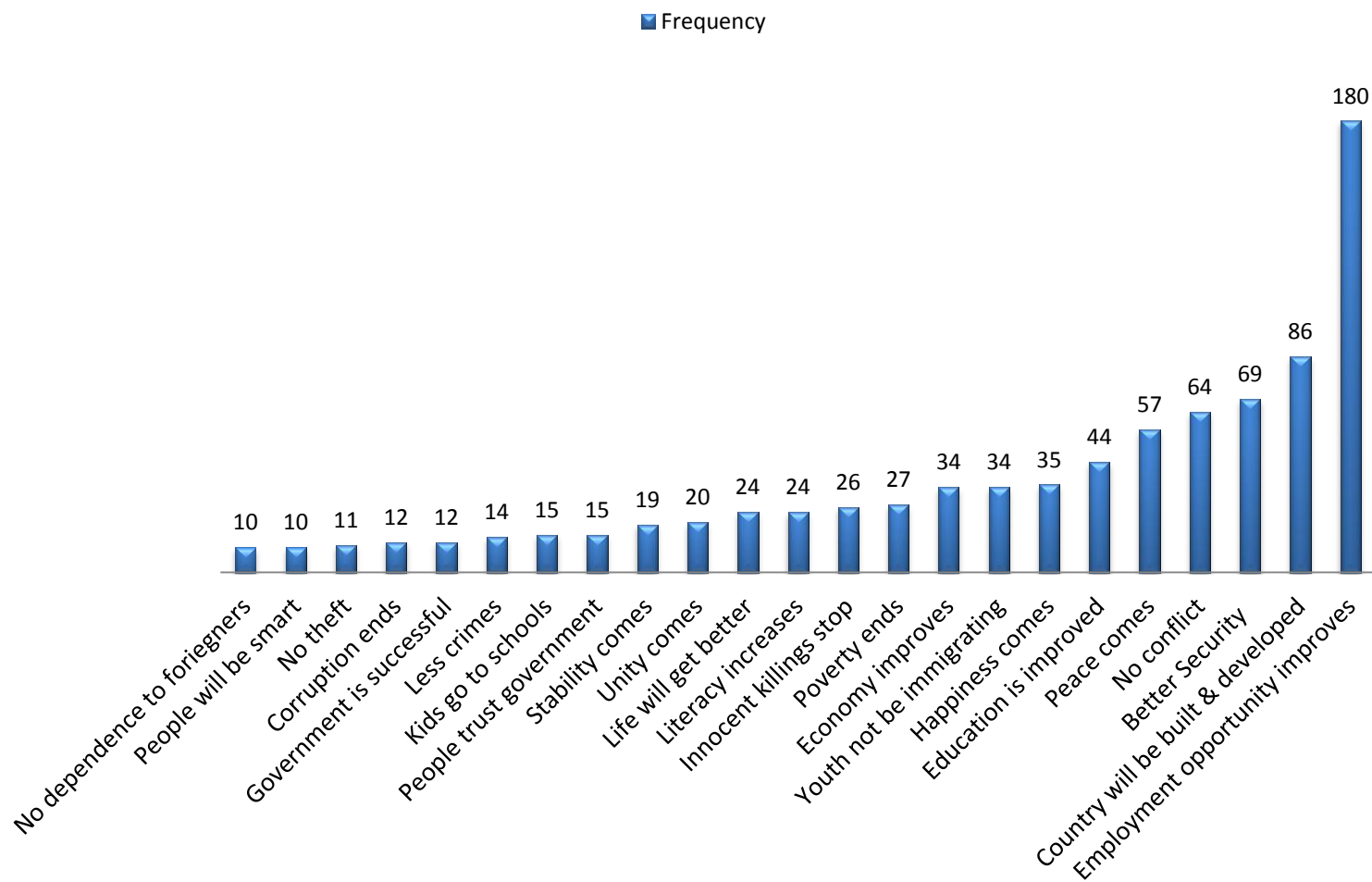


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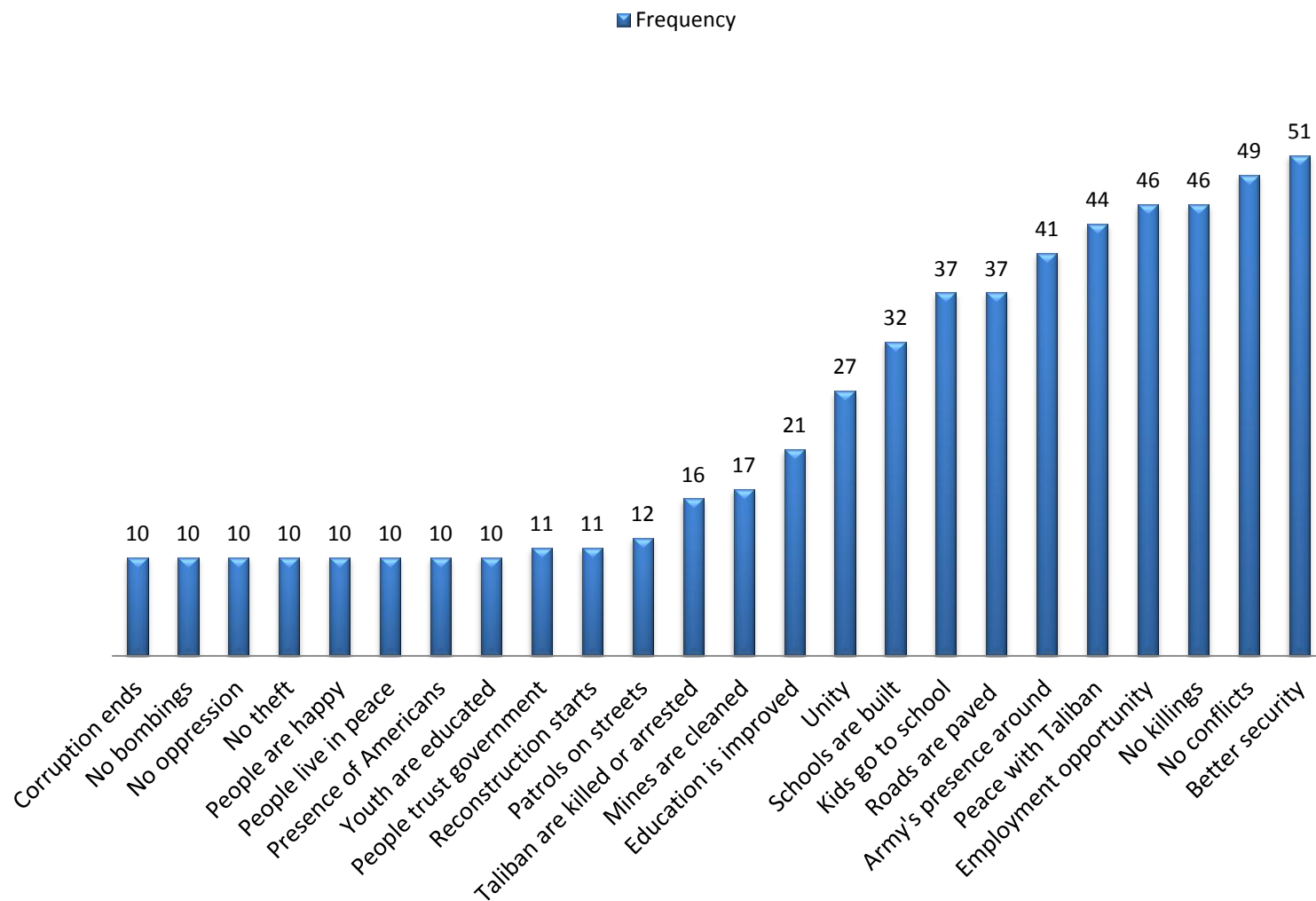


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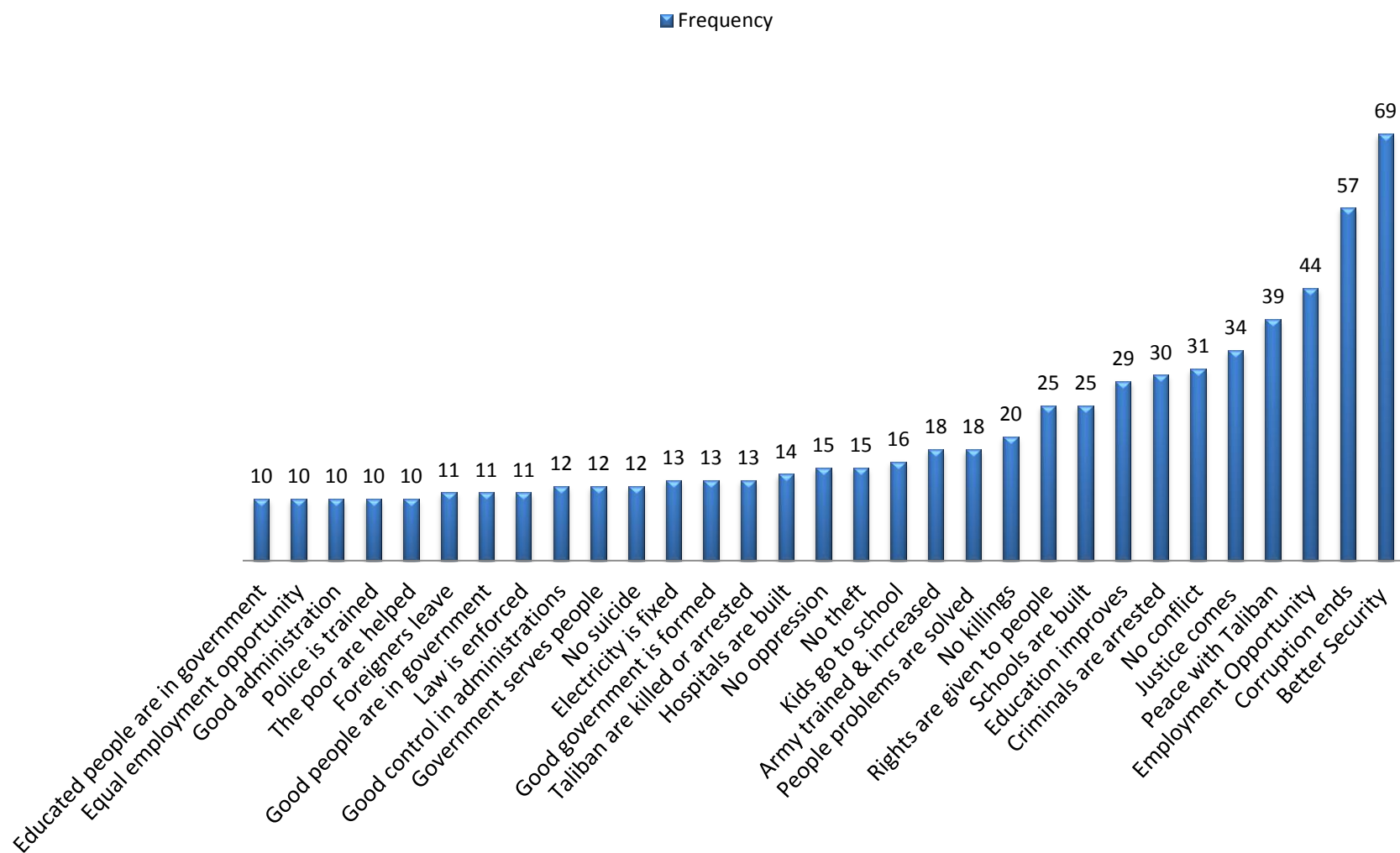
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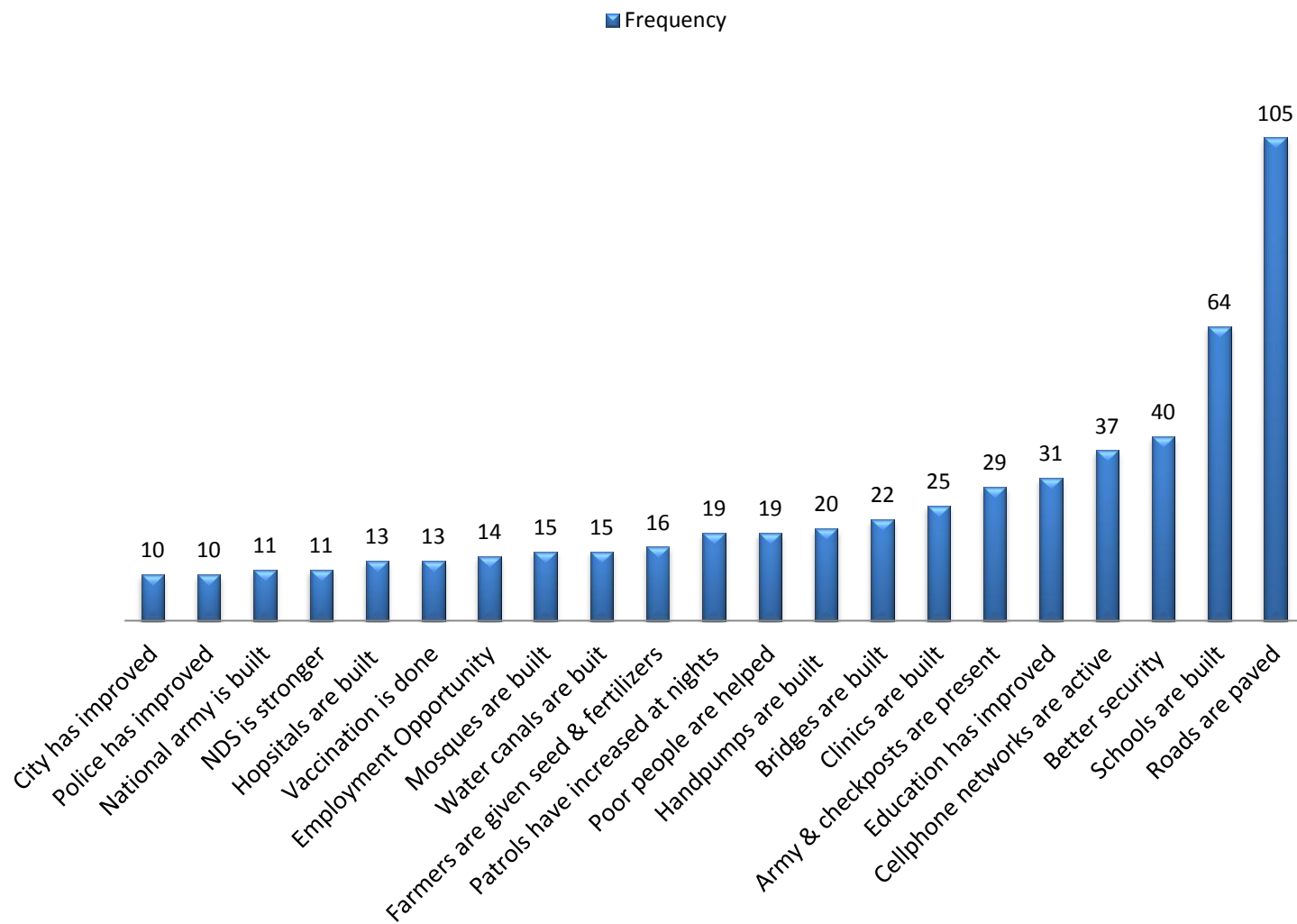
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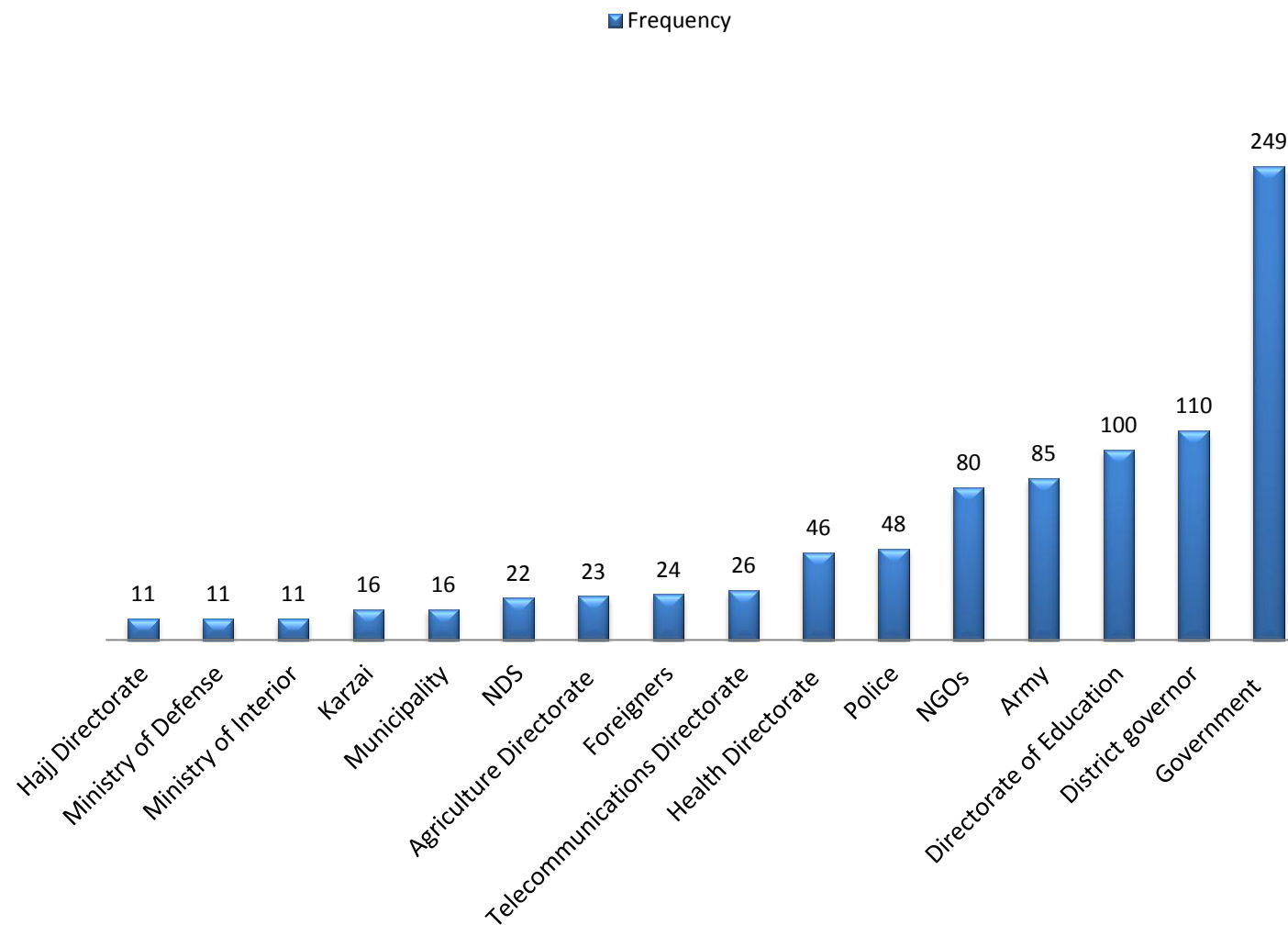
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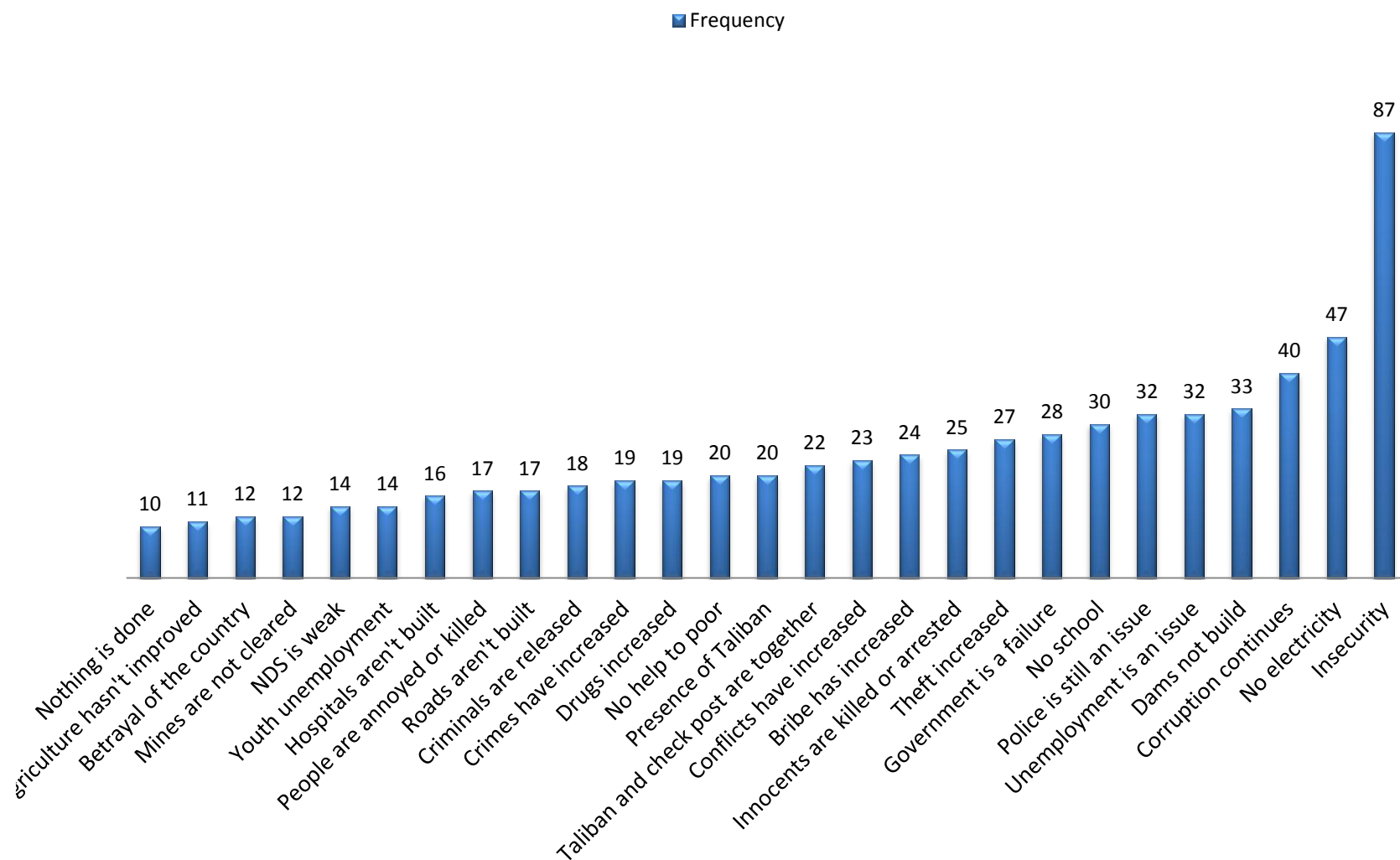
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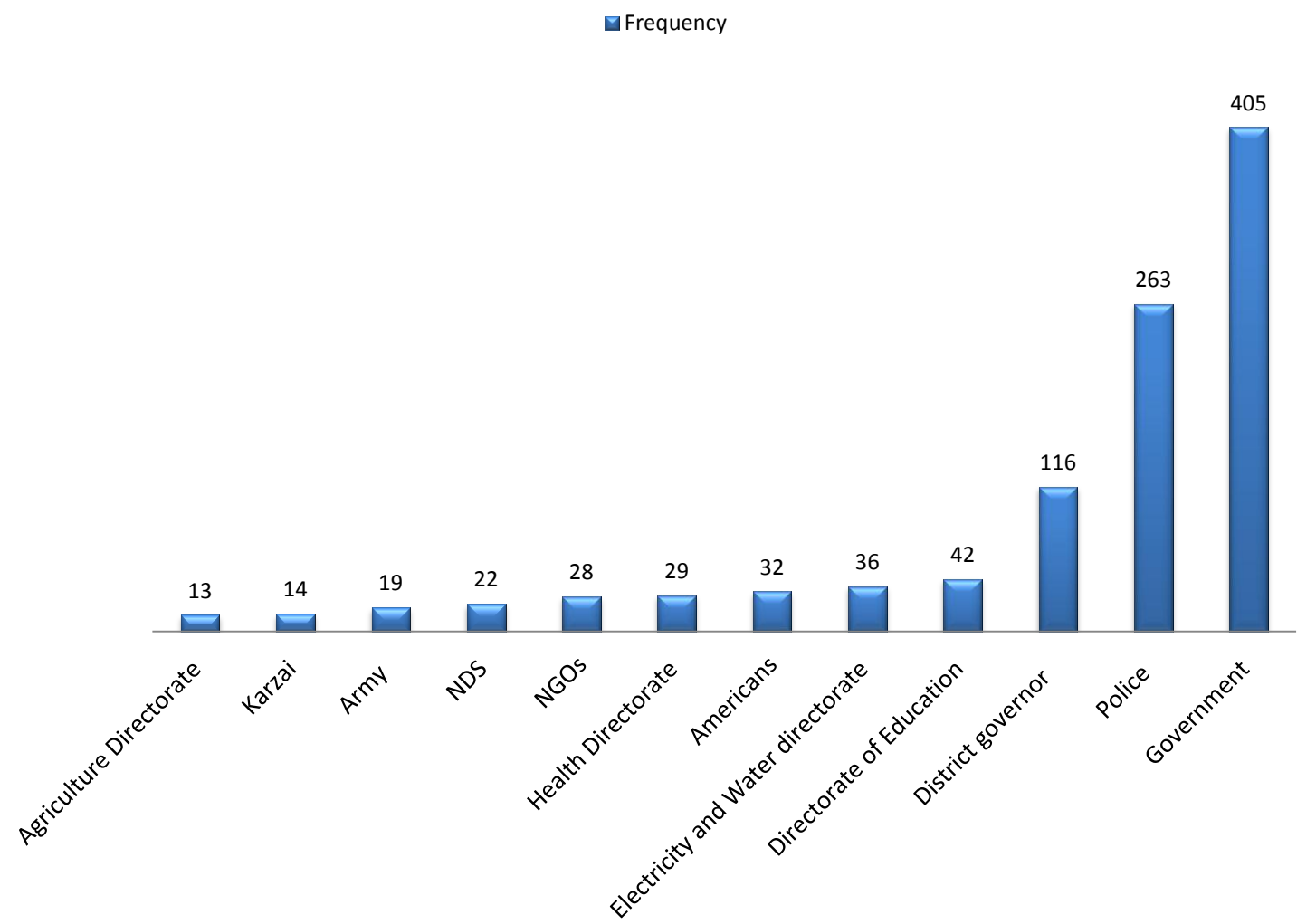
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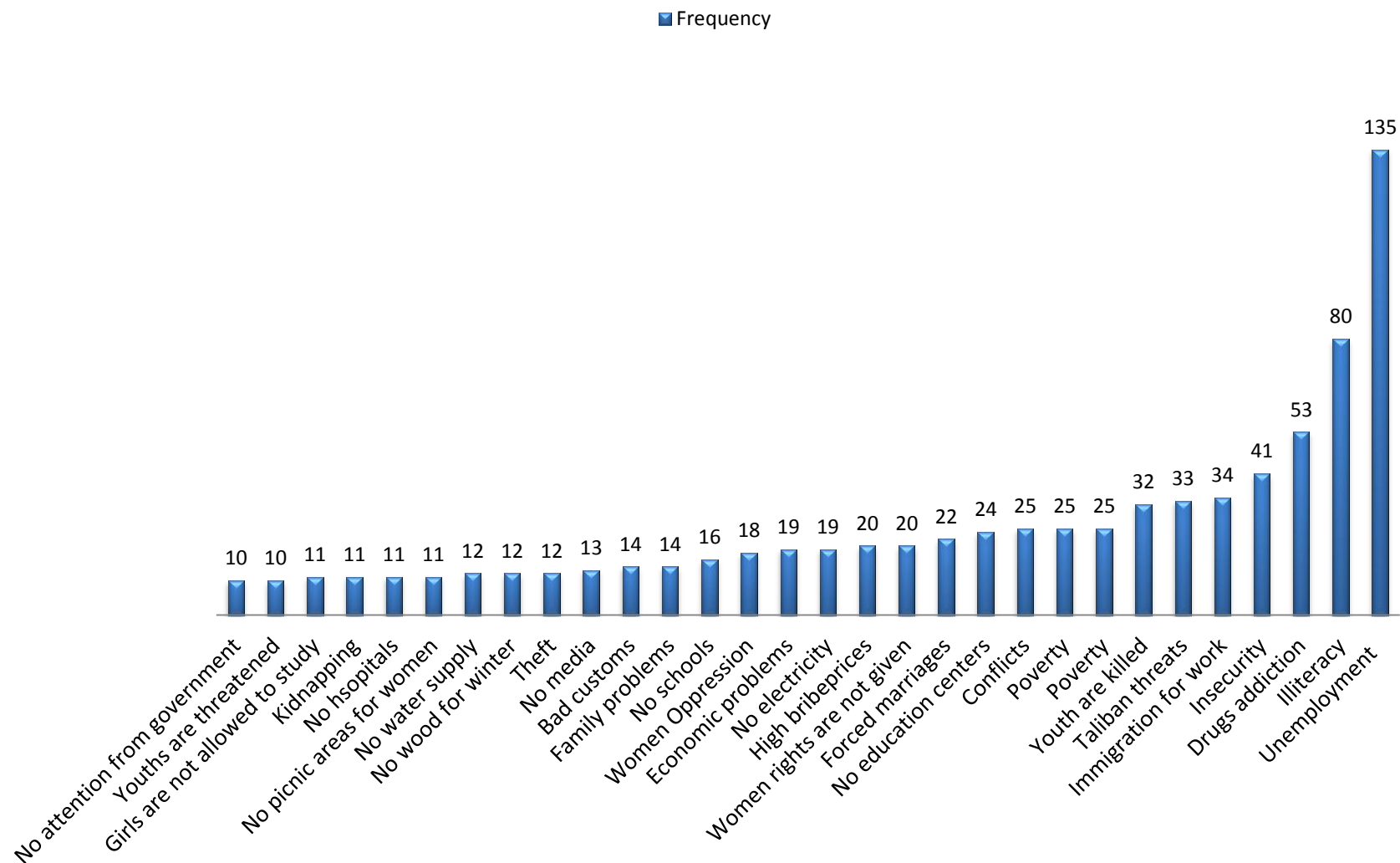


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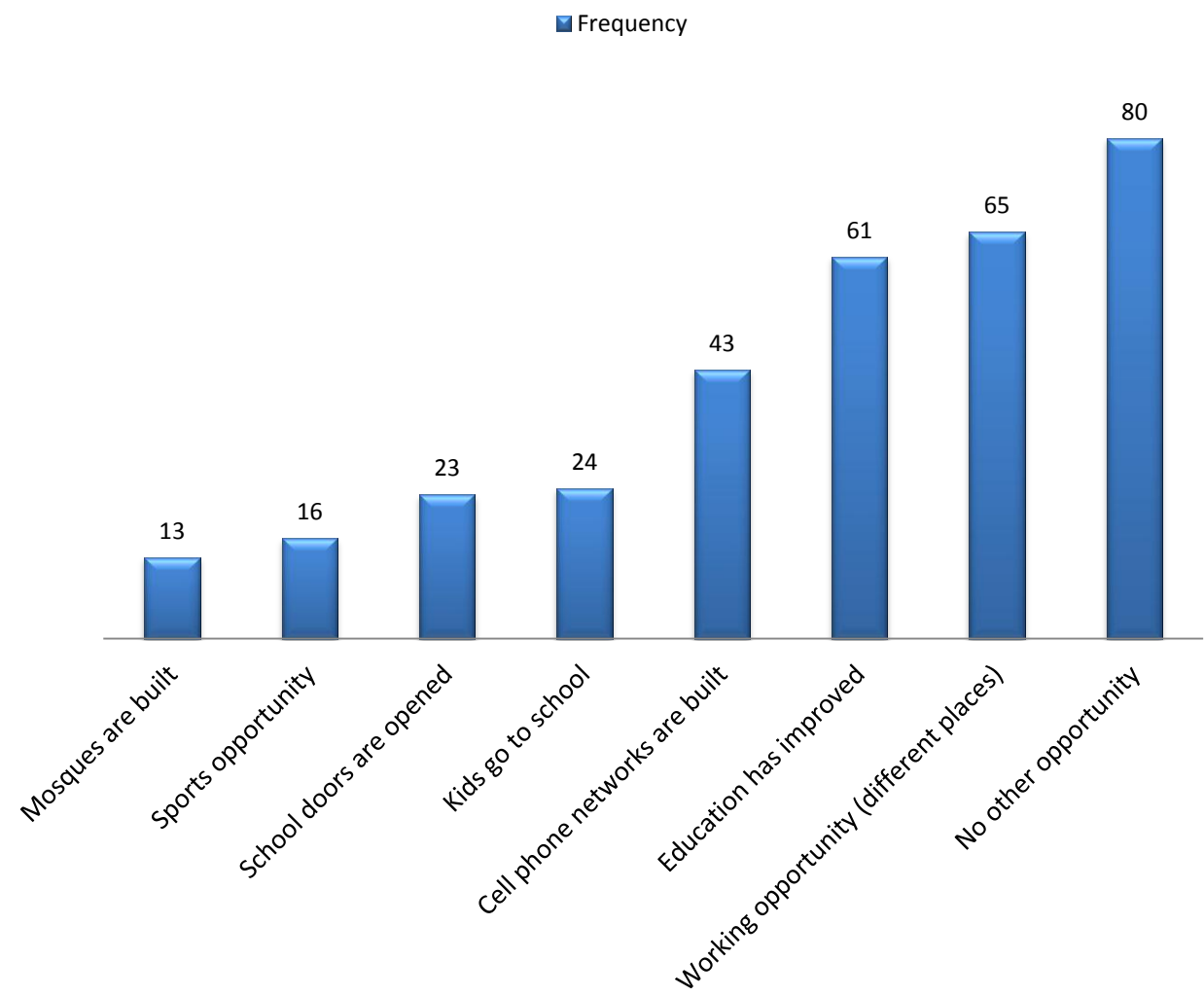




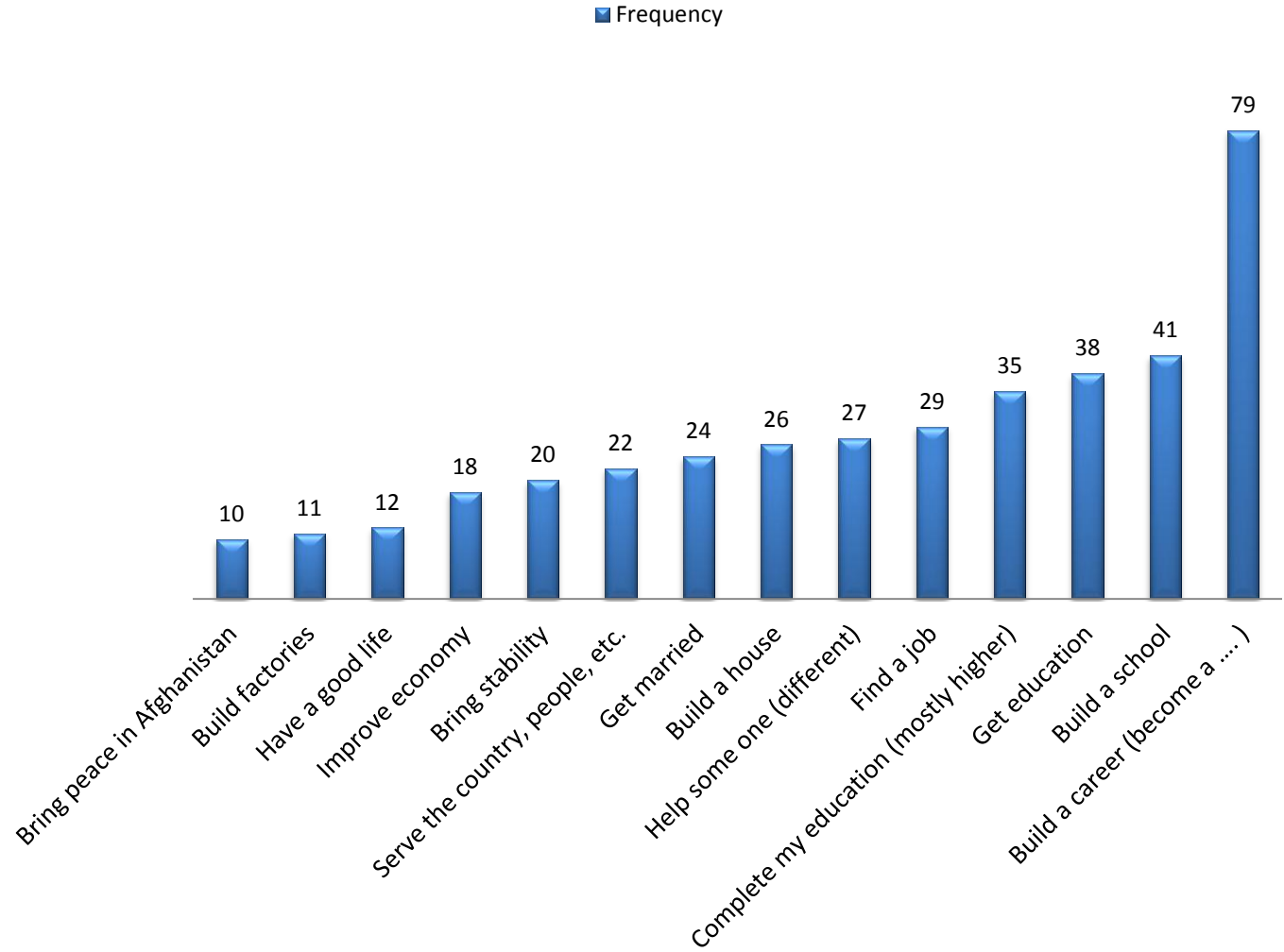
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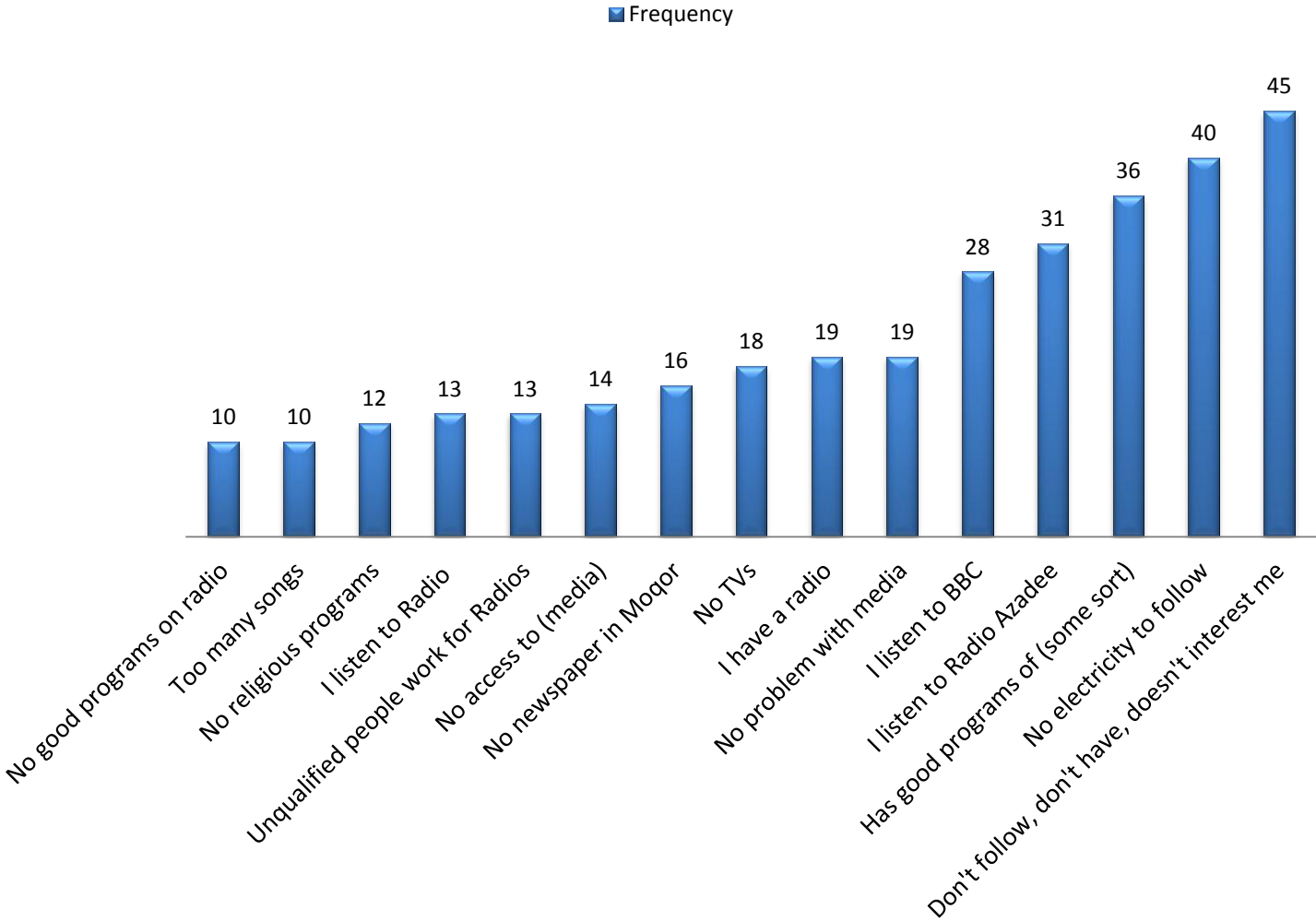
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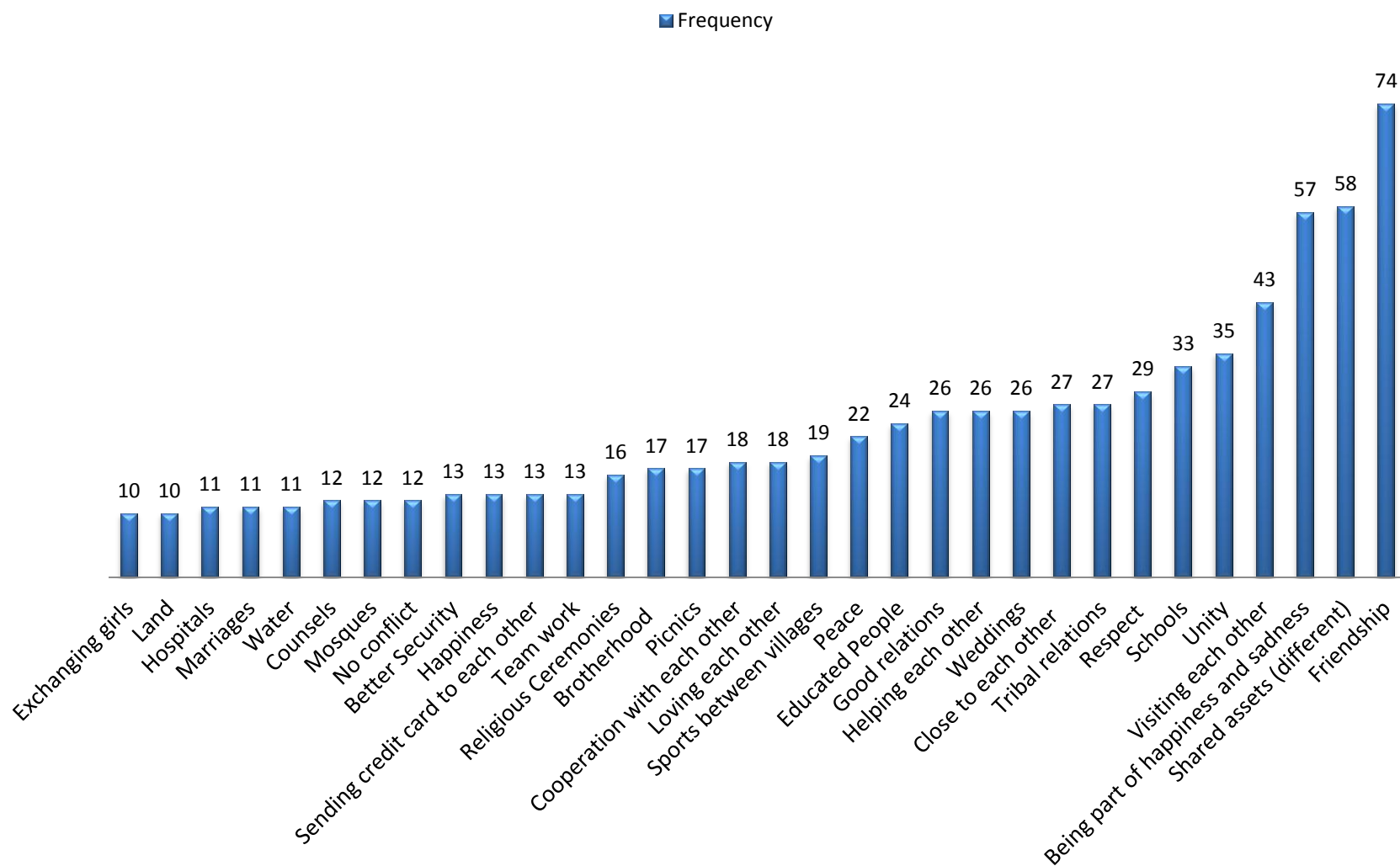
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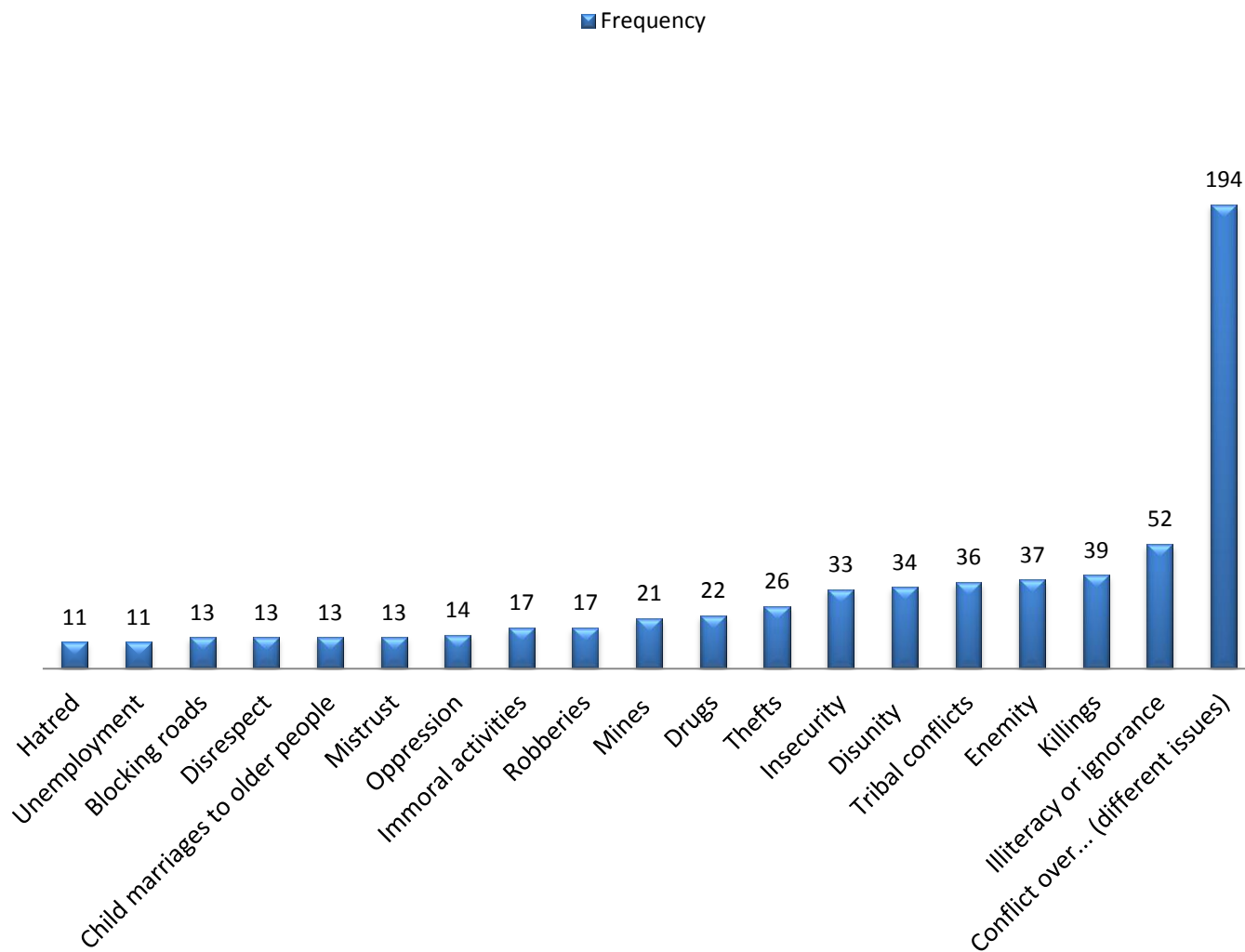
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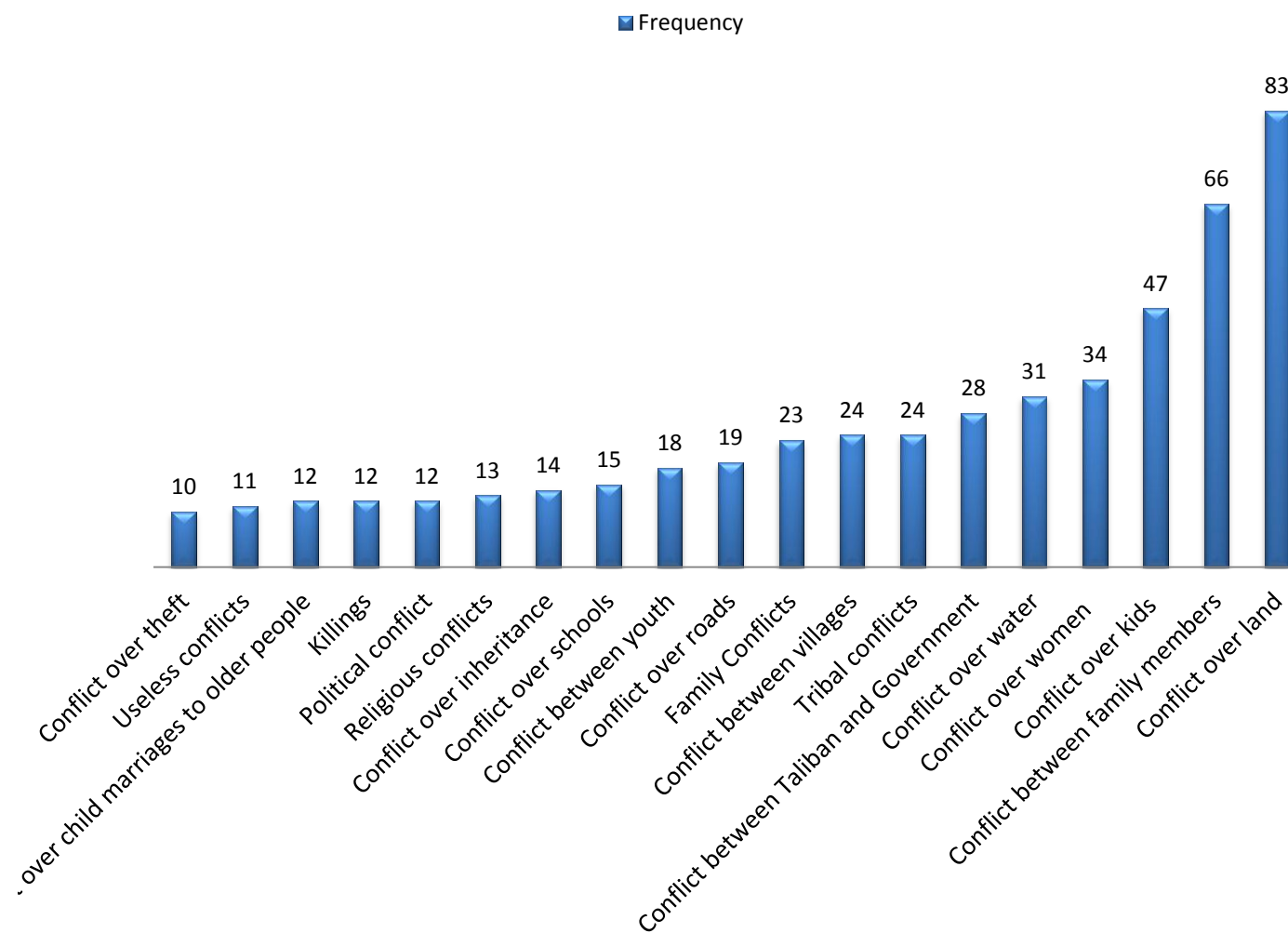
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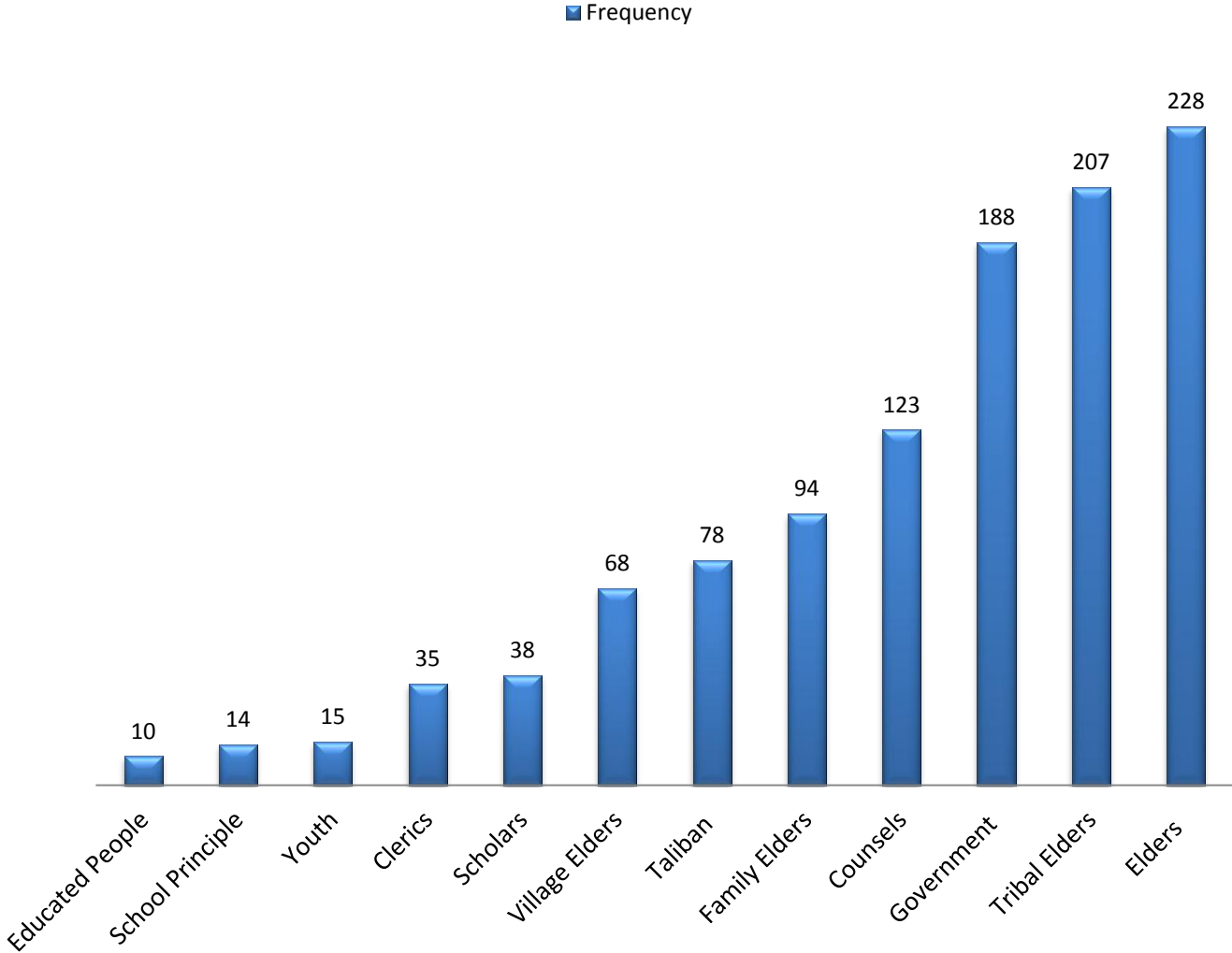
Question – 8 B: What are the most important issues that you think drives communities far apart from each other?



Question – 9 A: Could you please give us a list of typical conflicts that mostly occurring in your community?

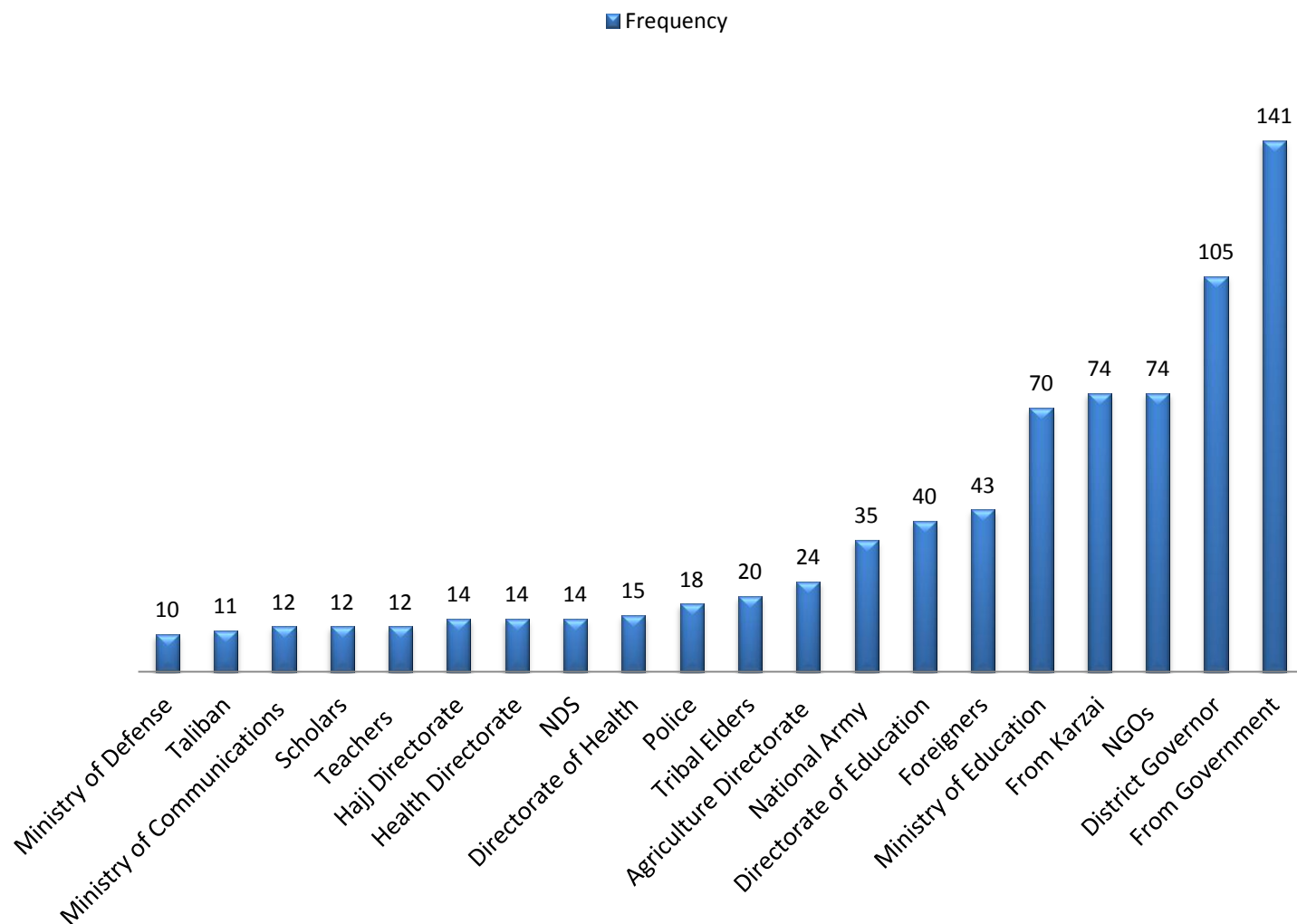


Question – 9 B: Could you please explain where do people take these conflicts to get them resolved?

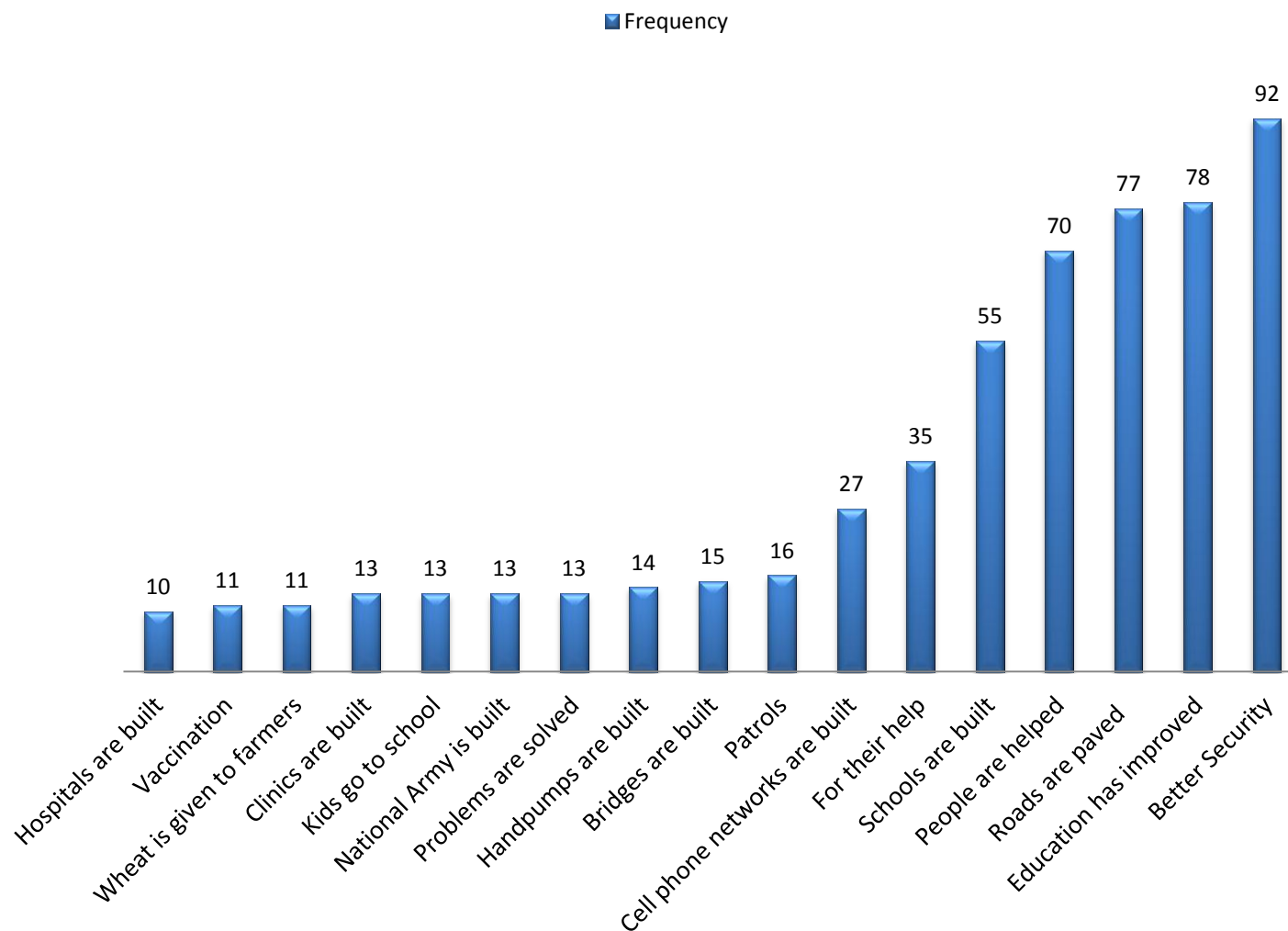




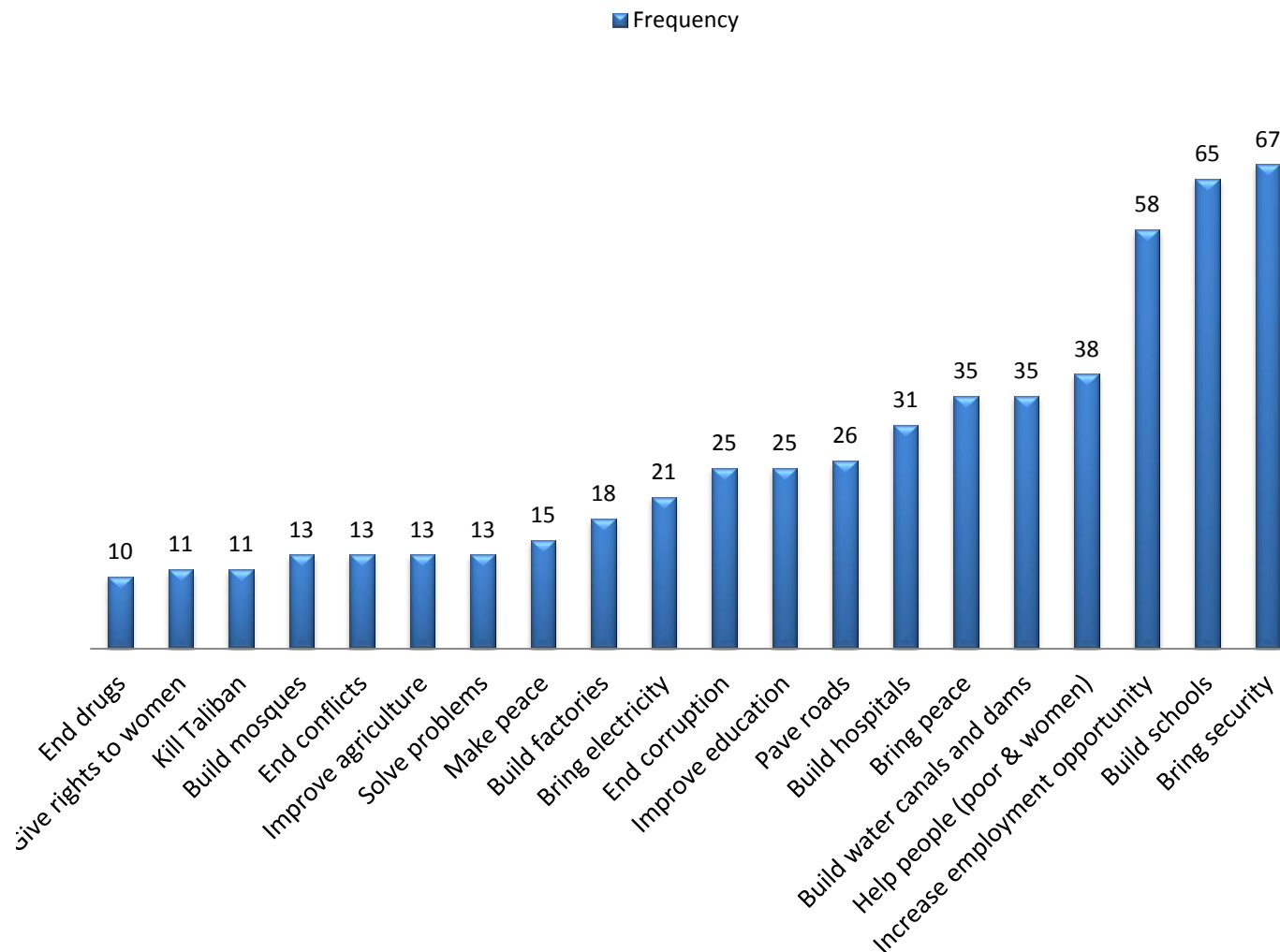
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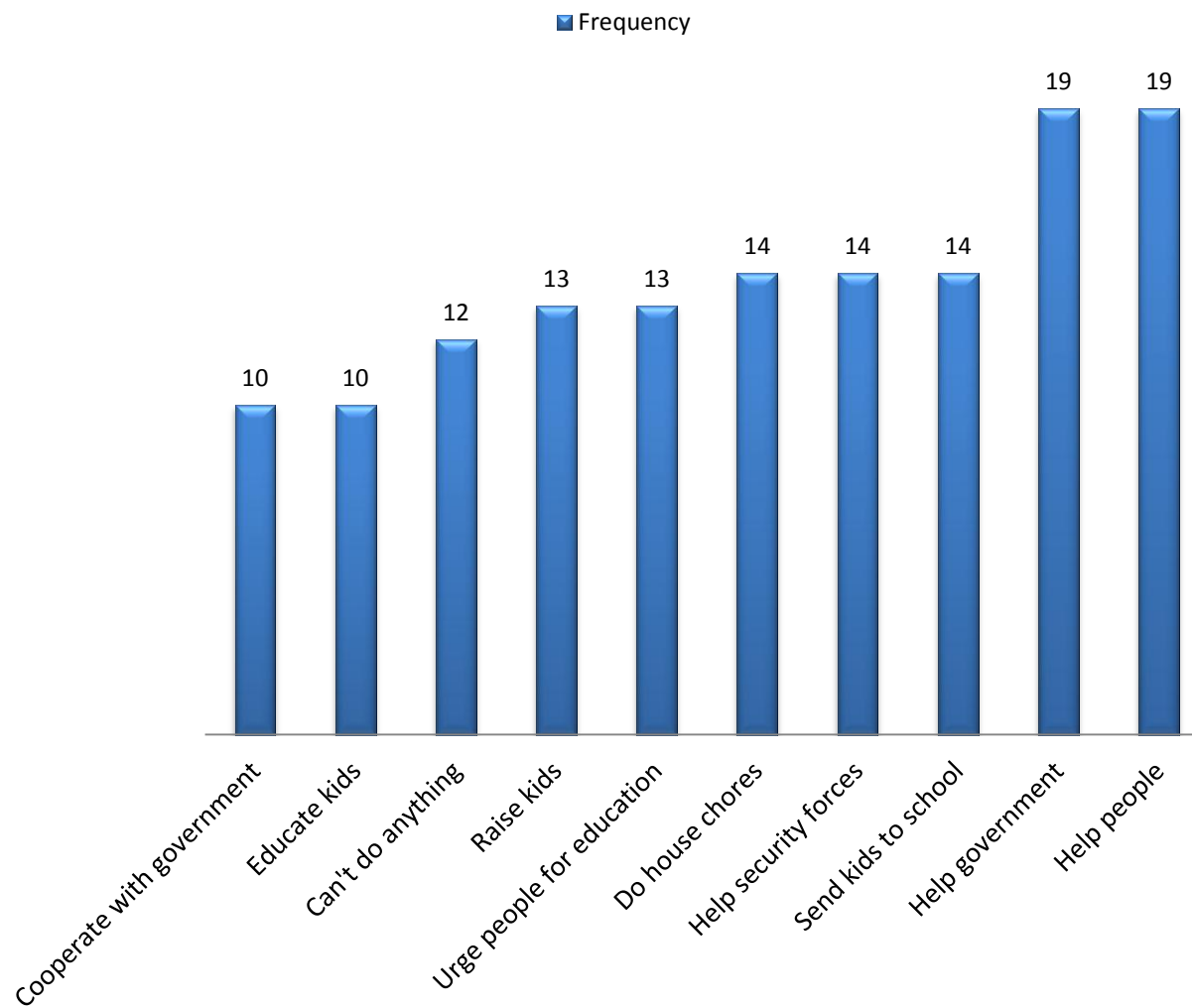
Question – 10 B: Can you please tell us what specifically the reason might be for being thankful to them?



Question – 11 A: If you were the person in charge, what would you do to bring stability and strength to your community?

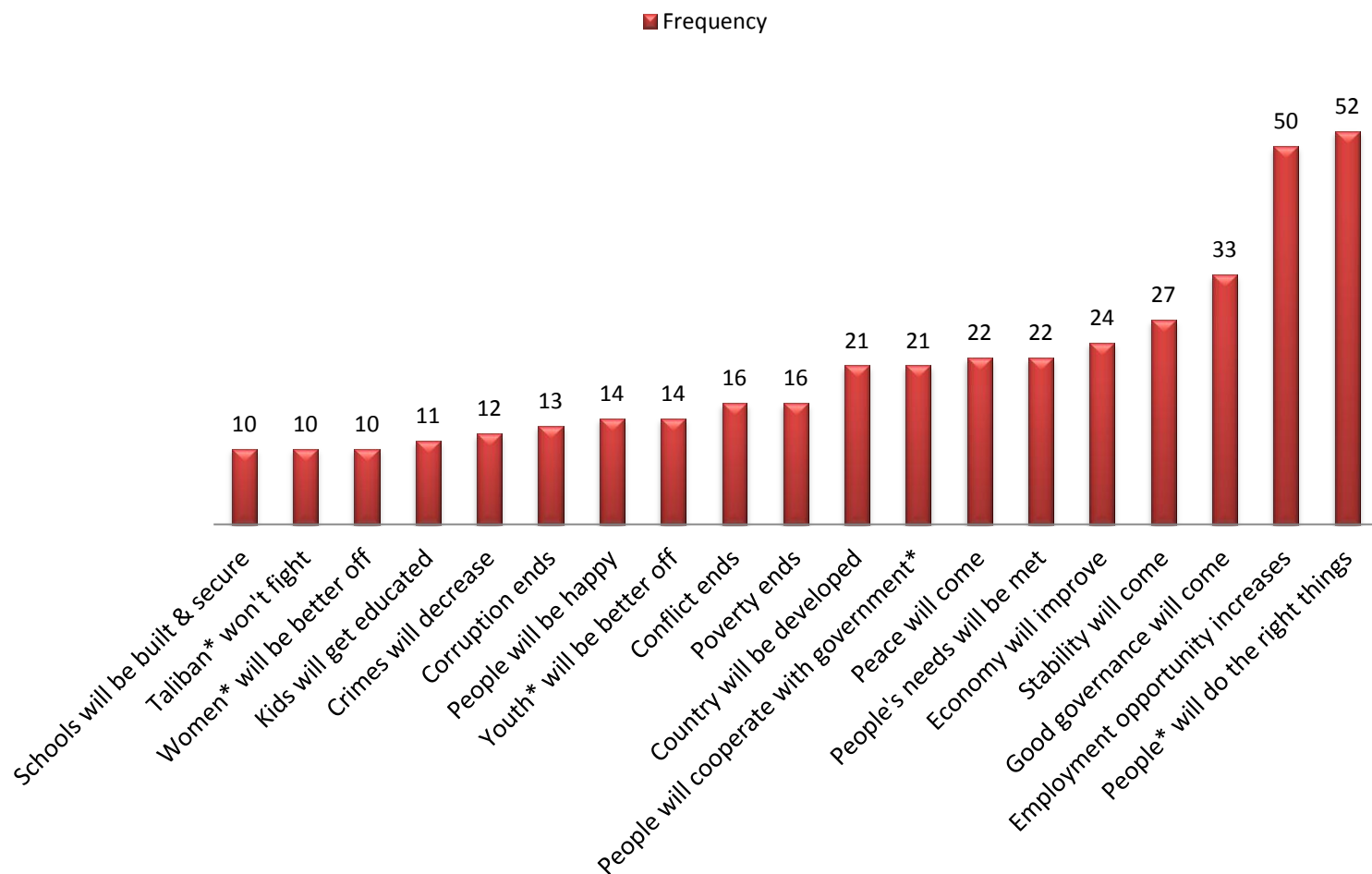


Question – 11 B: What you can do, as yourself, to bring stability and strength to your community?

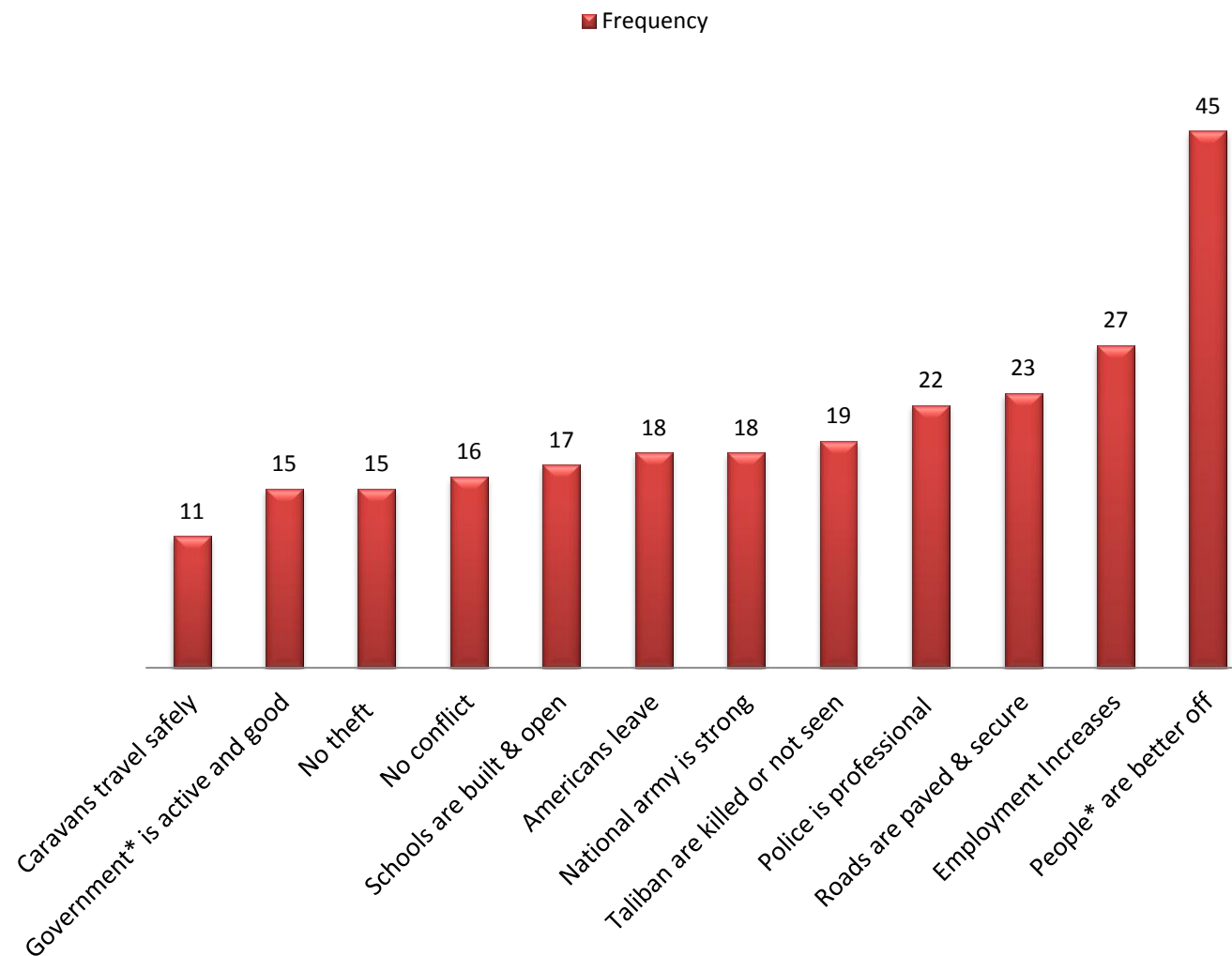


### Muqur District – Elders:

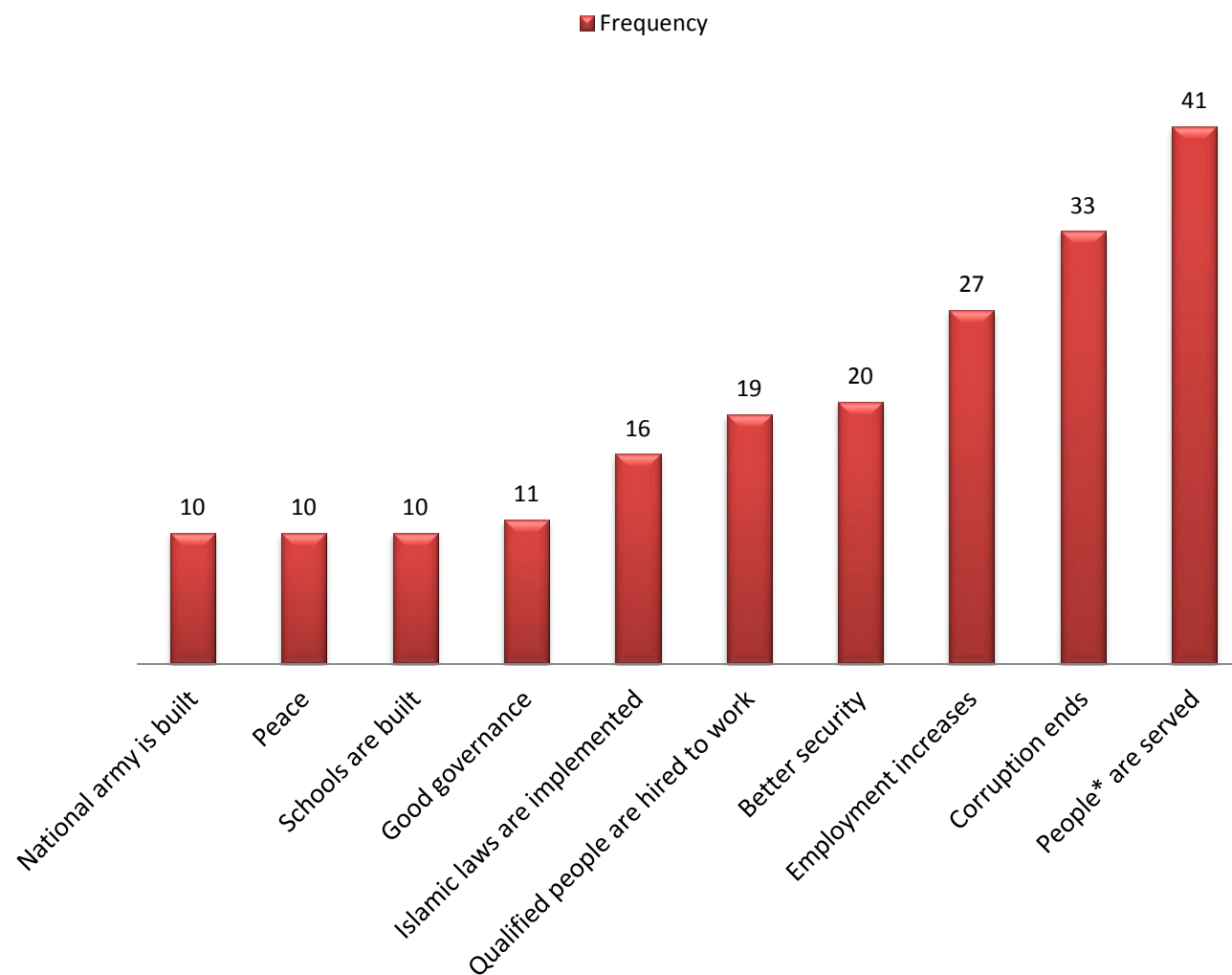
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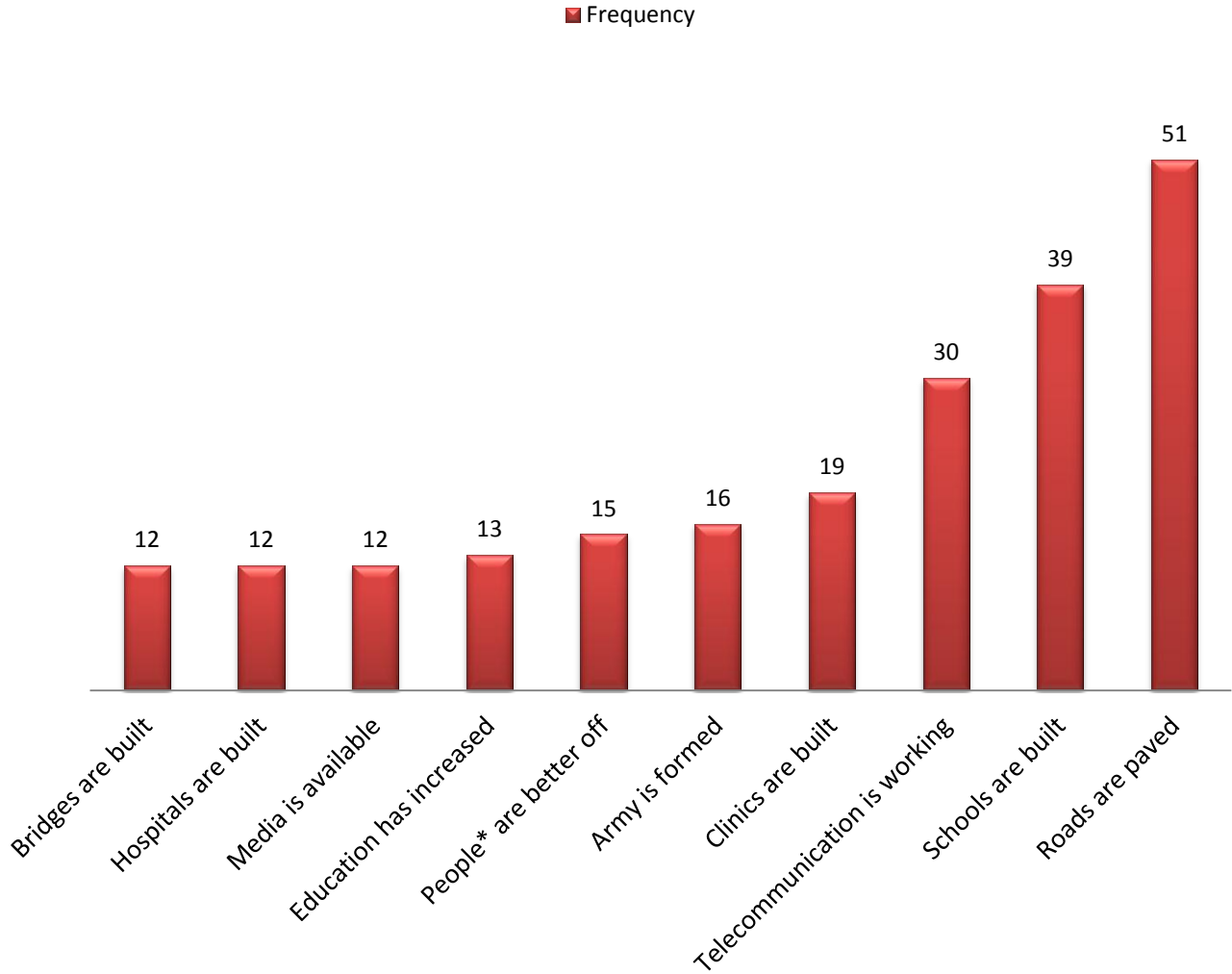
Question – 2: What has to be in place before you say your life in your community is secure?



Question – 3: Could you tell us what you need to see in your community before you say we have good governance in our community?

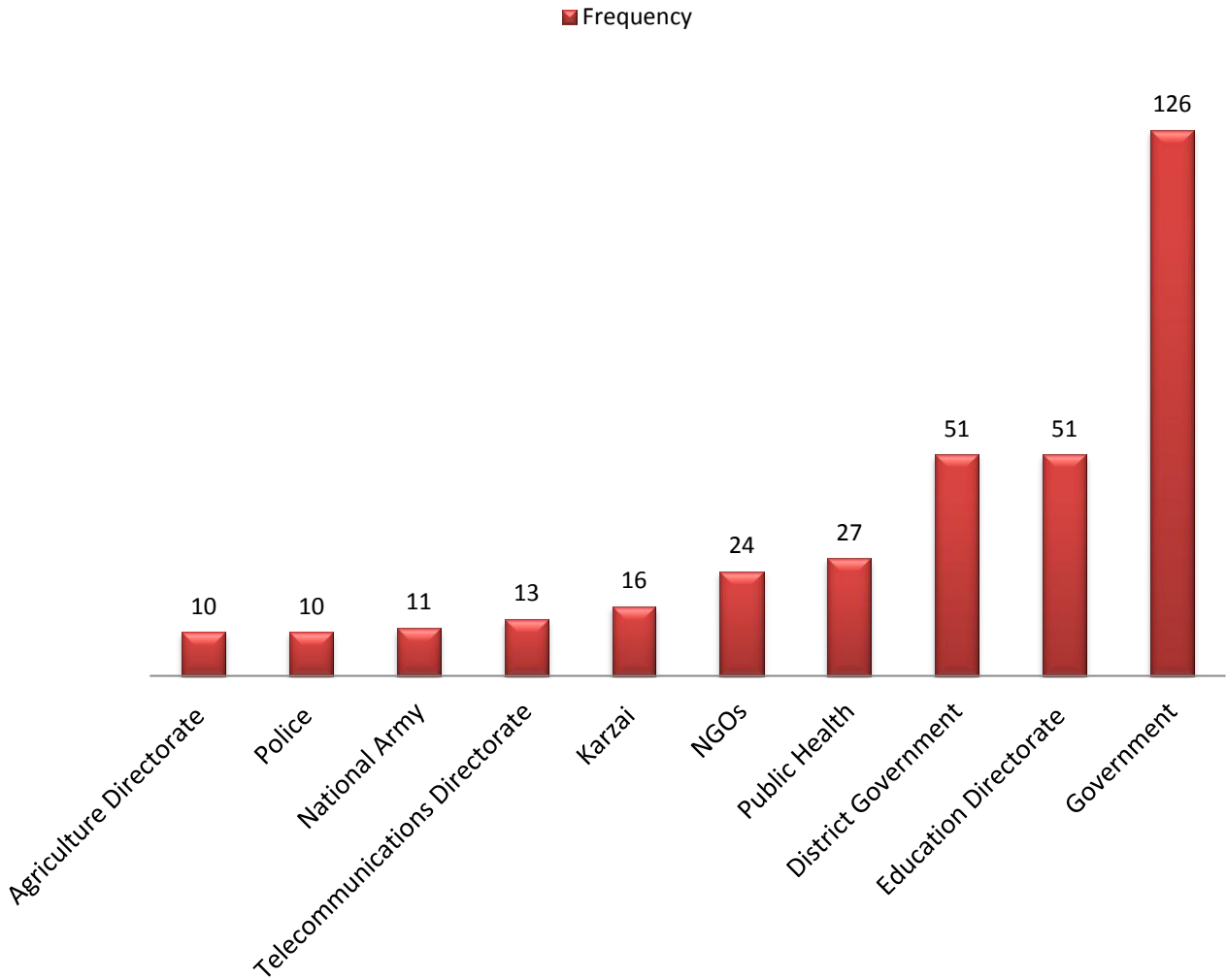


Question – 4 A: Could you please list for us what the government does successfully in your community?

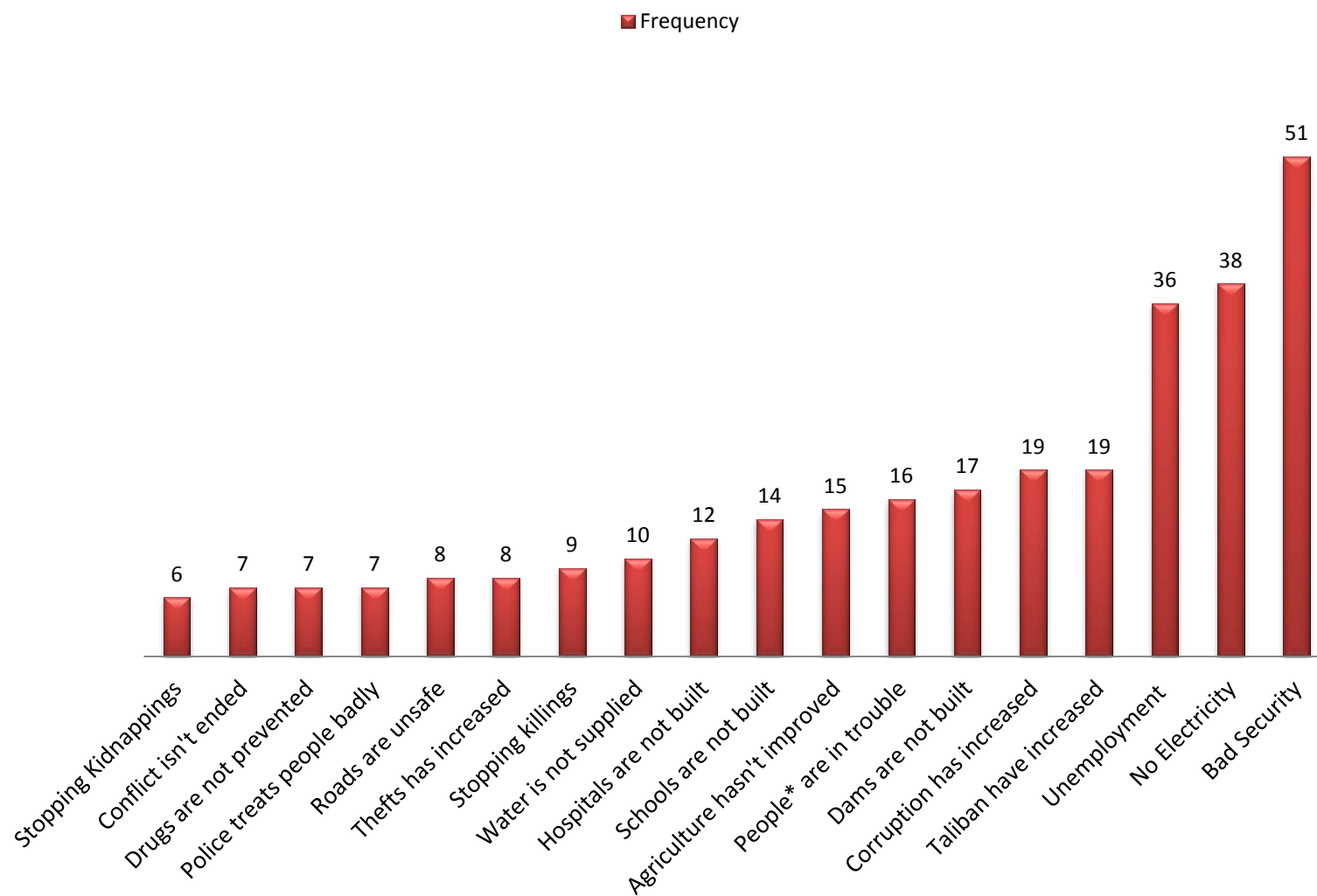




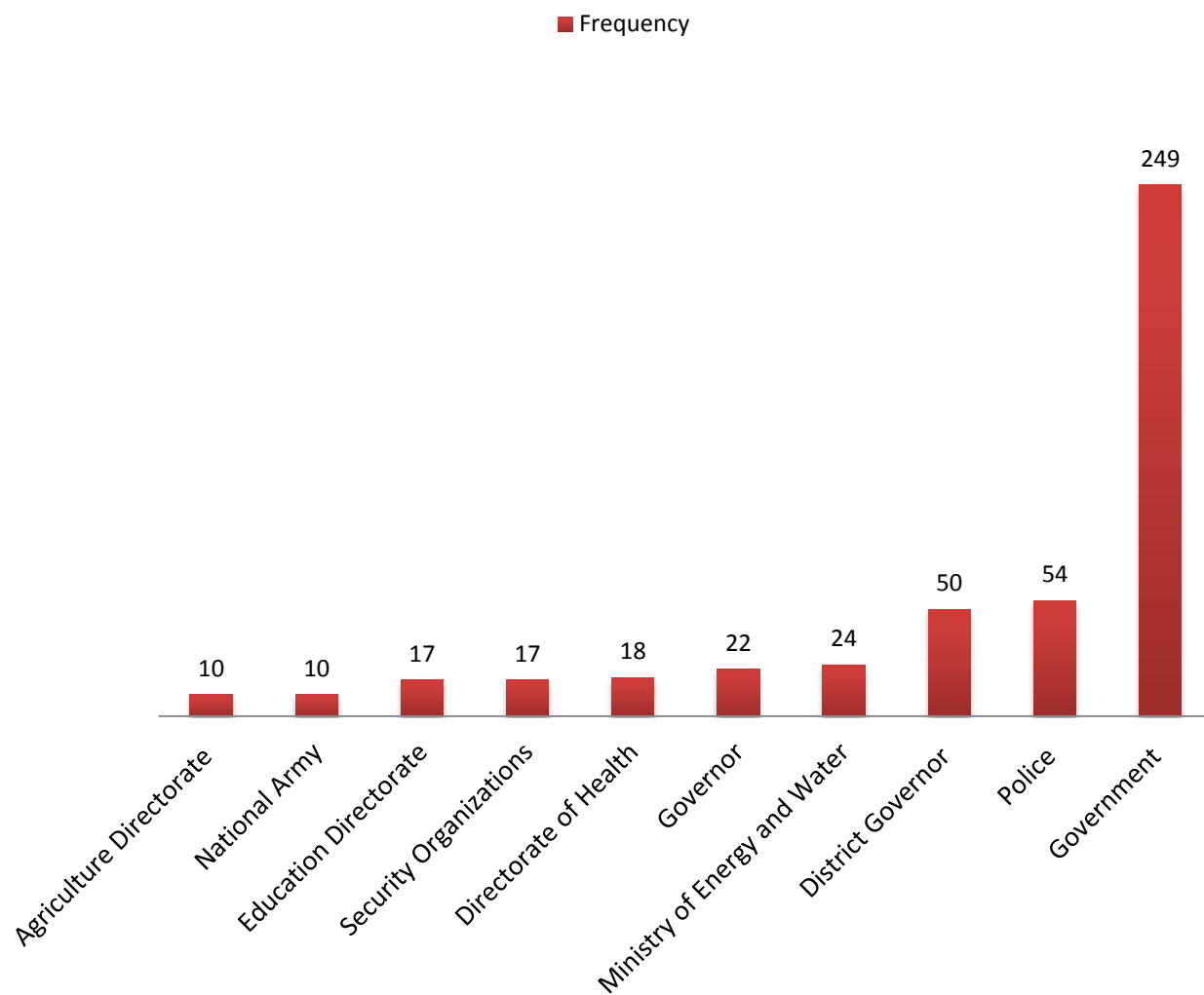
Question – 4 B: Which government actors specifically achieve these tasks successfully?



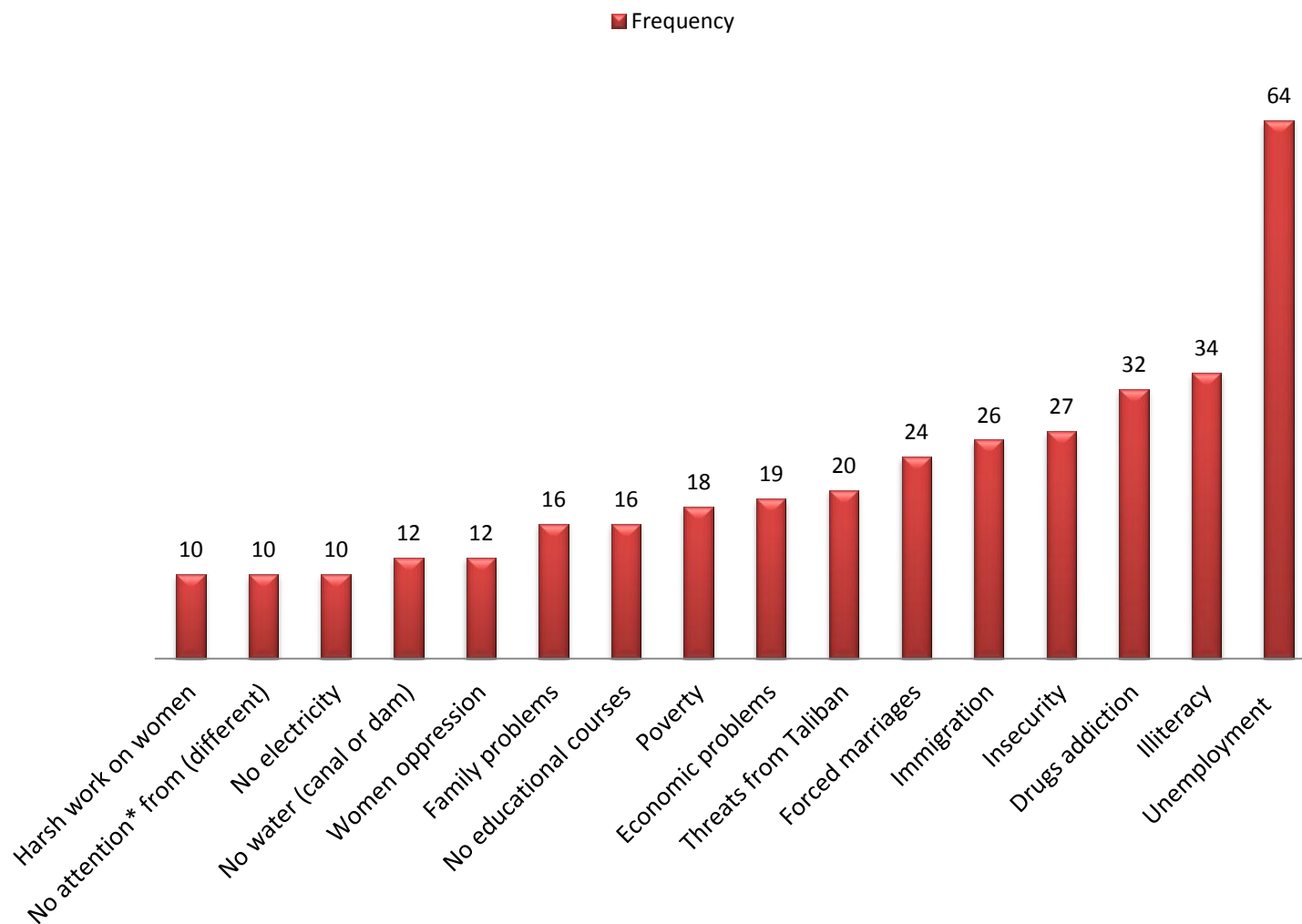
Question – 4 C: Could you please list for us what the government fails to do successfully in your community?



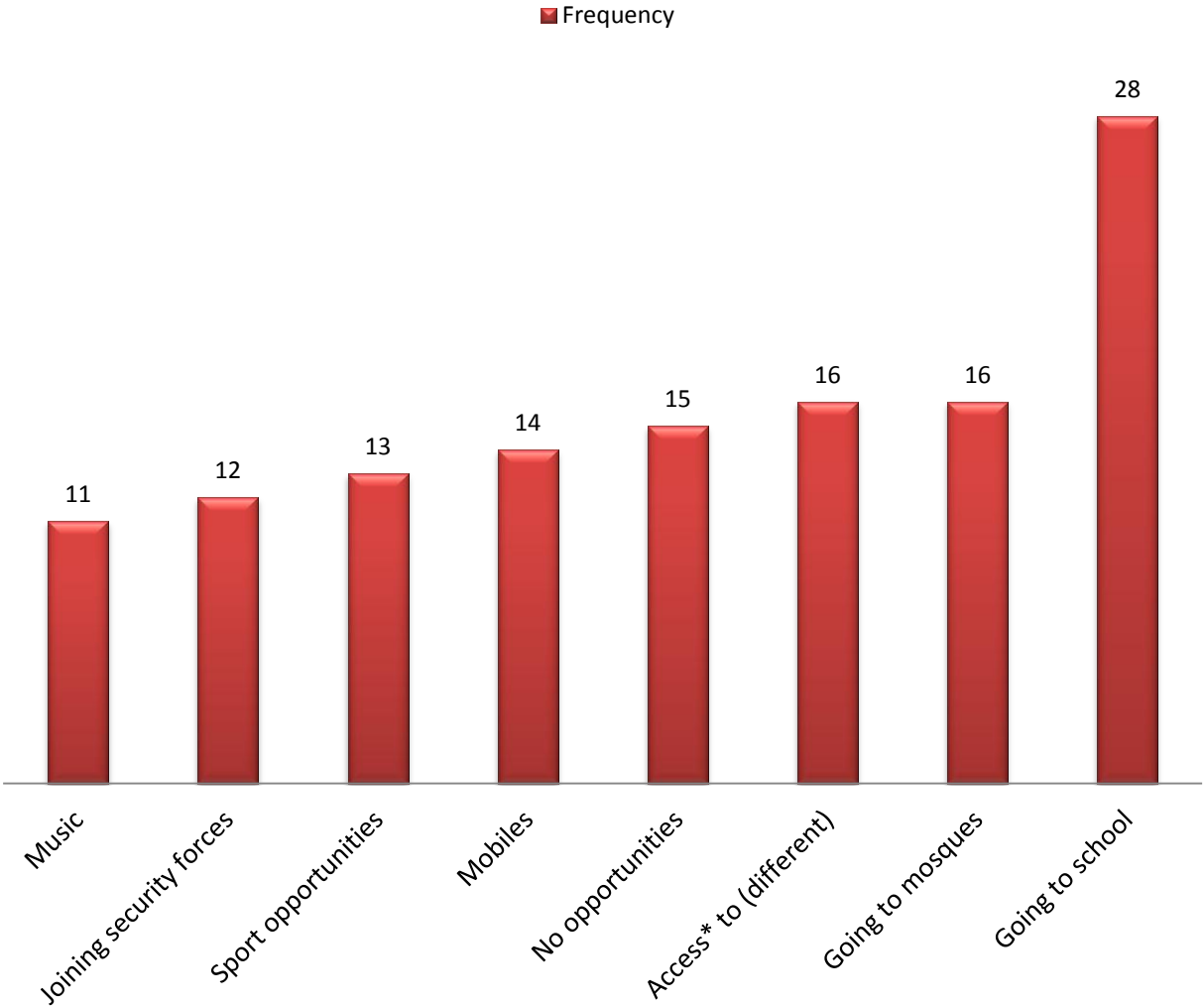
Question – 4 D: Which government actors fail to achieve these tasks successfully?



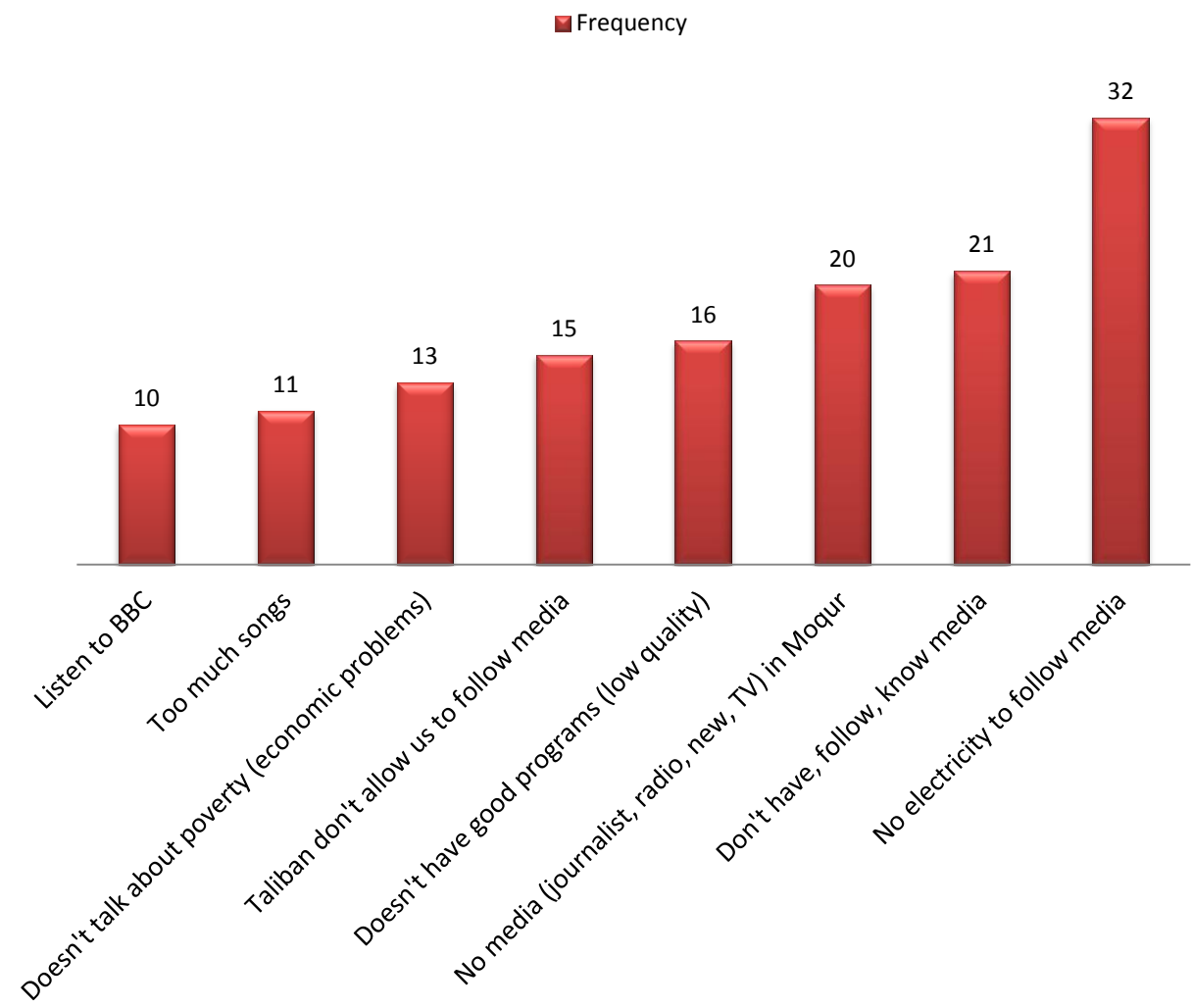
Question – 5 A: What are the most important challenges the youth are facing in your community?



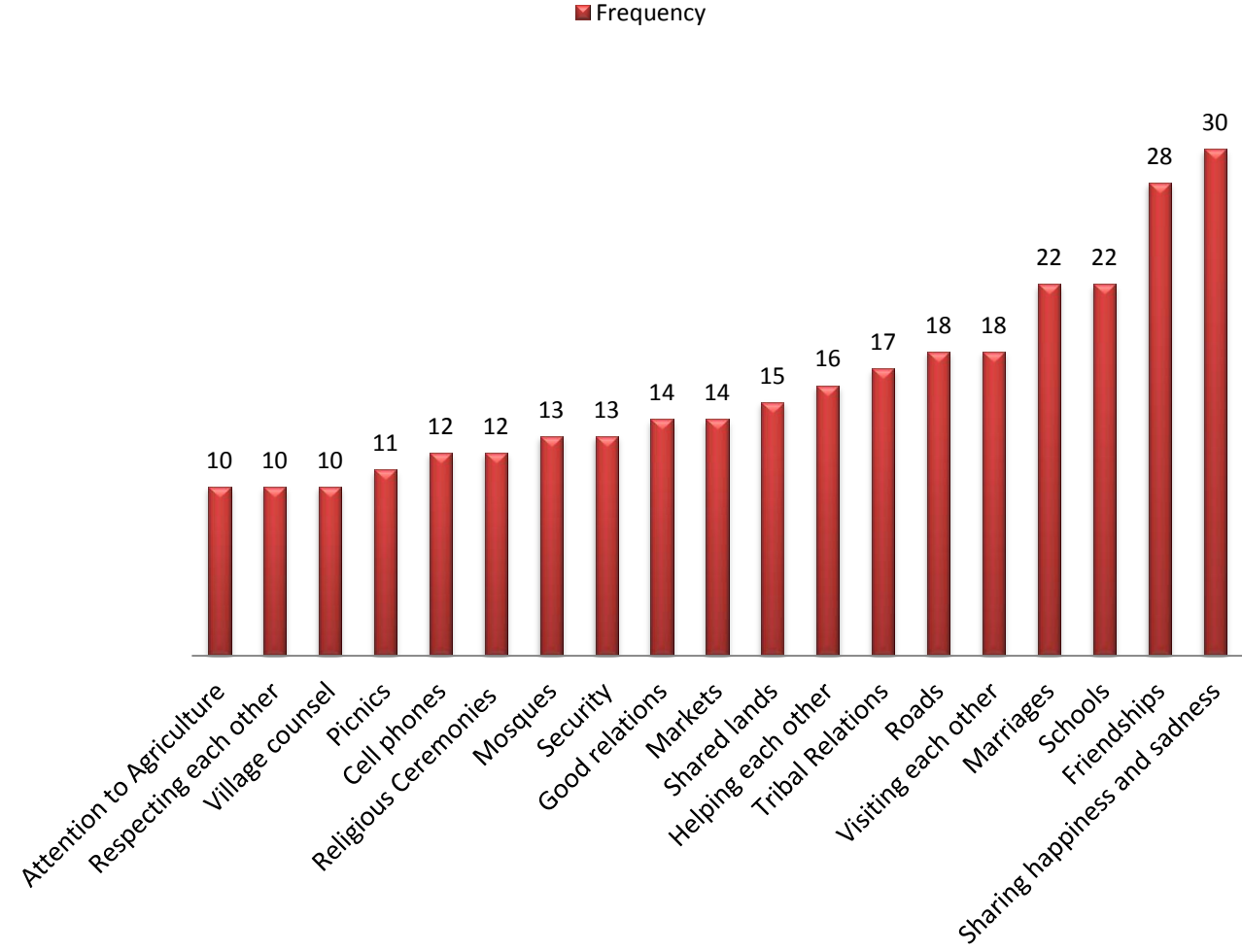
Question – 5 B: What kind of opportunities the youth are having in your community?



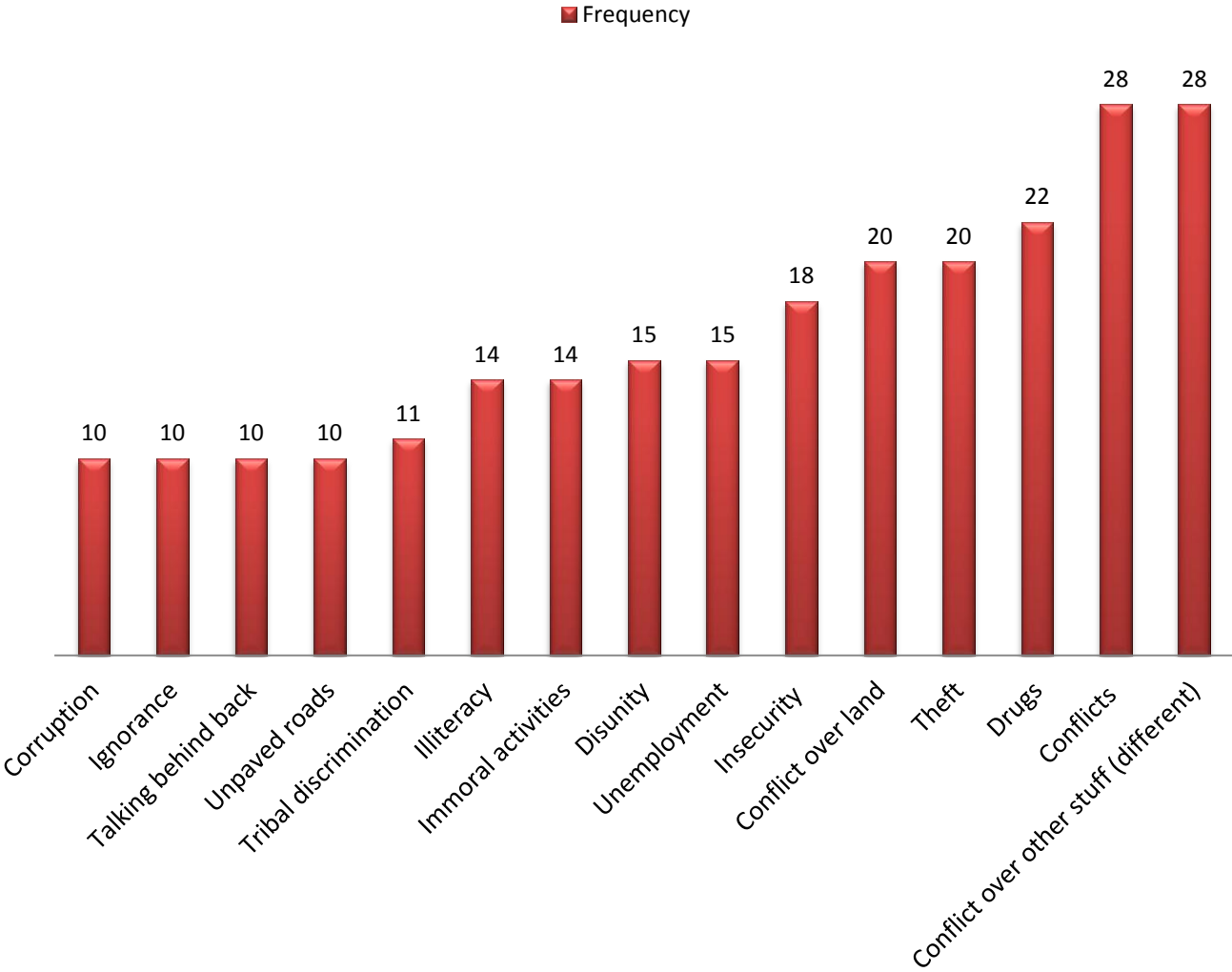
Question – 7: What are the issues that you might have with your local media and/or access to information?



Question – 8 A: What are the most important issues that you think bring communities closer to each other?

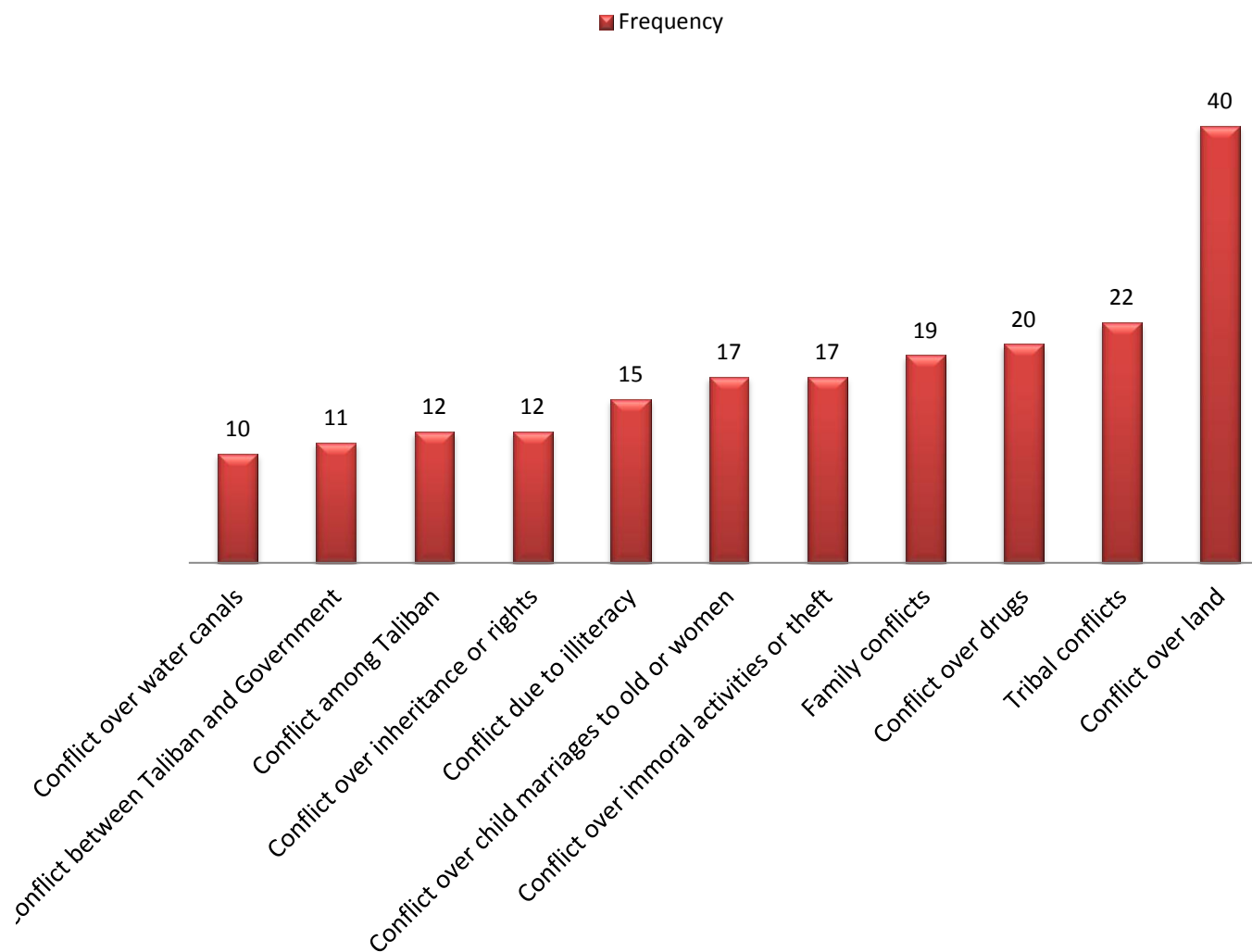


Question – 8 B: What are the most important issues that you think drives communities far apart from each other?

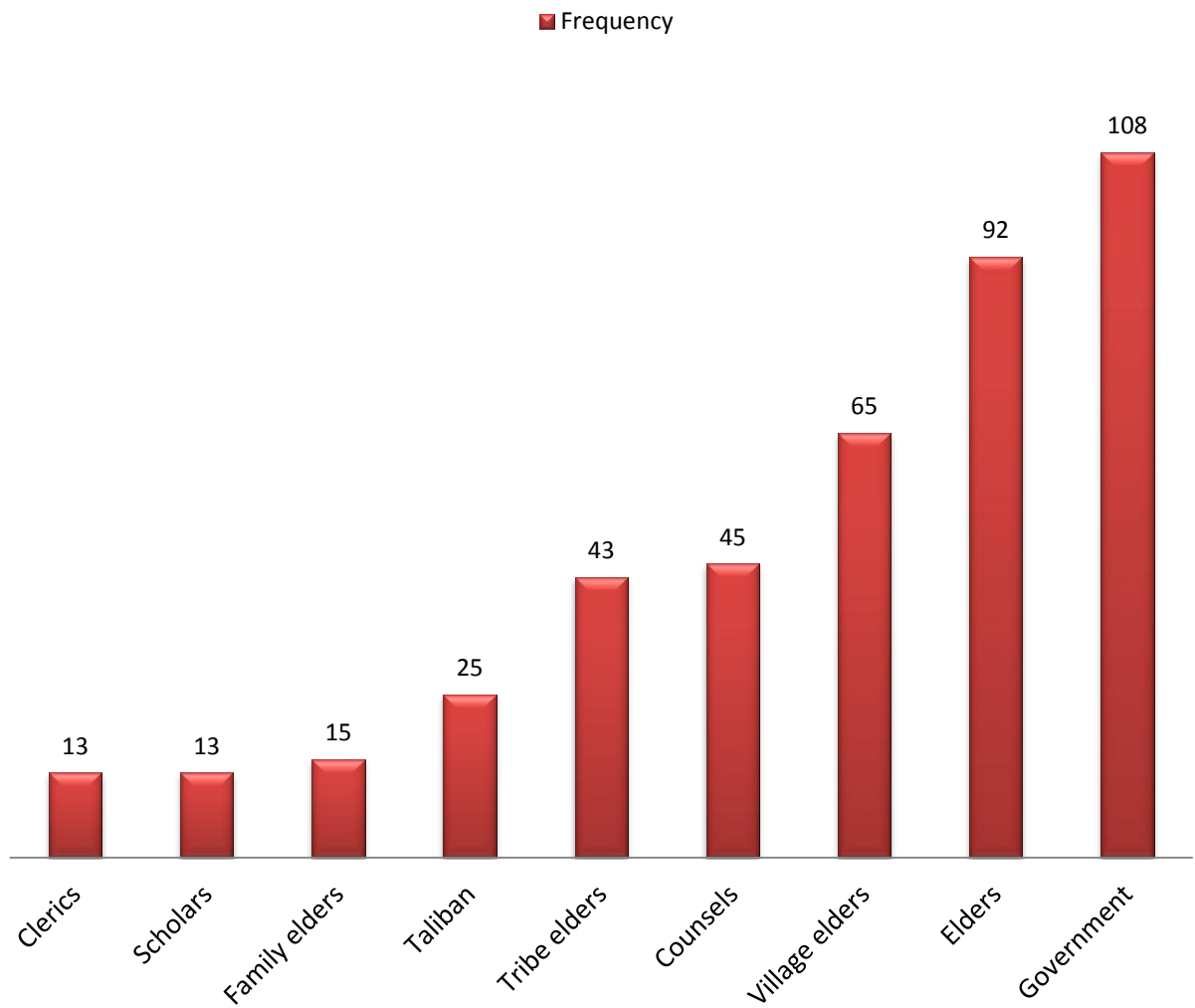




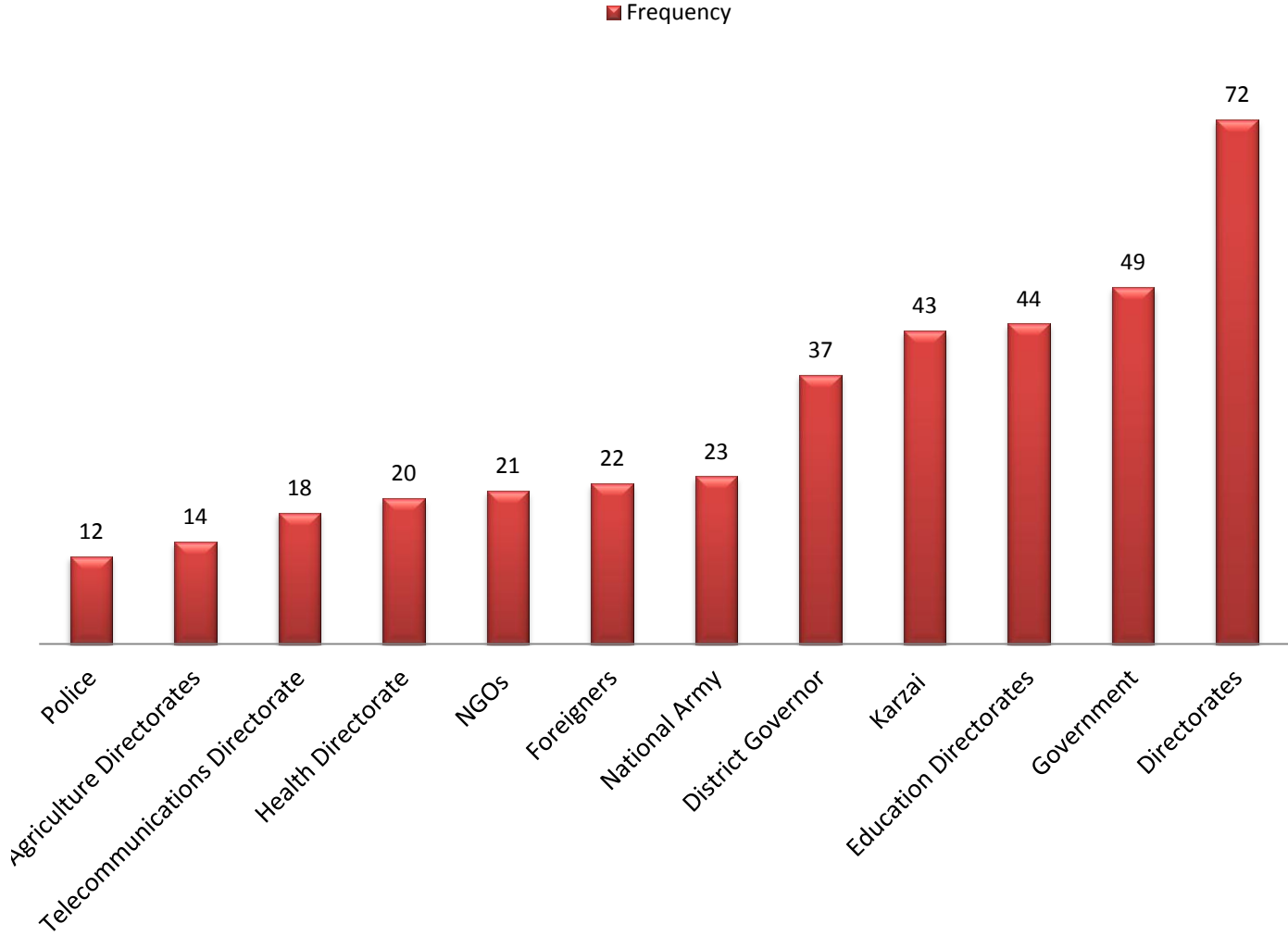
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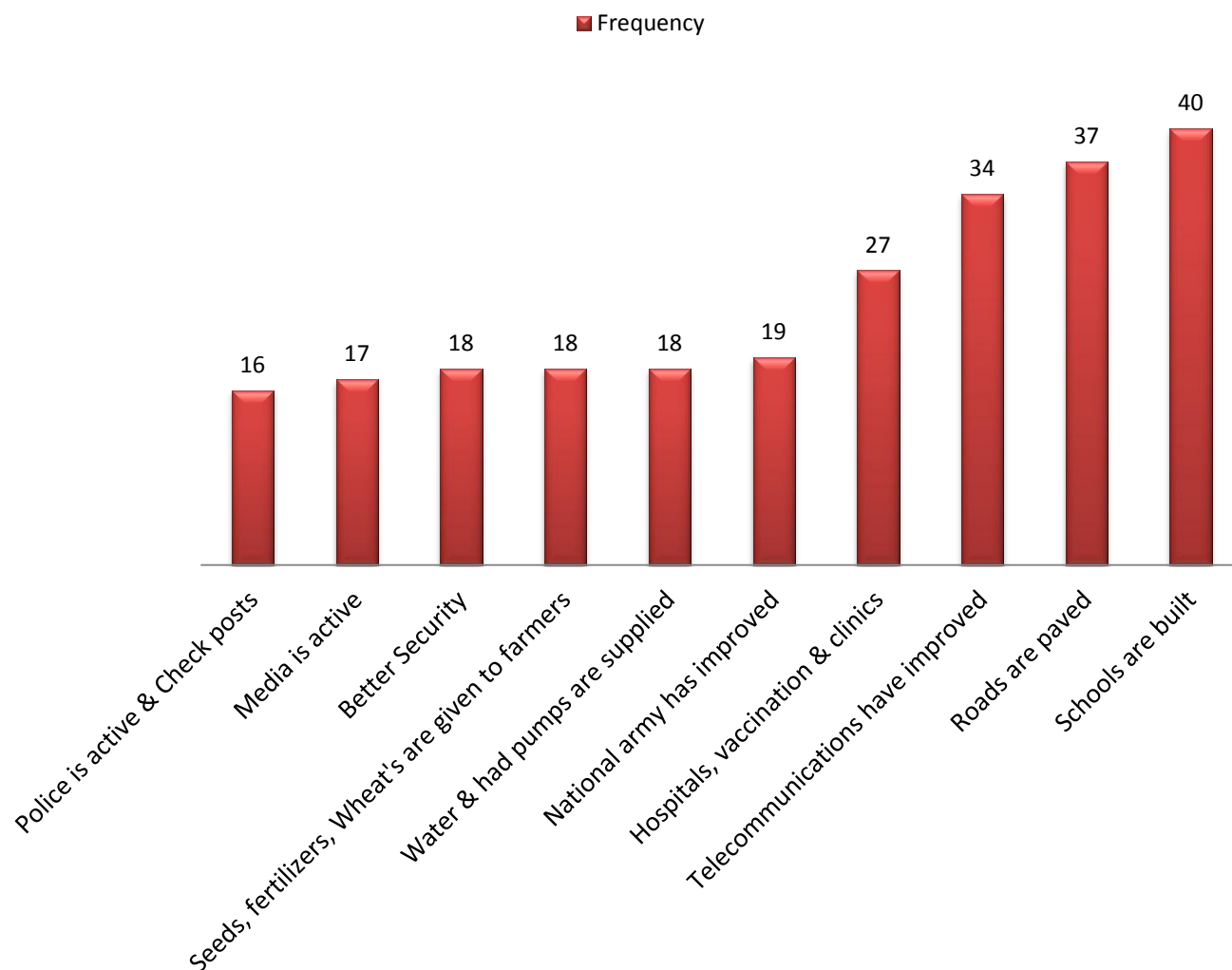
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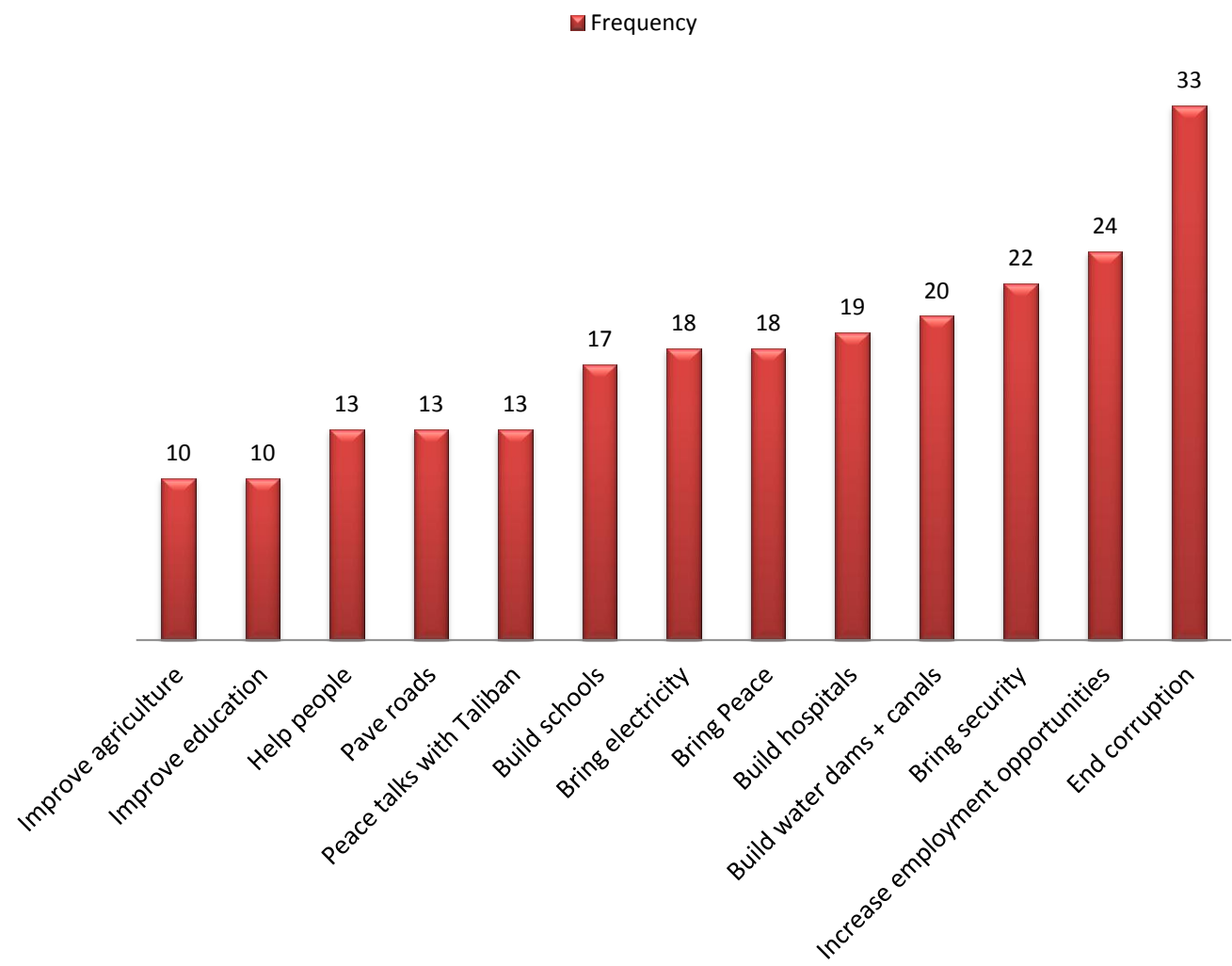
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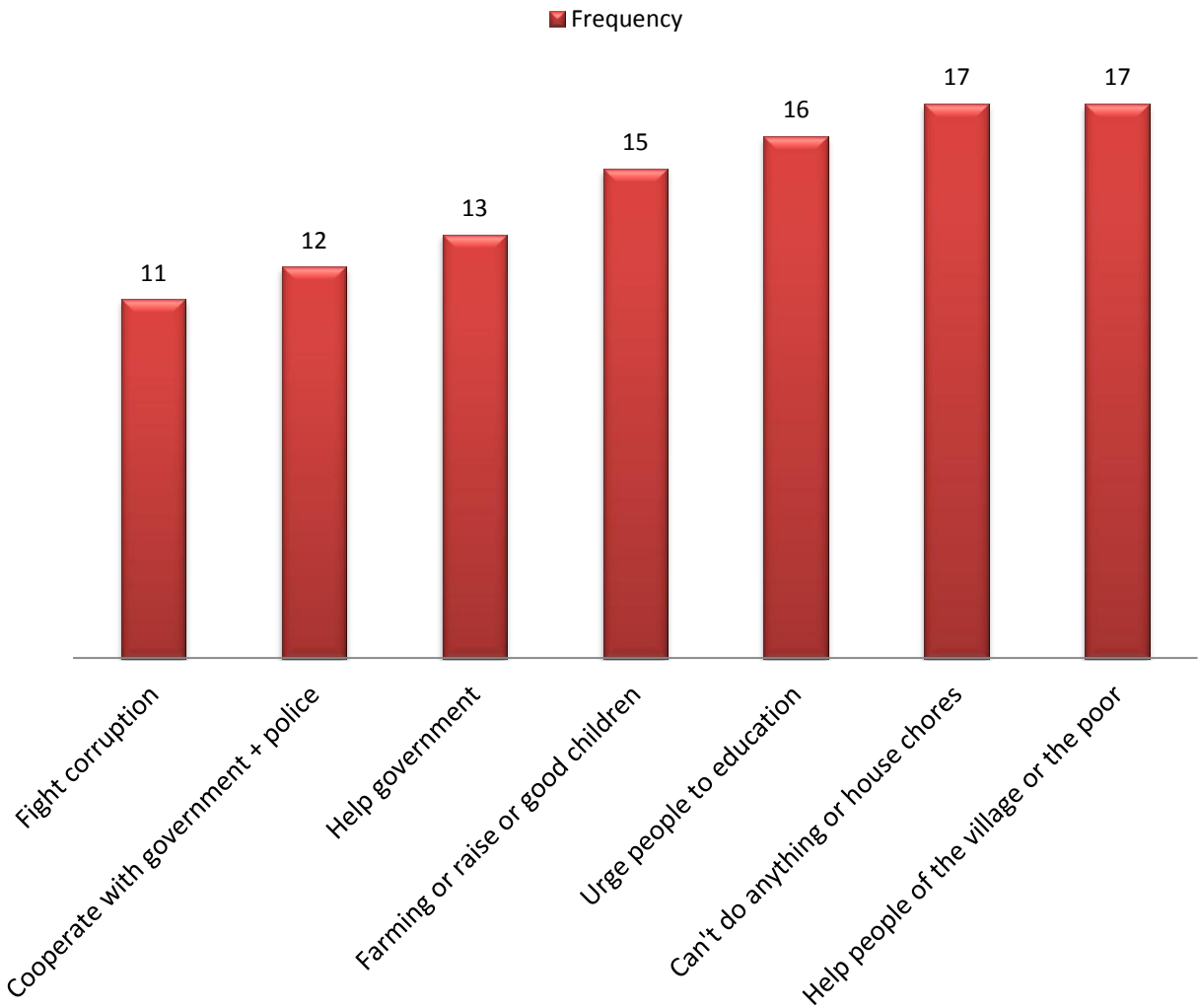
Question – 10 B: Can you please tell us what specifically the reason might be for being thankful to them?



Question – 11 A: If you were the person in charge, what would you do to bring stability and strength to your community?

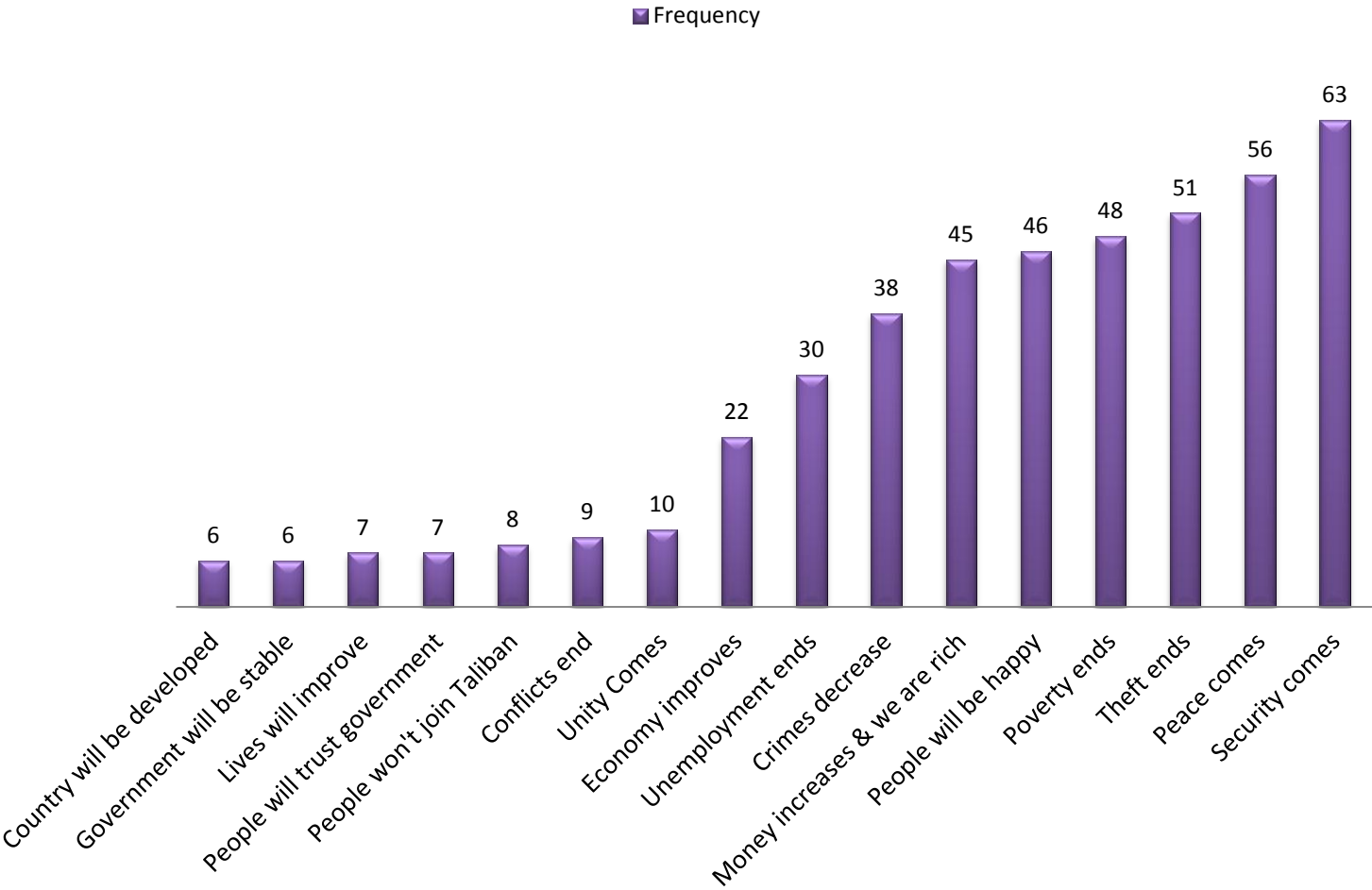


Question – 11 B: What you can do, as yourself, to bring stability and strength to your community?

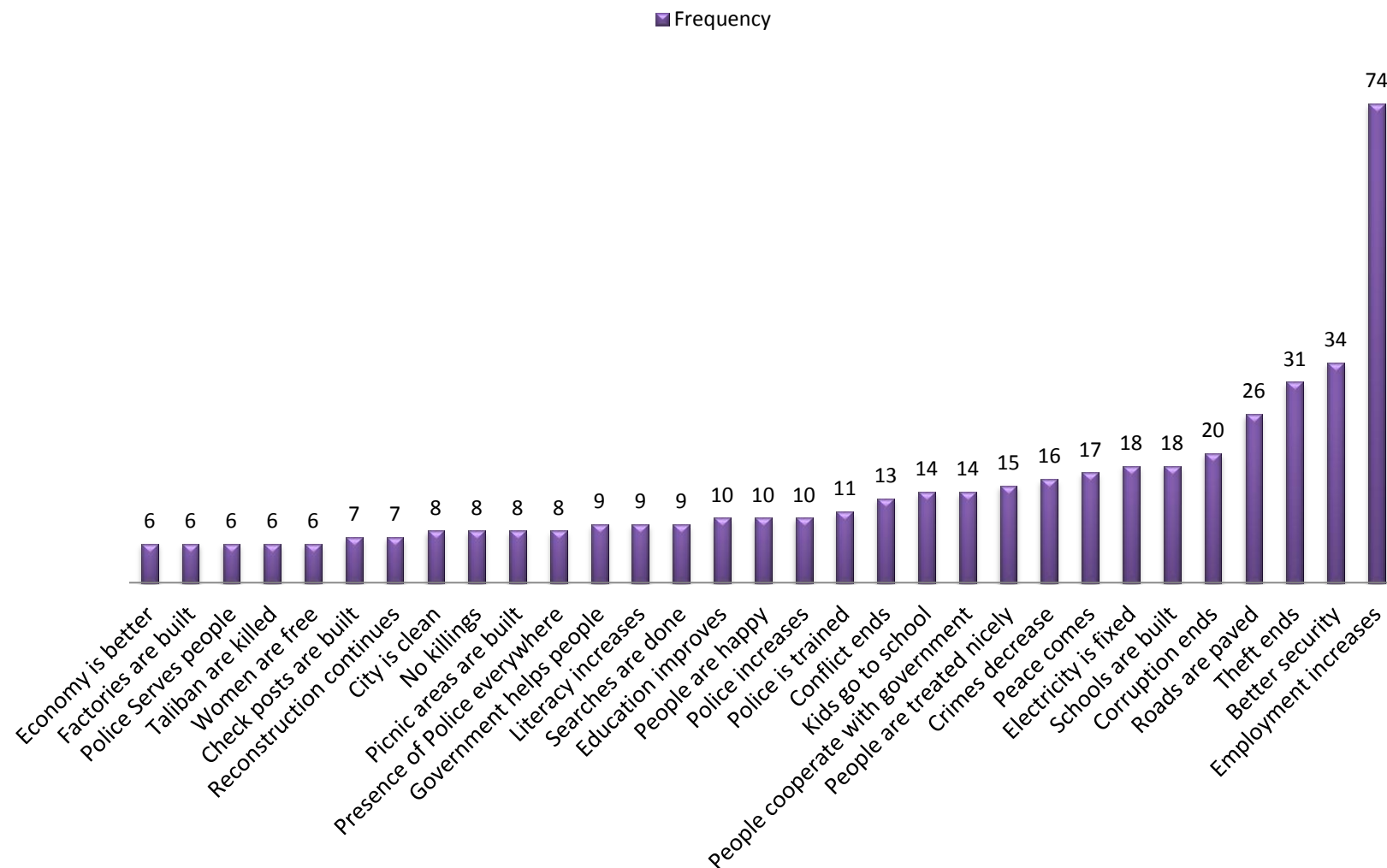


**KC 9 – Youth:**

Question – 1: How does availability of jobs and other economic opportunities increase your community’s strength against future challenges? (This question was asked in a causal way like what happens when jobs are available? Then what happens? Then...???)

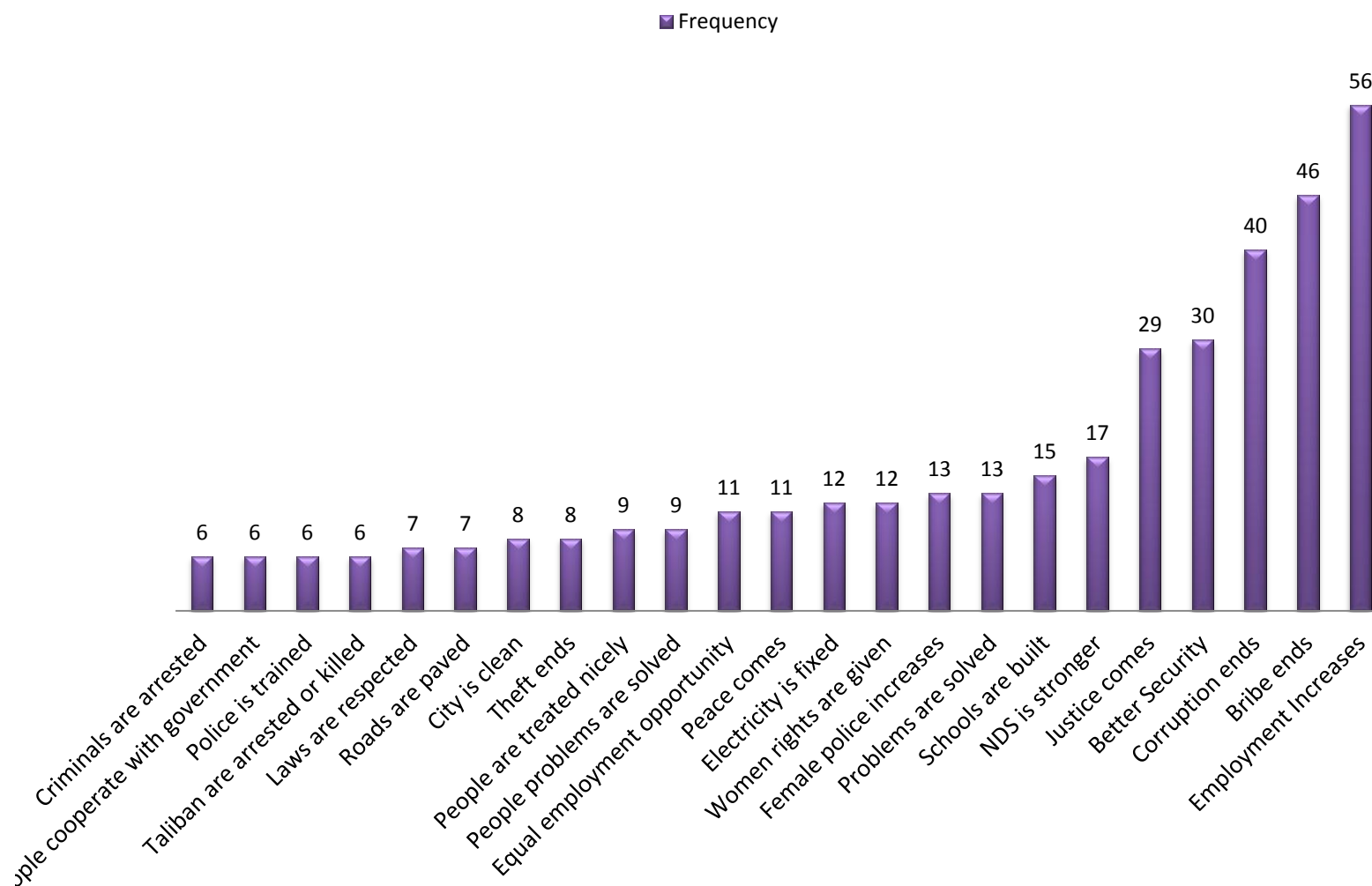


Question – 2: What has to be in place before you say your life in your community is secure?

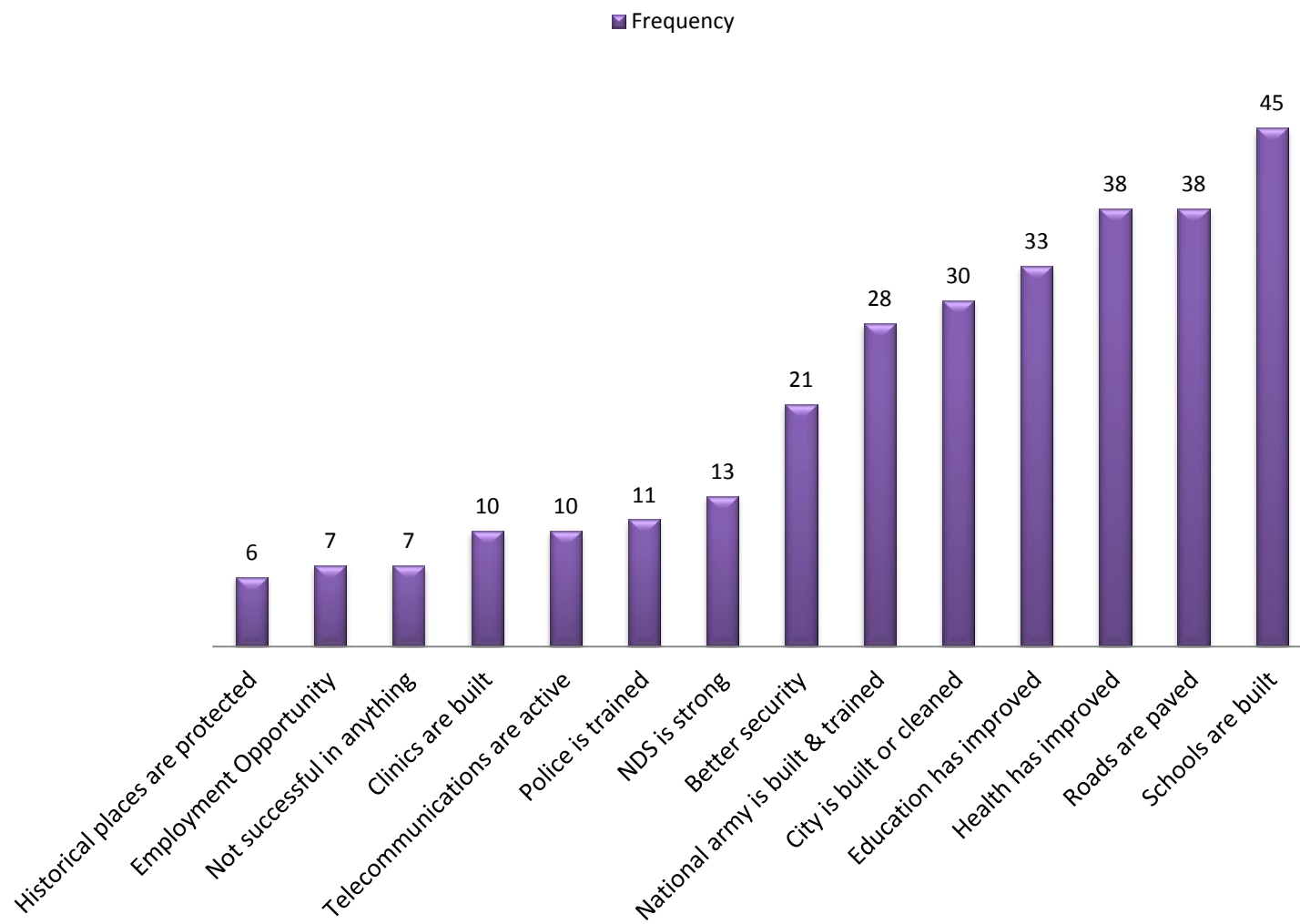




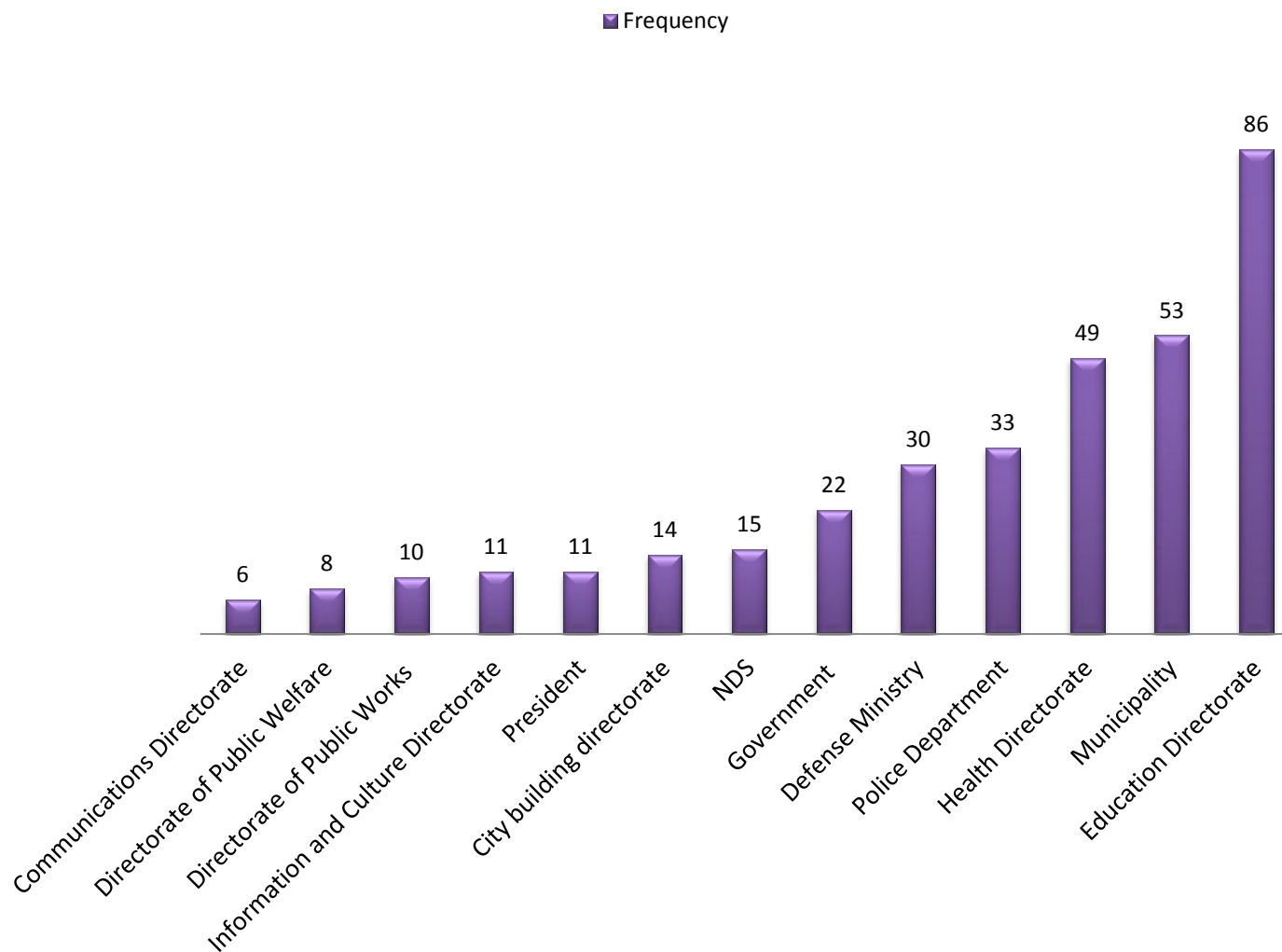
Question – 3: Could you tell us what you need to see in your community before you say we have good governance in our community?



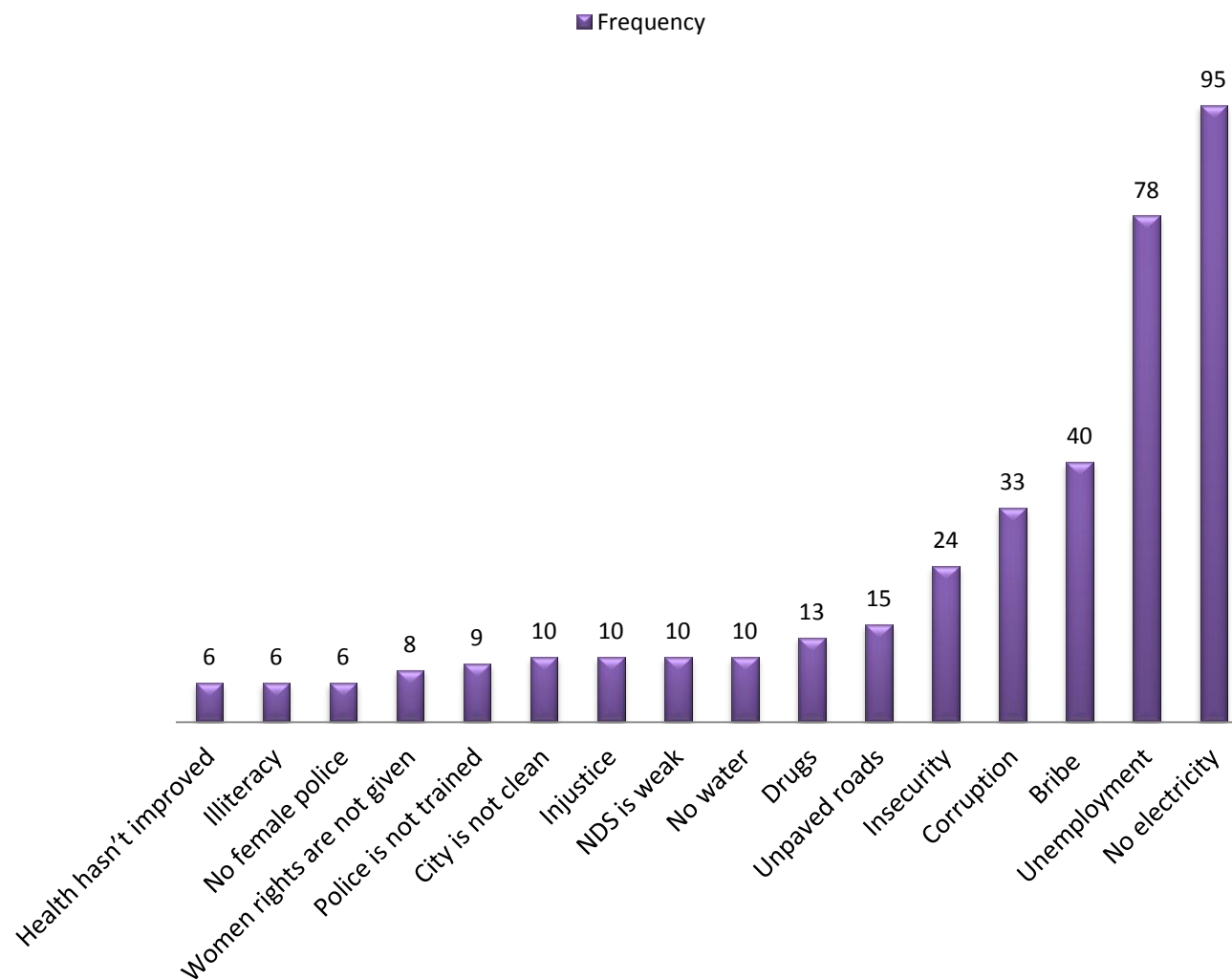
Question – 4 A: Could you please list for us what the government does successfully in your community?



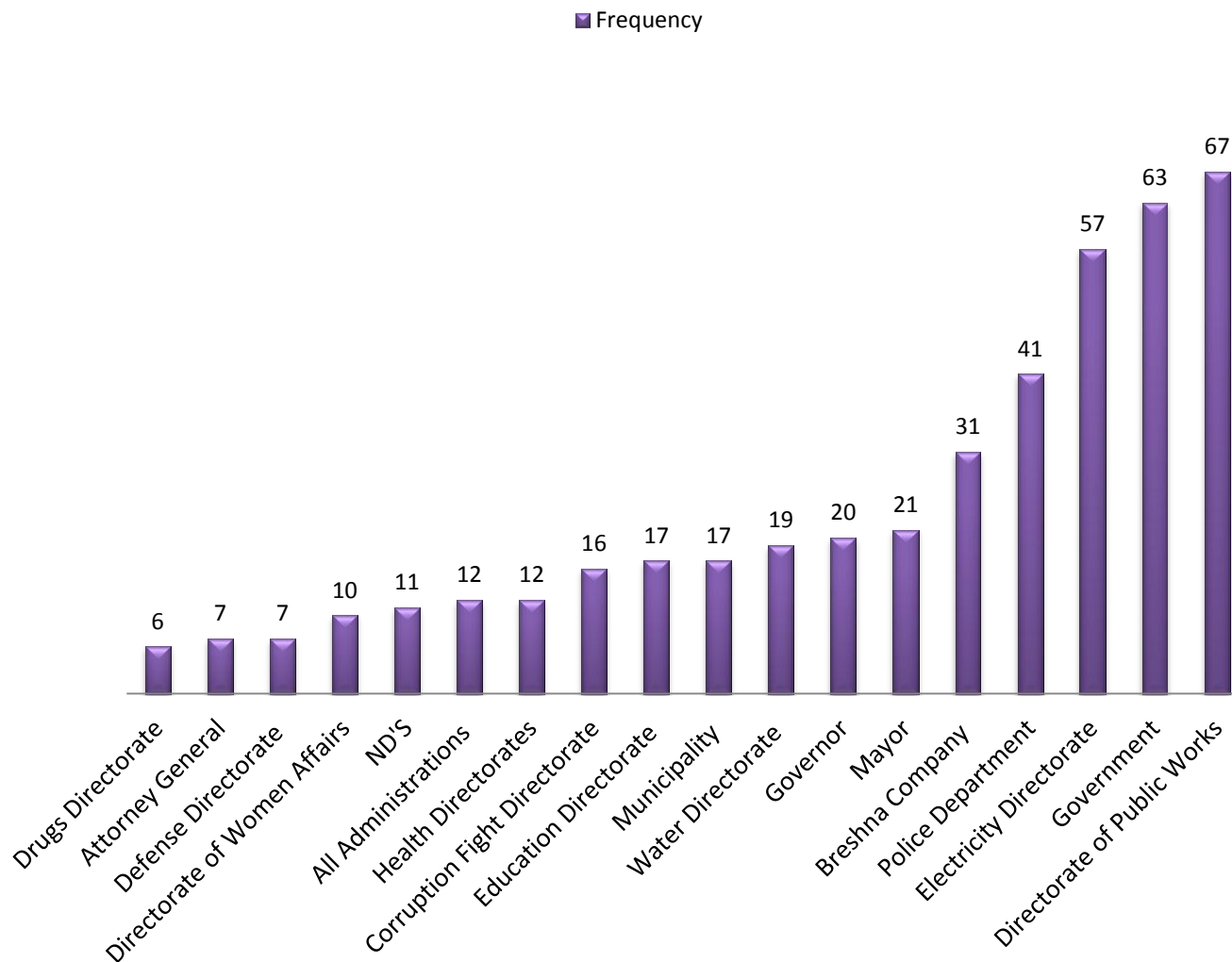
Question – 4 B: Which government actors specifically achieve these tasks successfully?



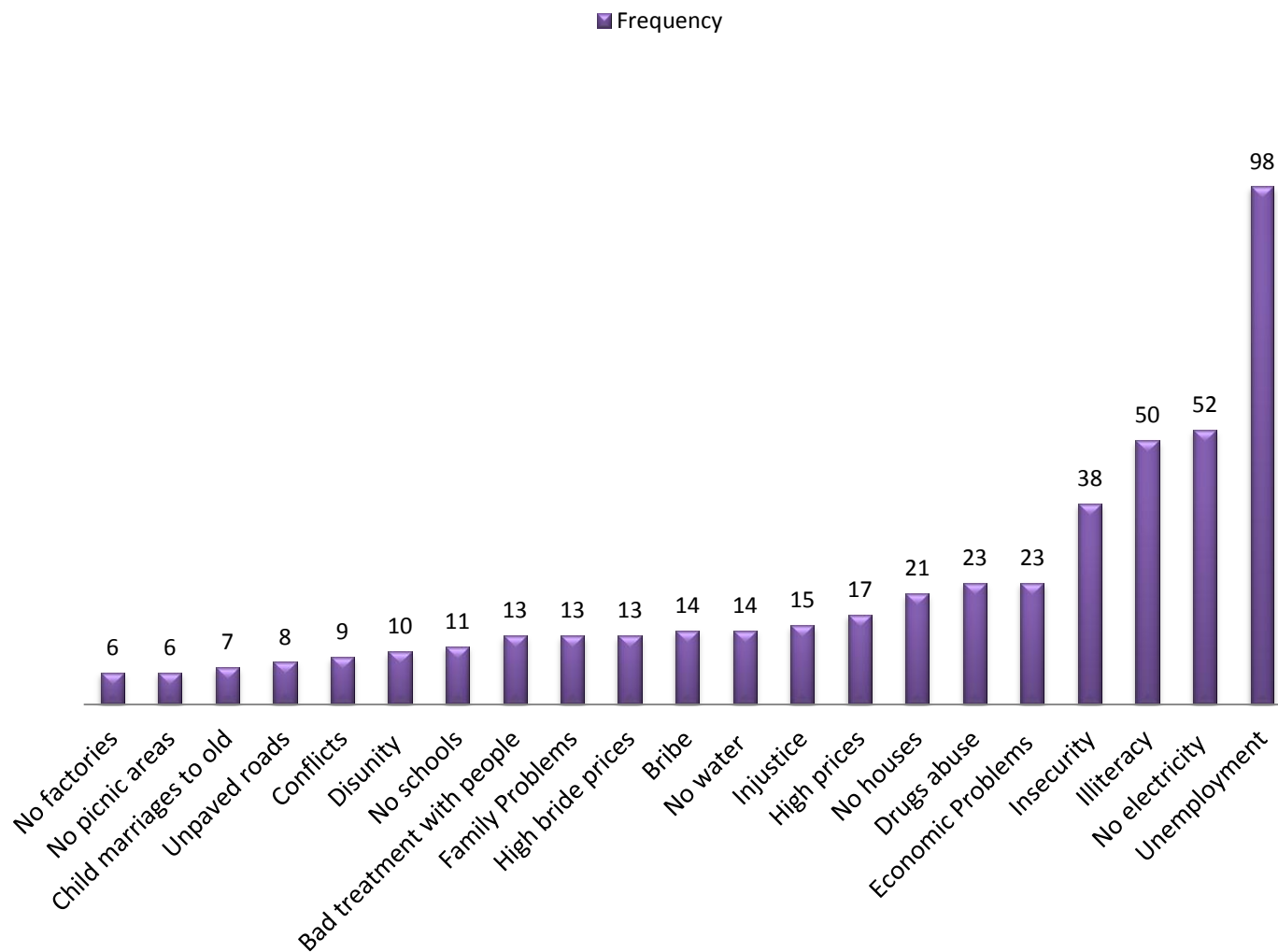
Question – 4 C: Could you please list for us what the government fails to do successfully in your community?



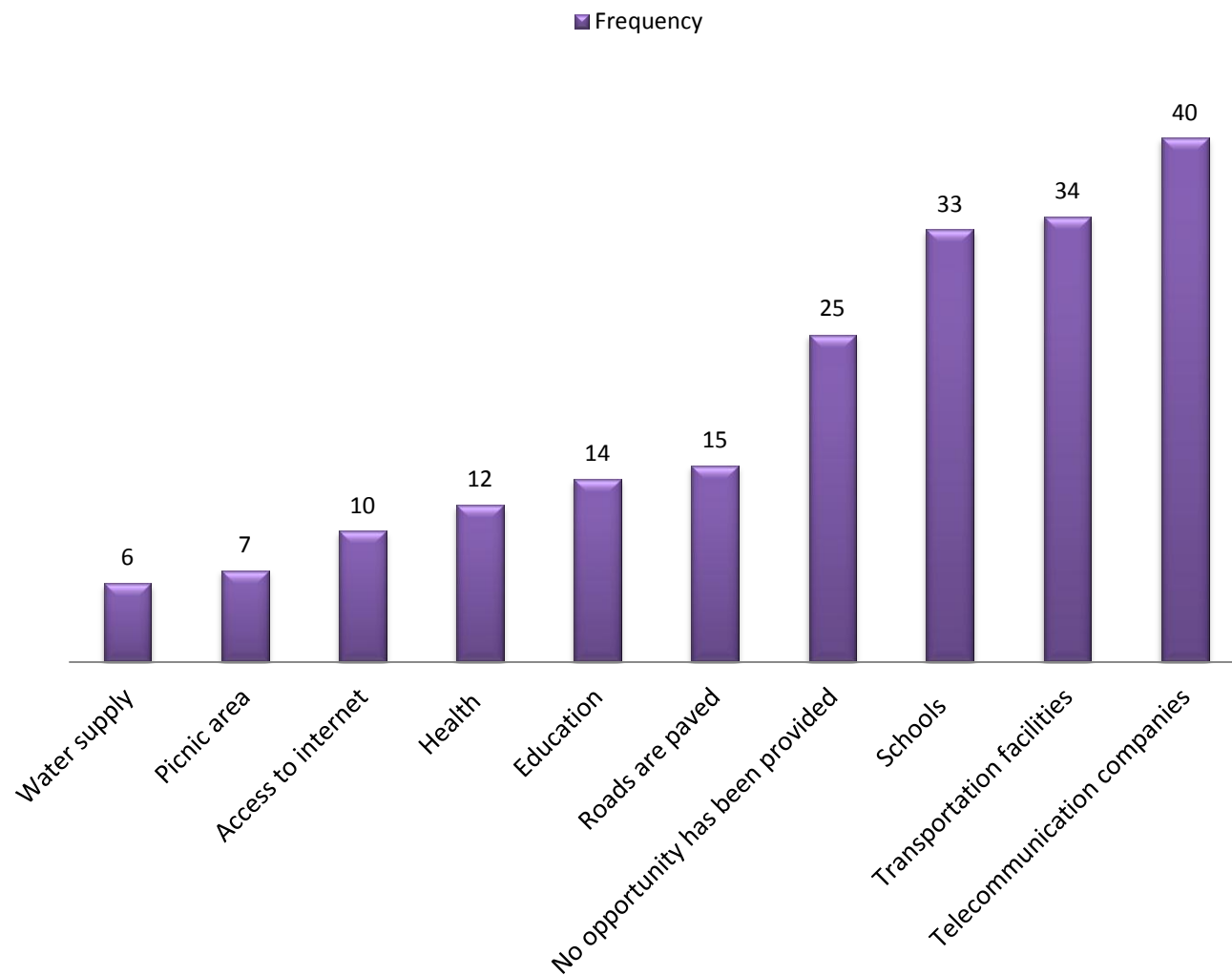
Question – 4 D: Which government actors fail to achieve these tasks successfully?



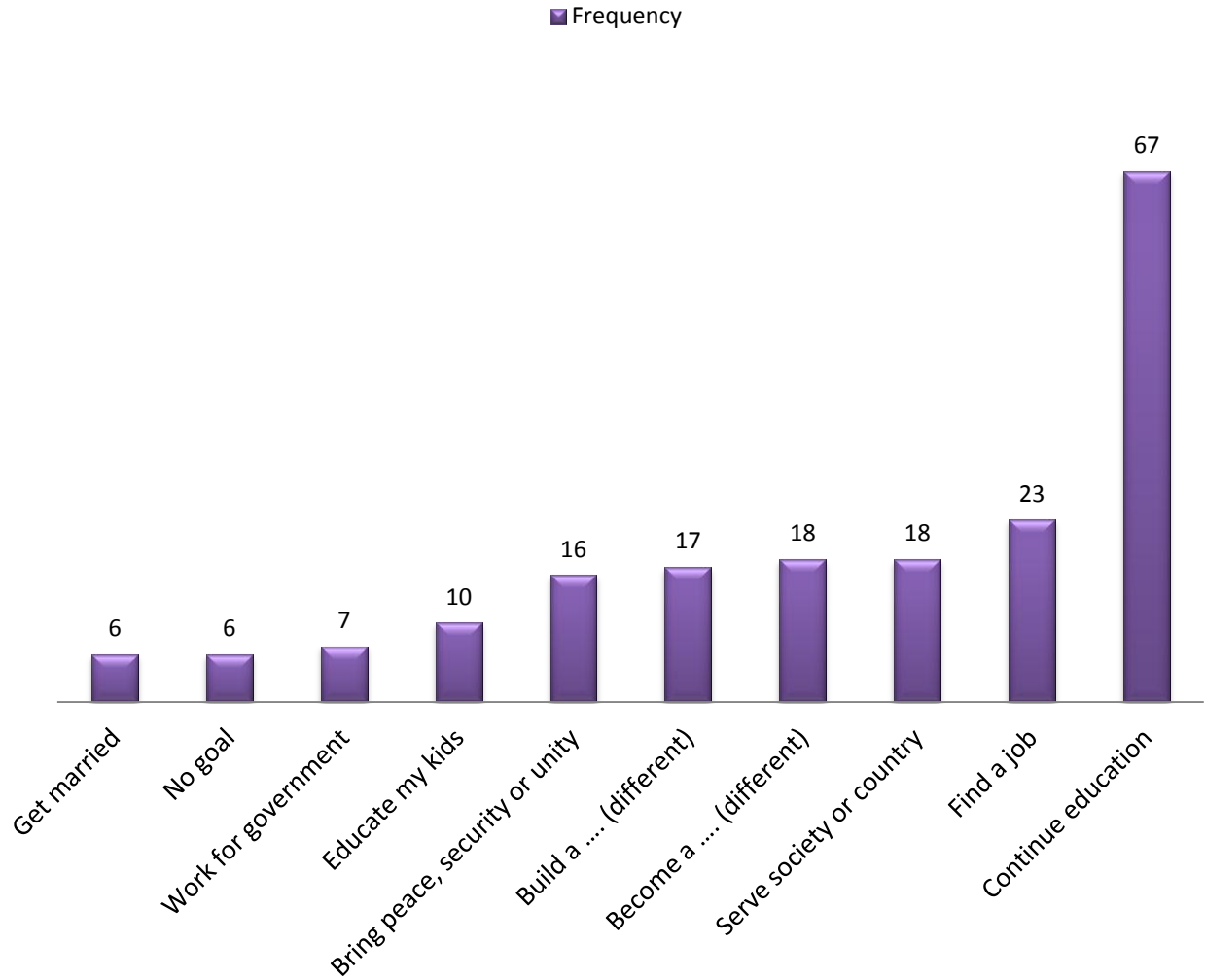
Question – 5 A: What are the most important challenges the youth are facing in your community?



Question – 5 B: What kind of opportunities the youth are having in your community?

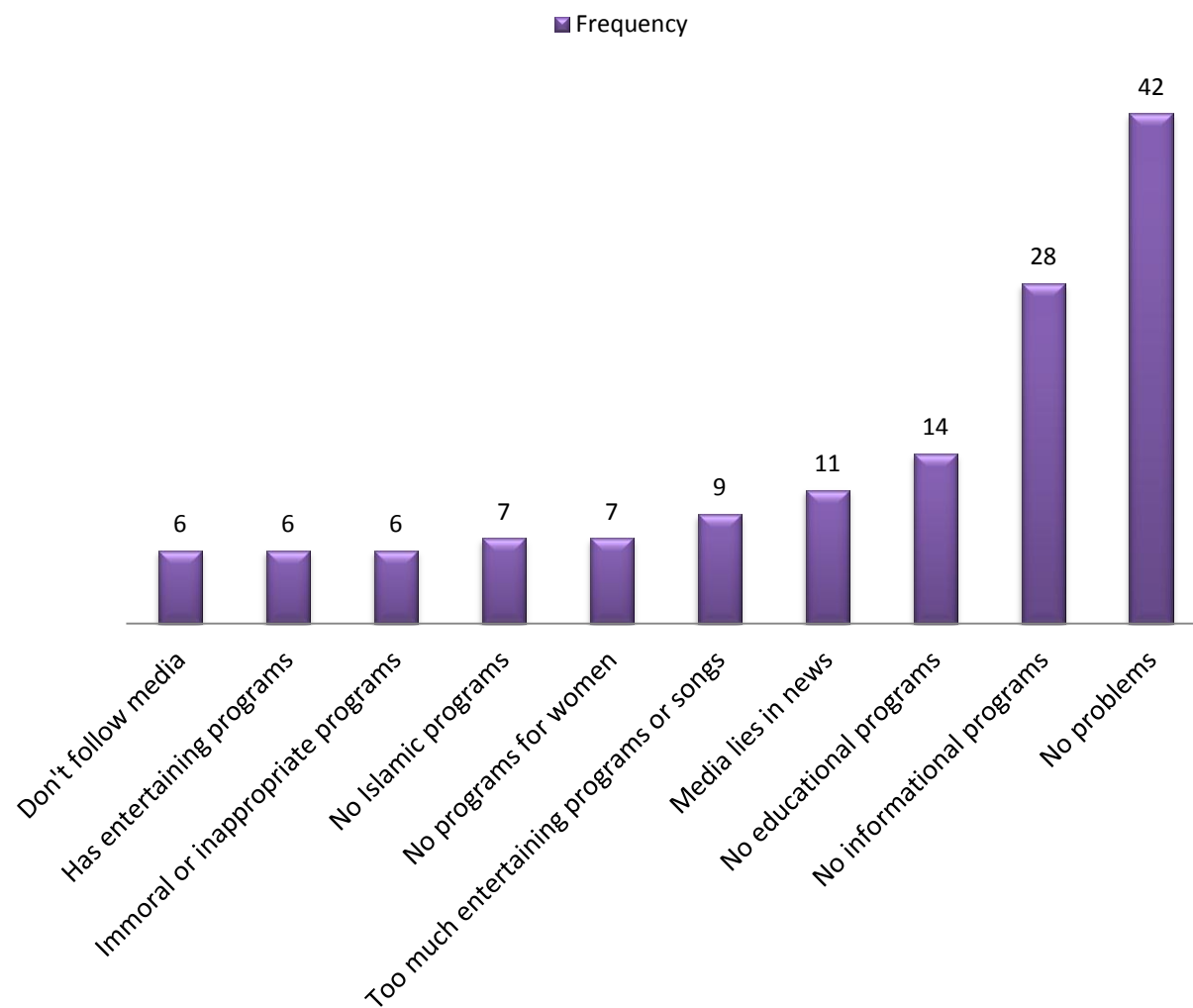


Question – 6: Given the challenges/opportunities mentioned above, what are your most important personal goals for the next 3 to 5 years?

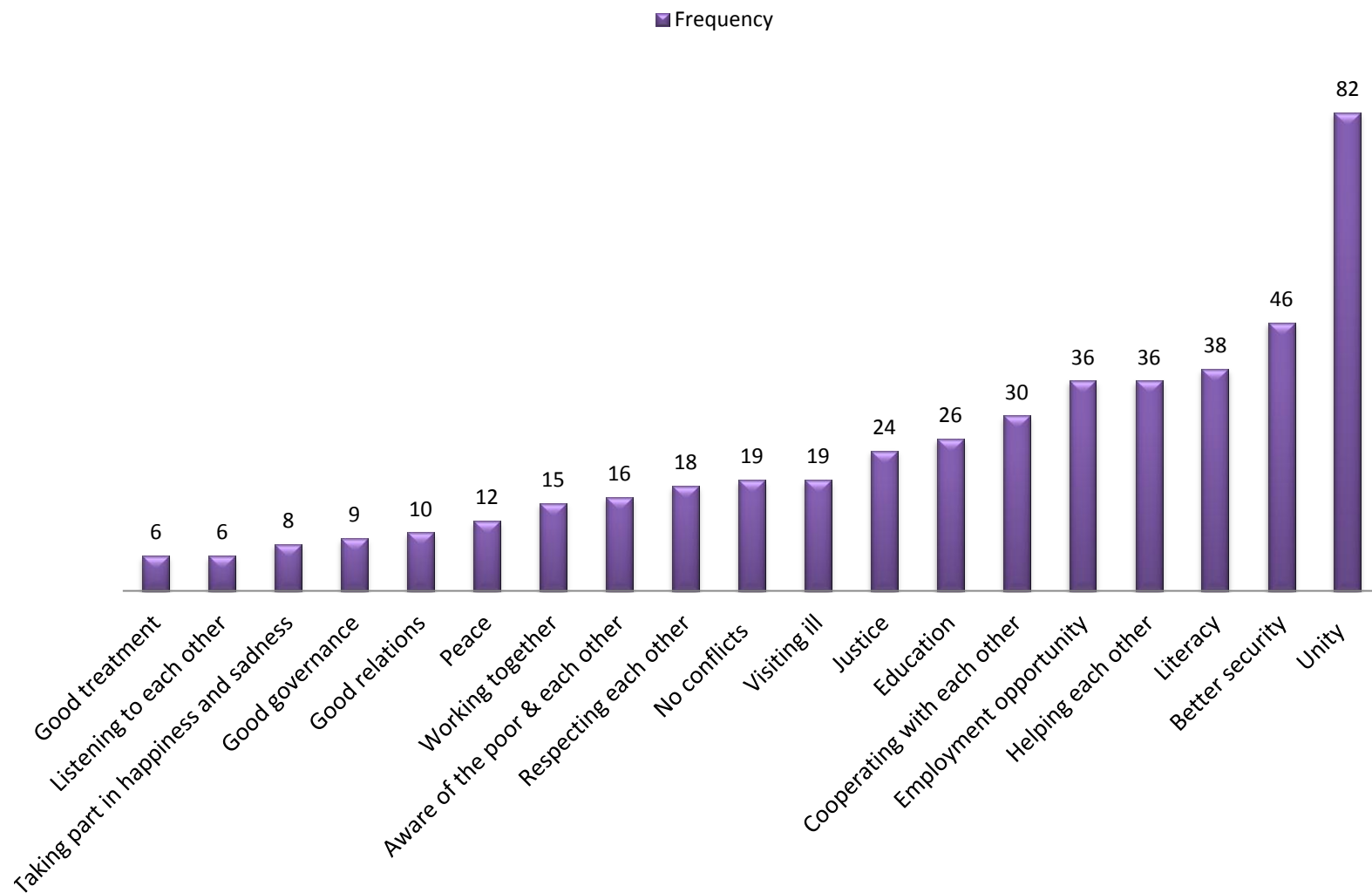




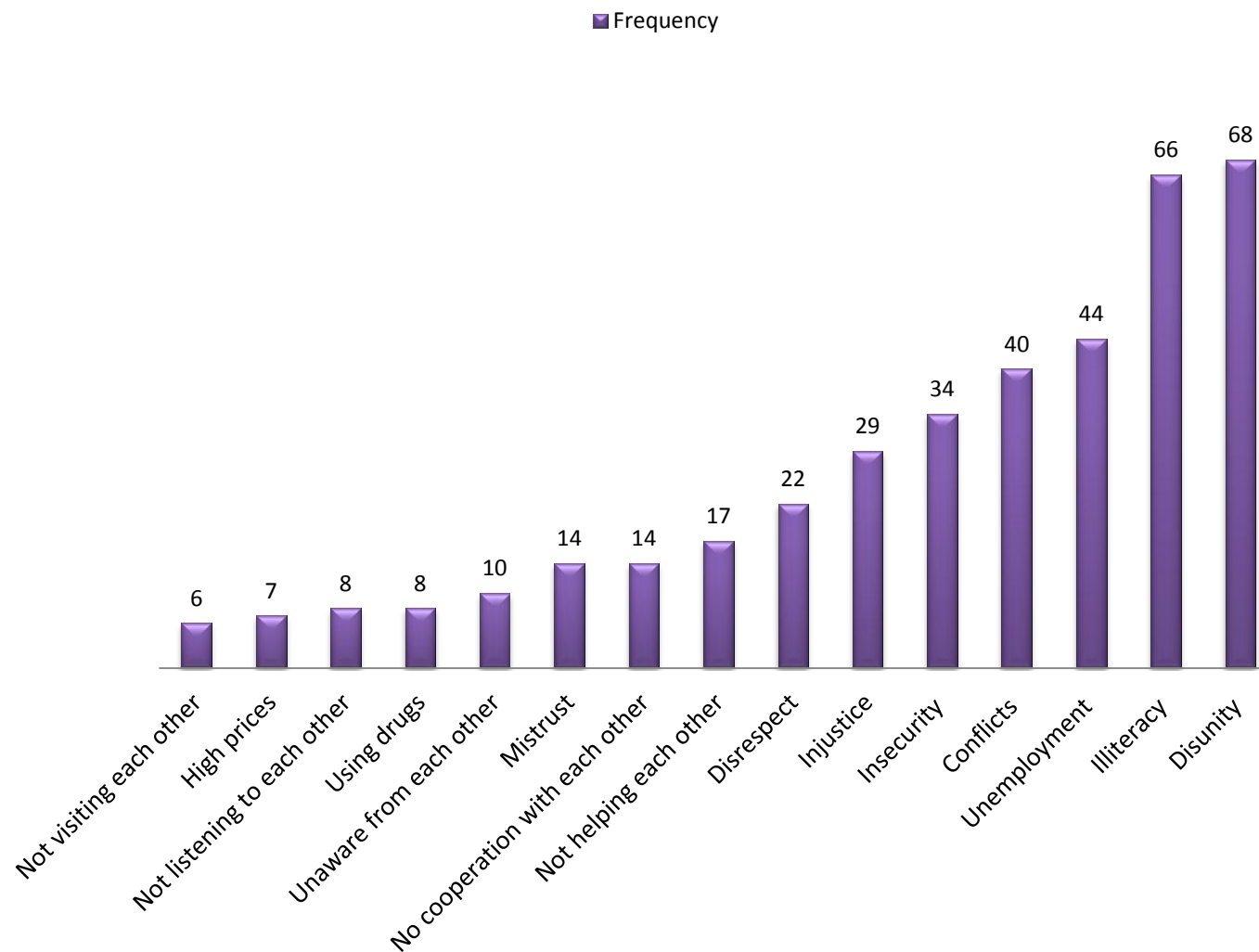
Question – 7: What are the issues that you might have with your local media and/or access to information?



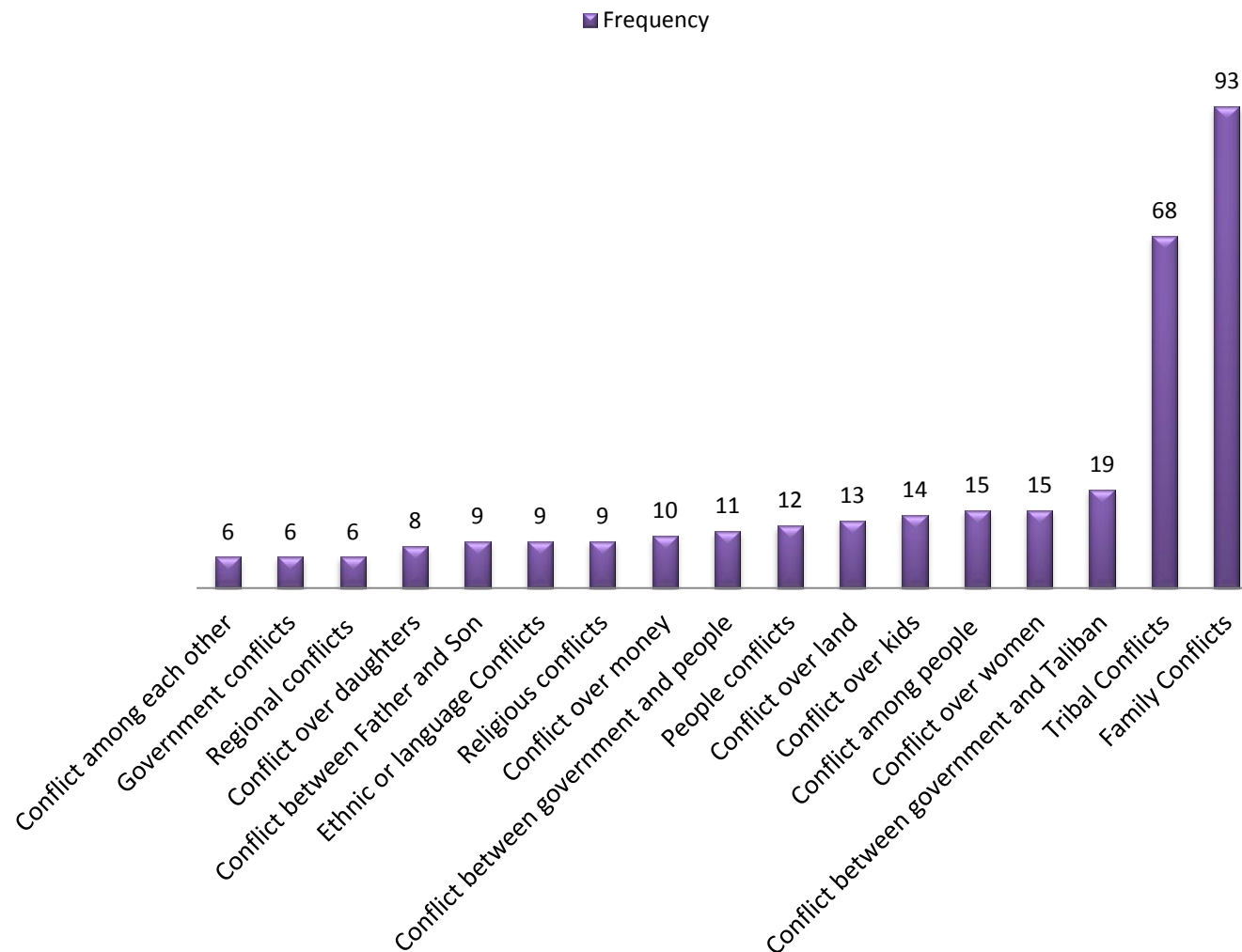
Question – 8 A: What are the most important issues that you think bring communities closer to each other?



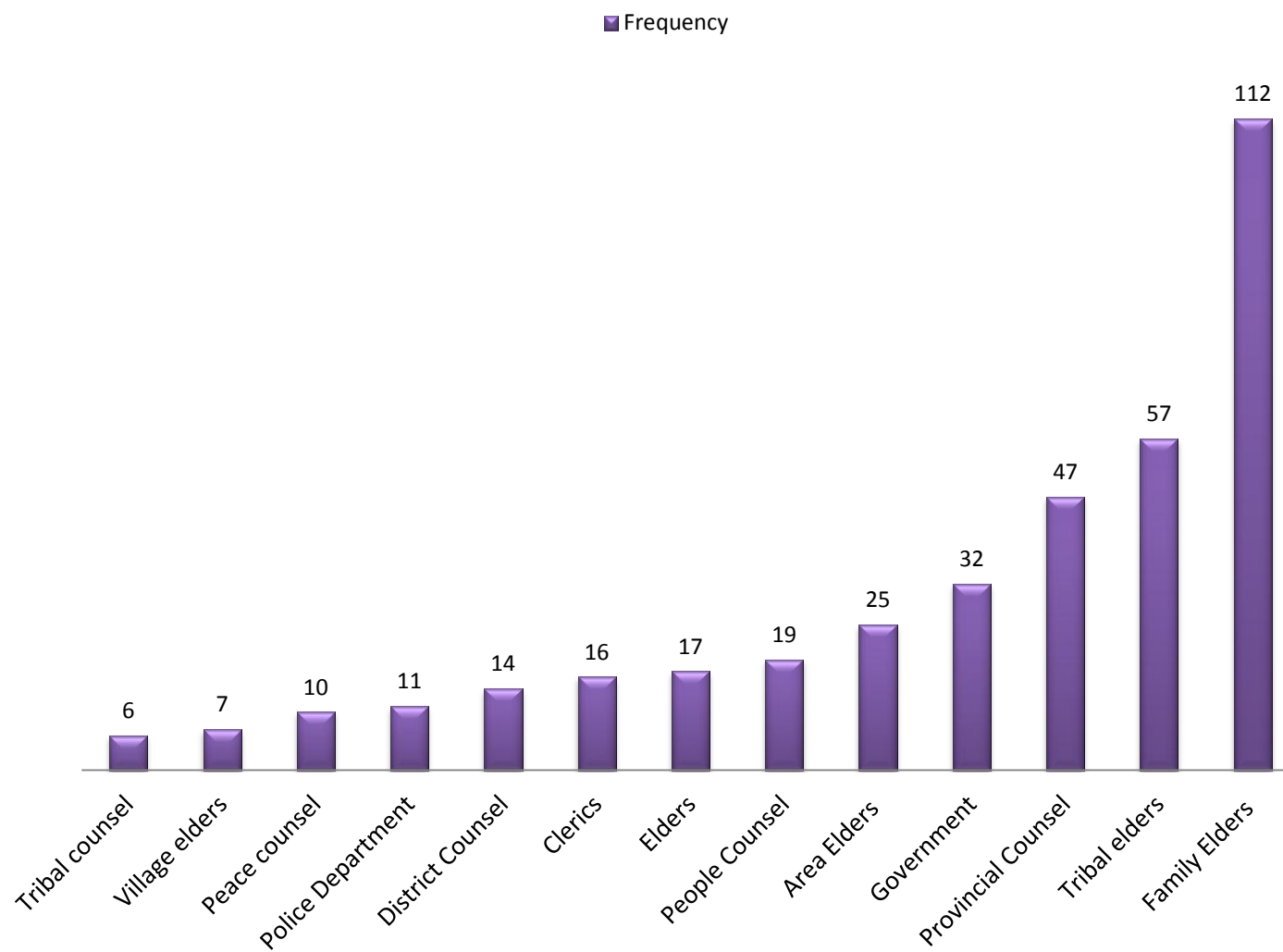
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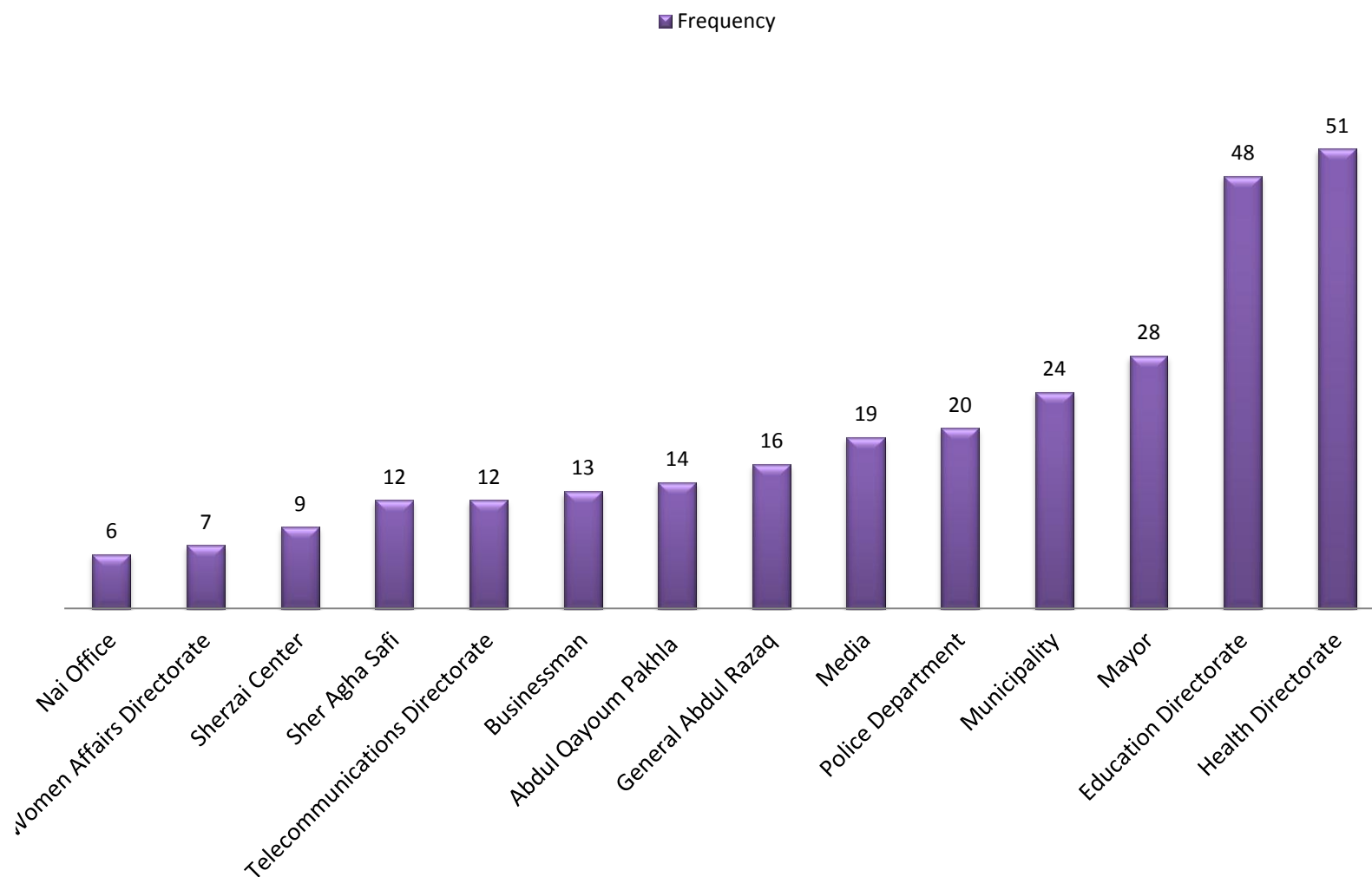
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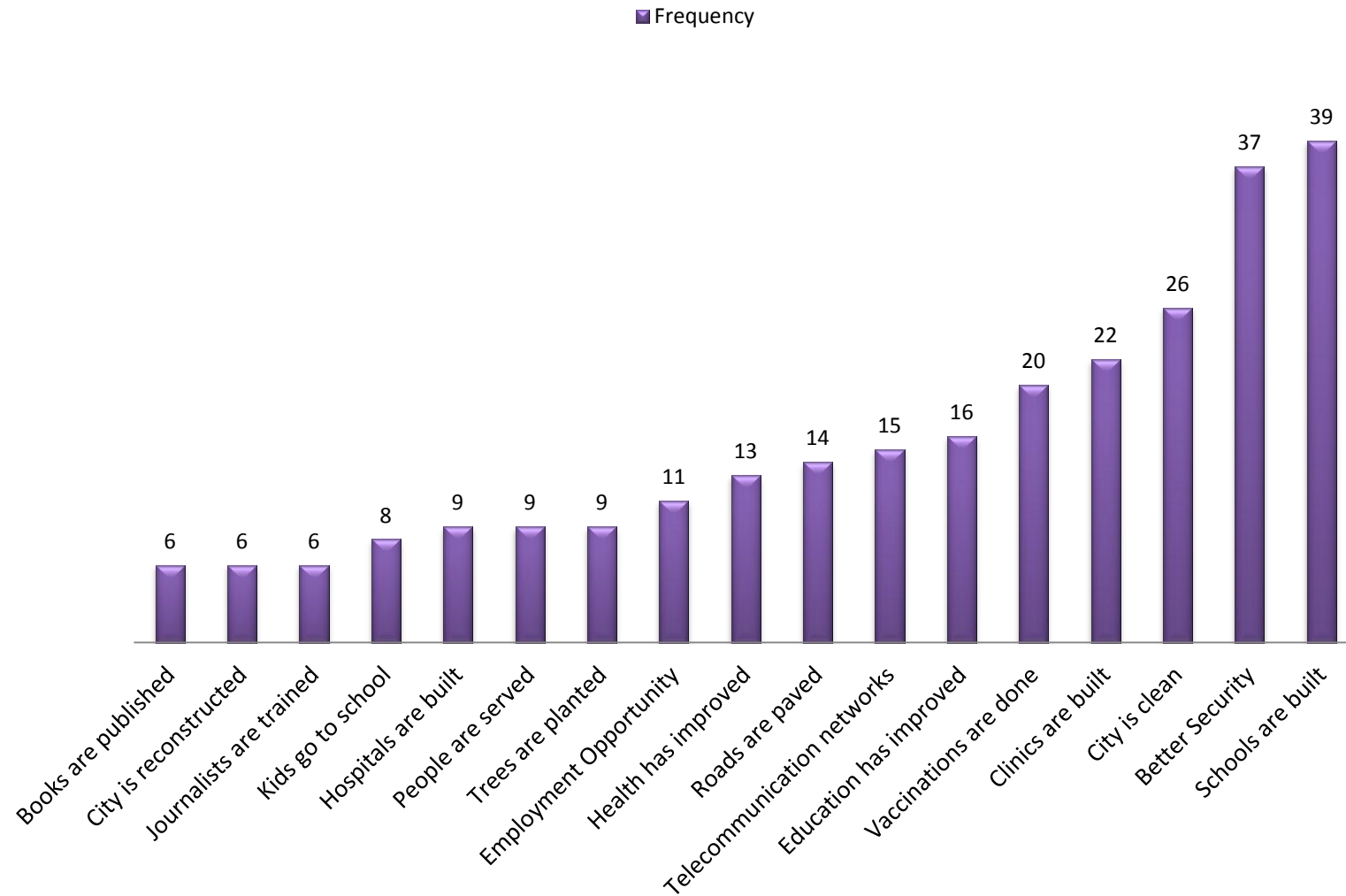
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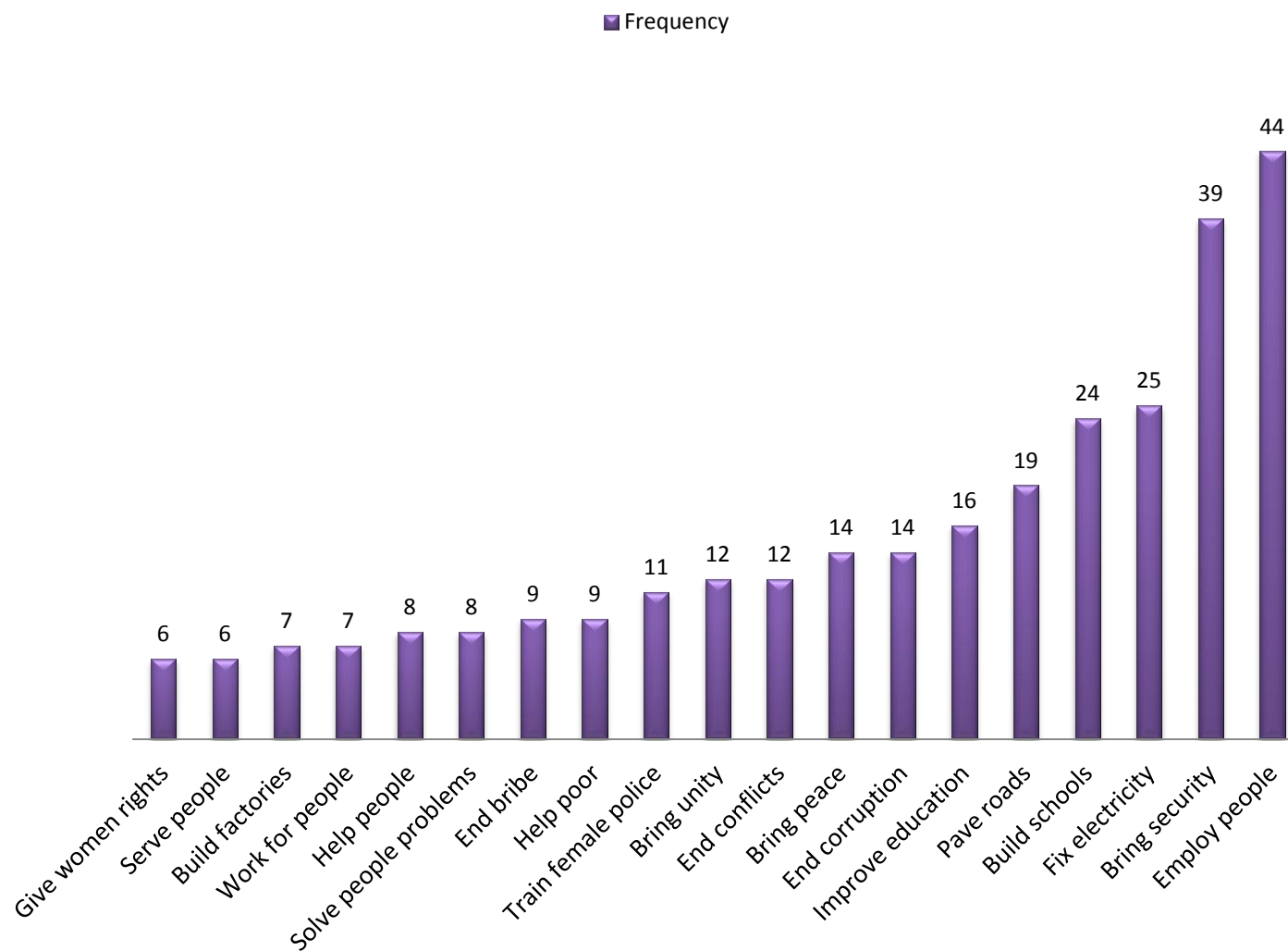
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Question – 10 B: Can you please tell us what specifically the reason might be for being thankful to them?

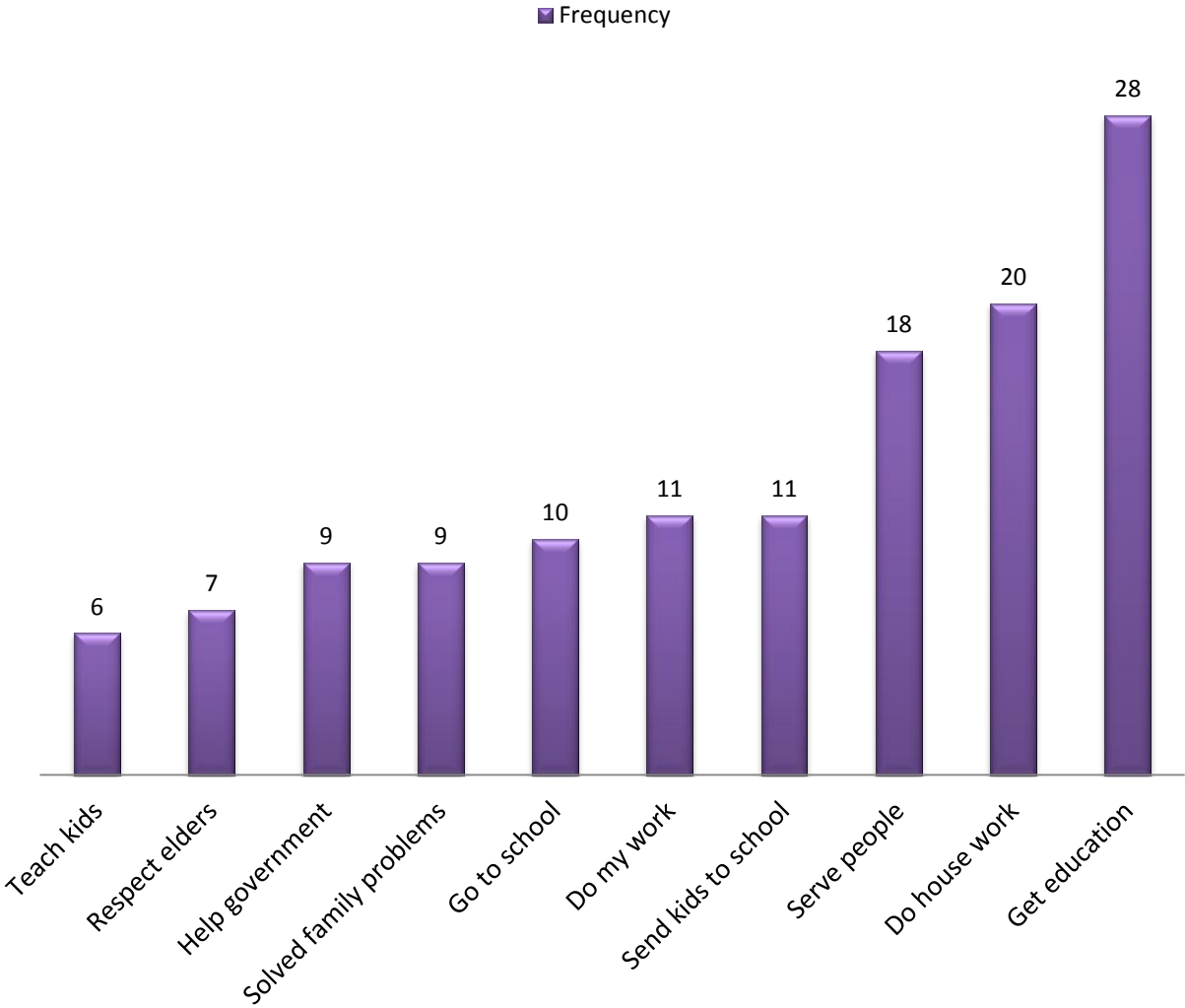


Question – 11 A: If you were the person in charge, what would you do to bring stability and strength to your community?



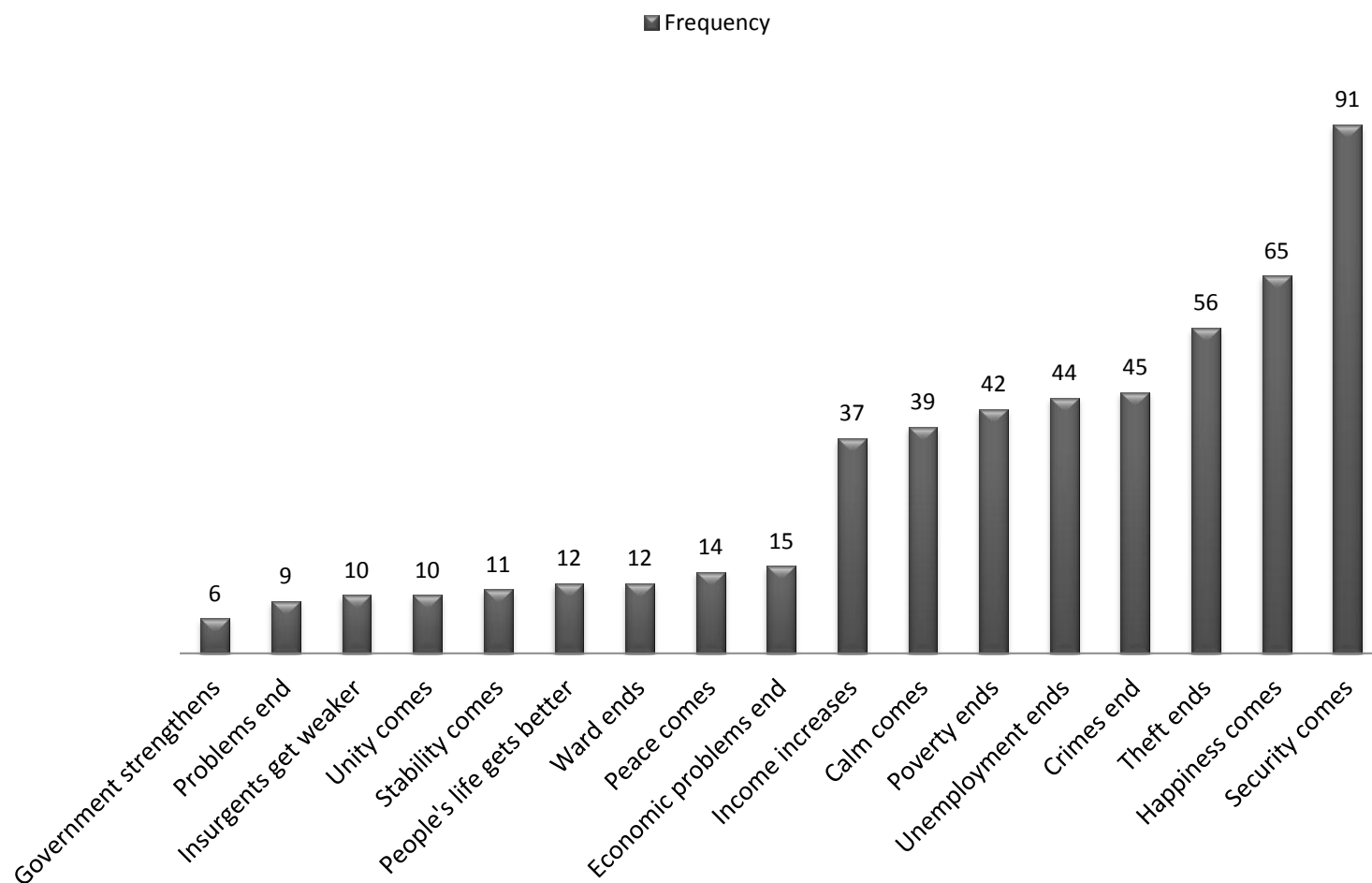


Question – 11 B: What you can do, as yourself, to bring stability and strength to your community?

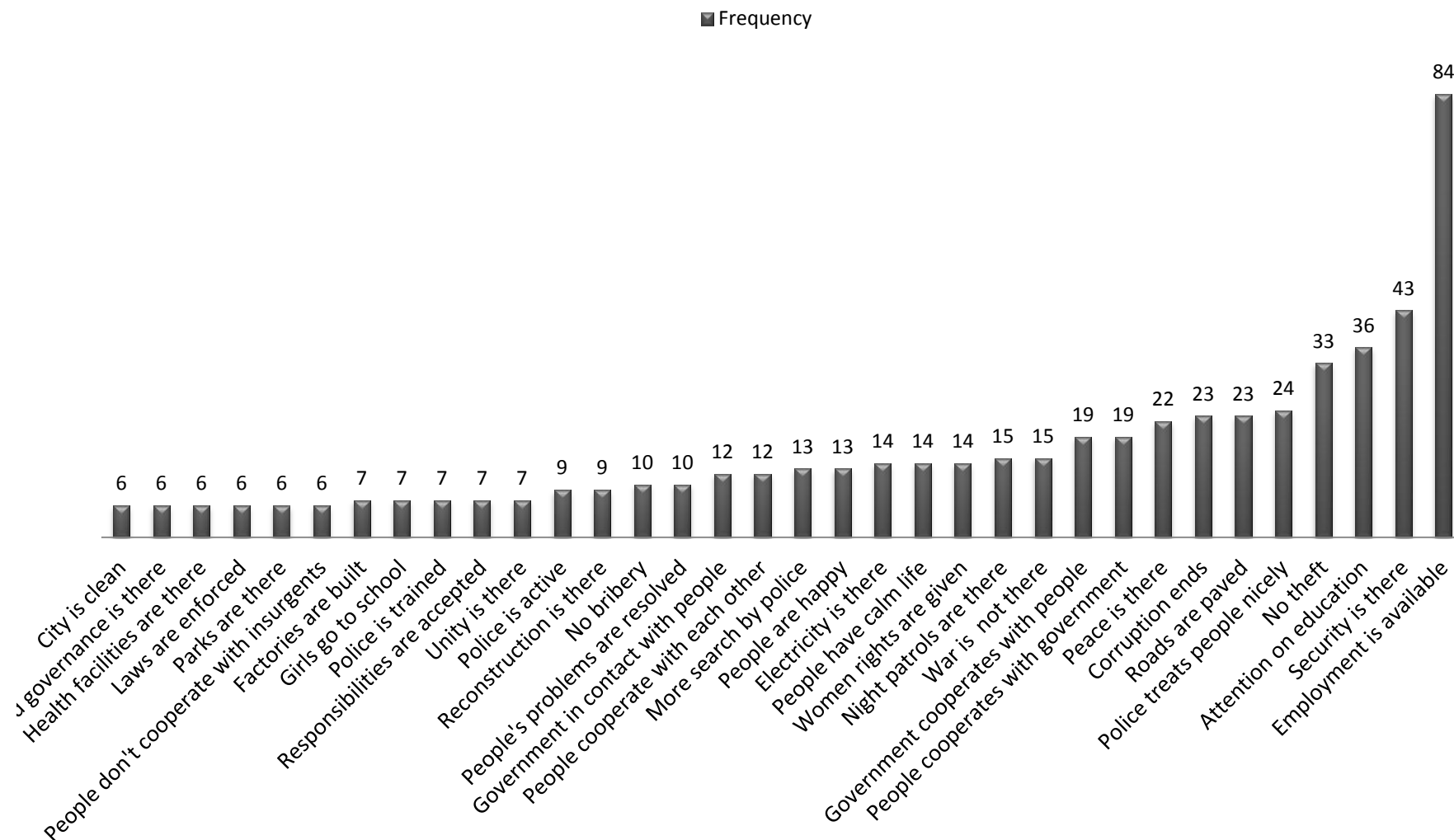


### KC 9 – Elders:

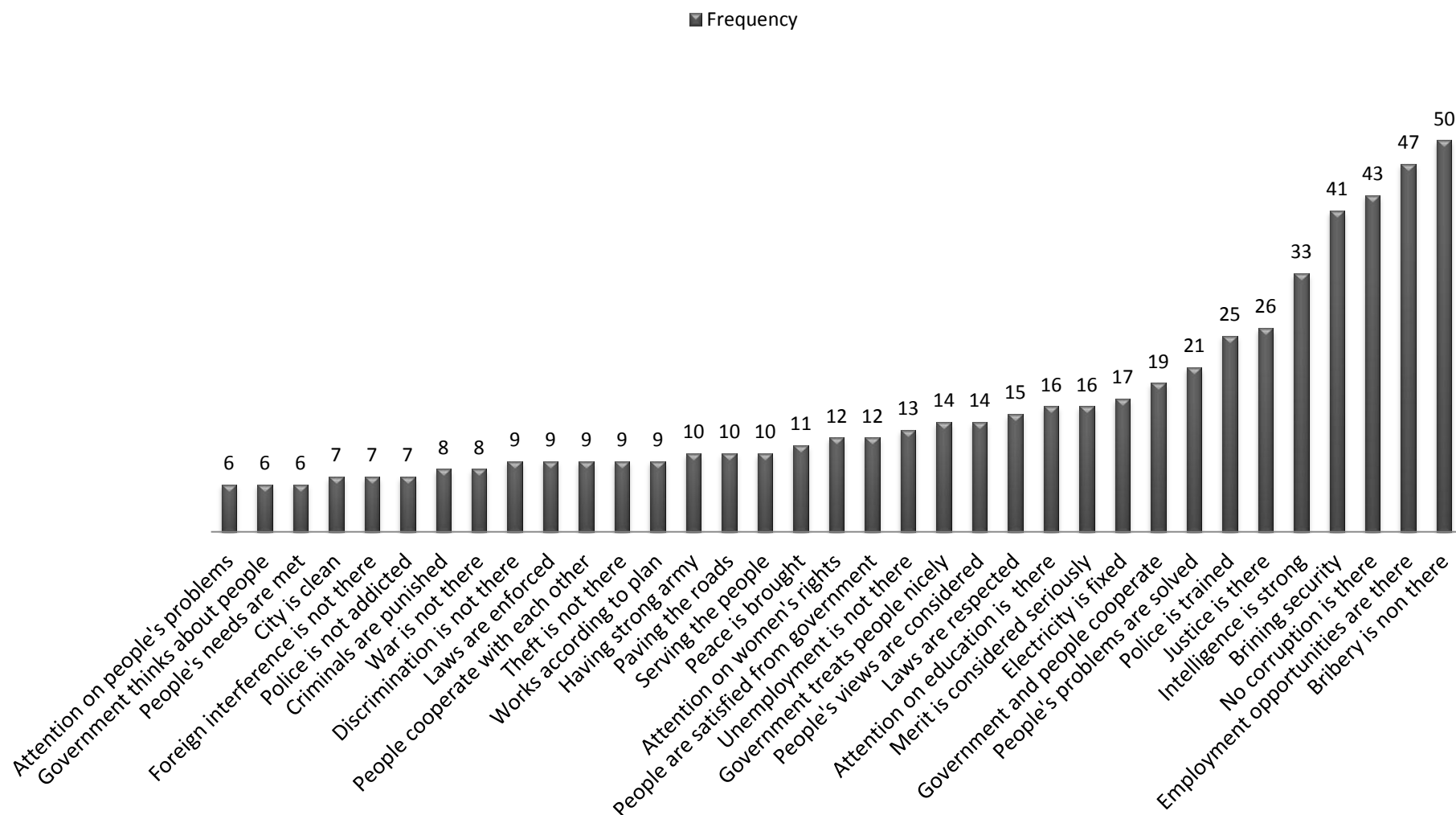
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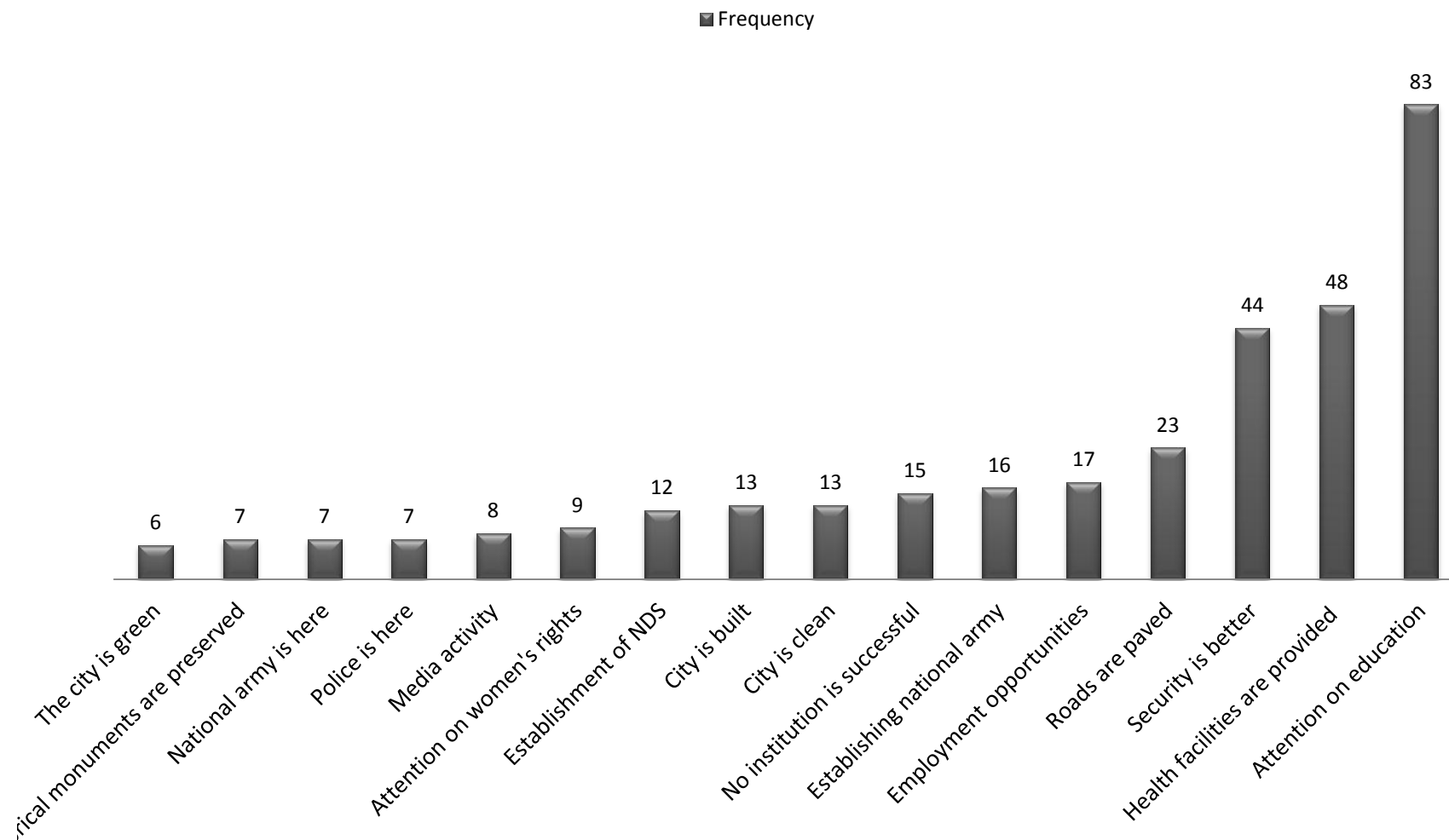
Question – 2: What has to be in place before you say your life in your community is secure?



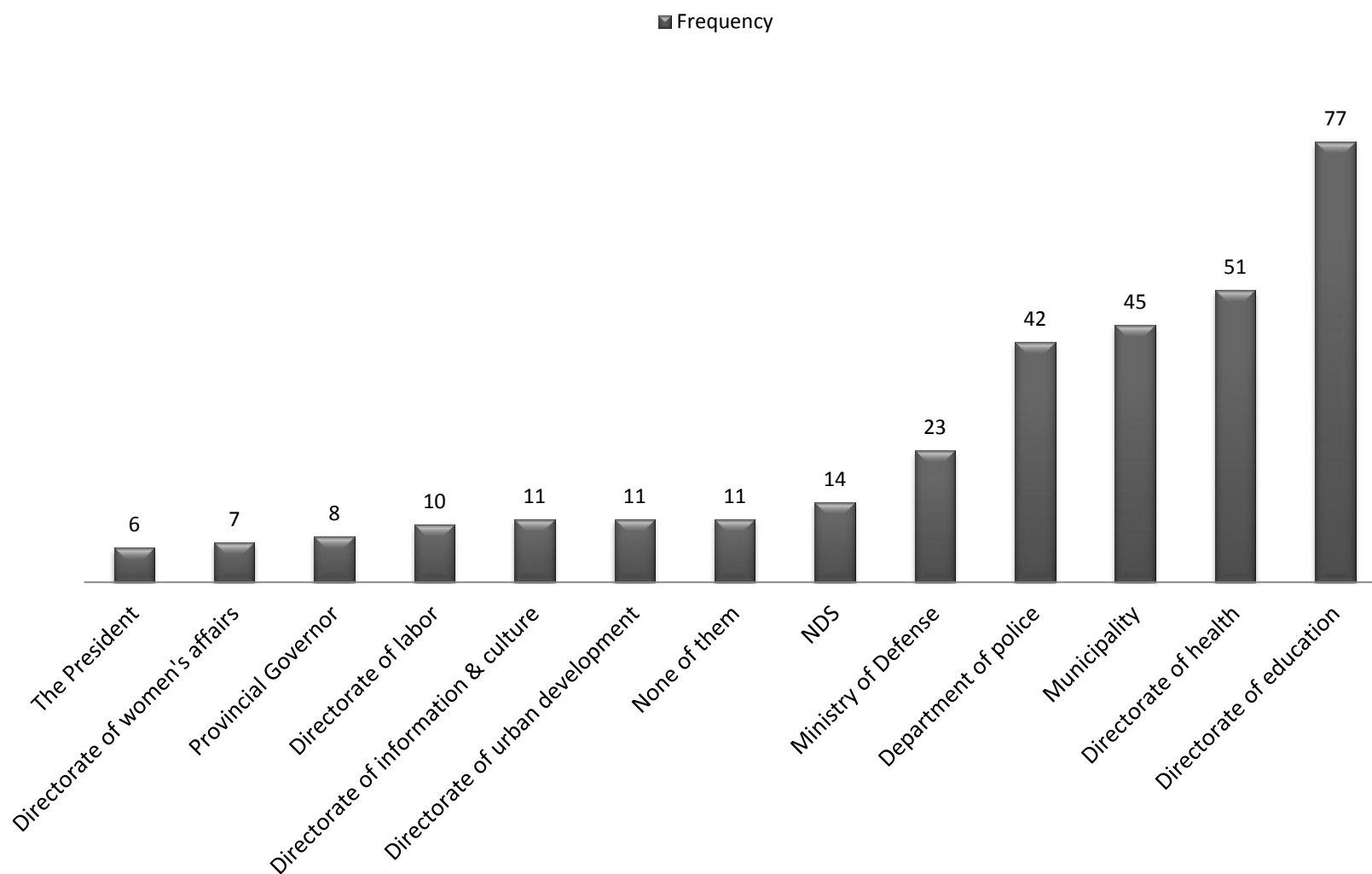
Question – 3: Could you tell us what you need to see in your community before you say we have good governance in our community?



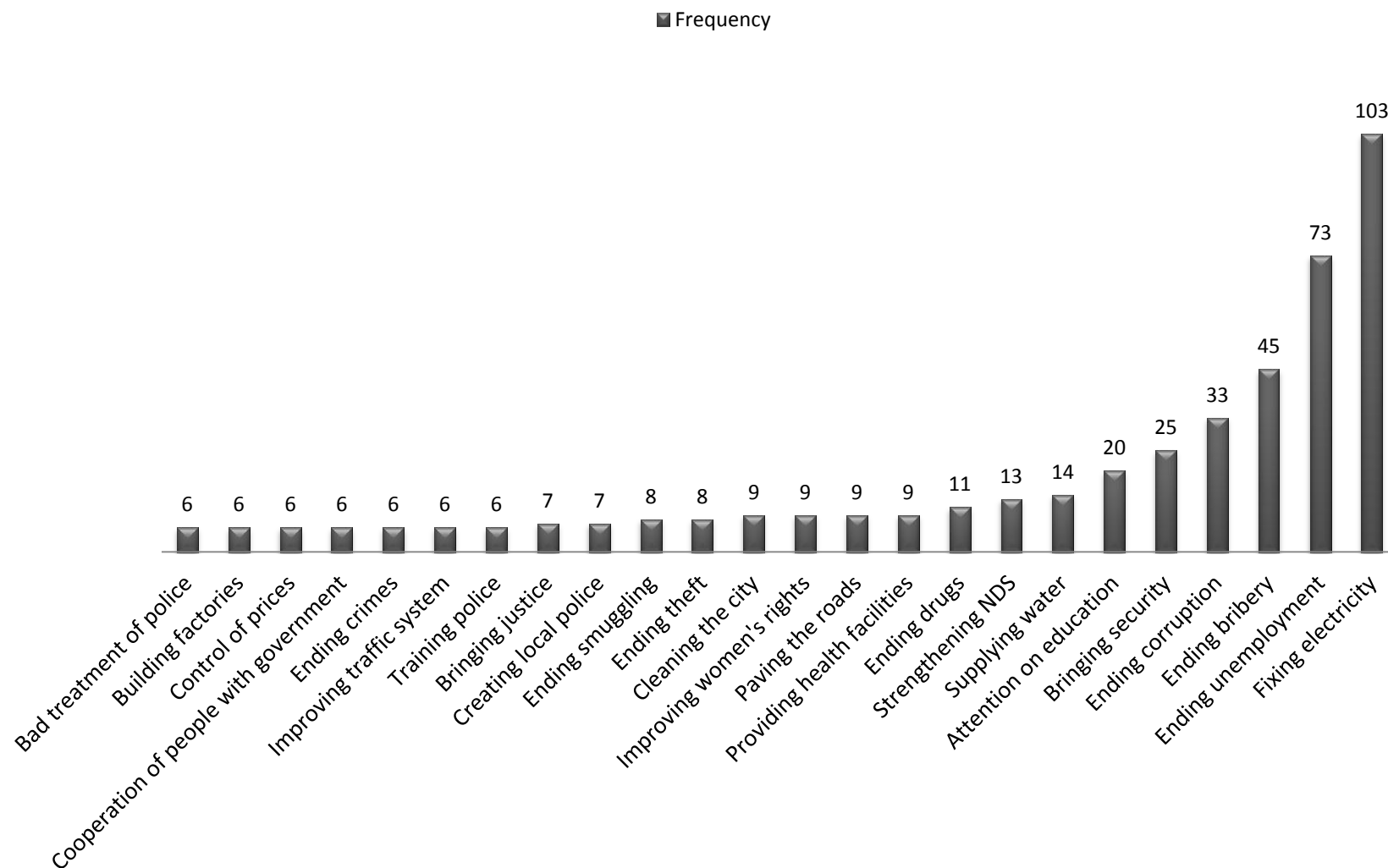
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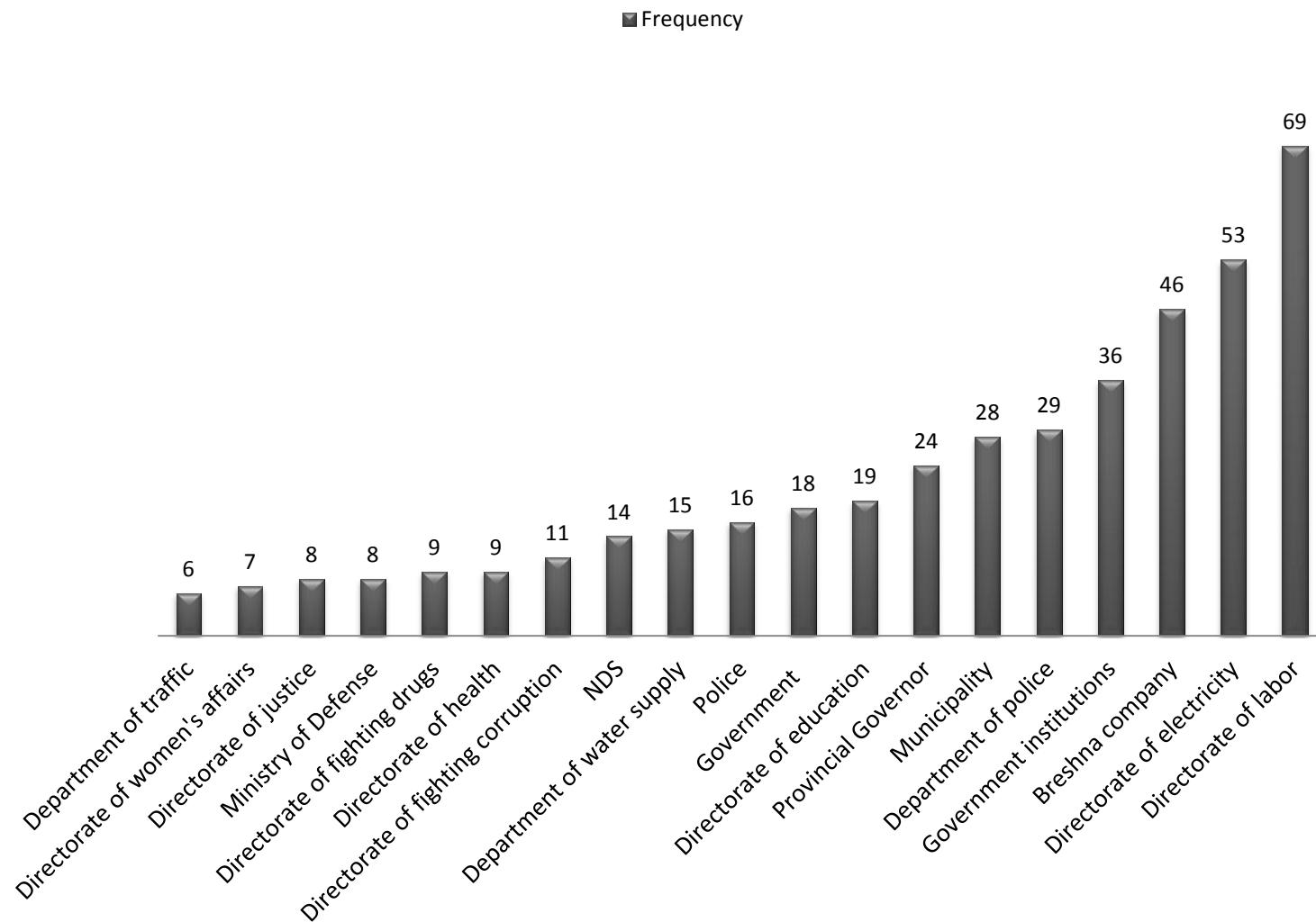
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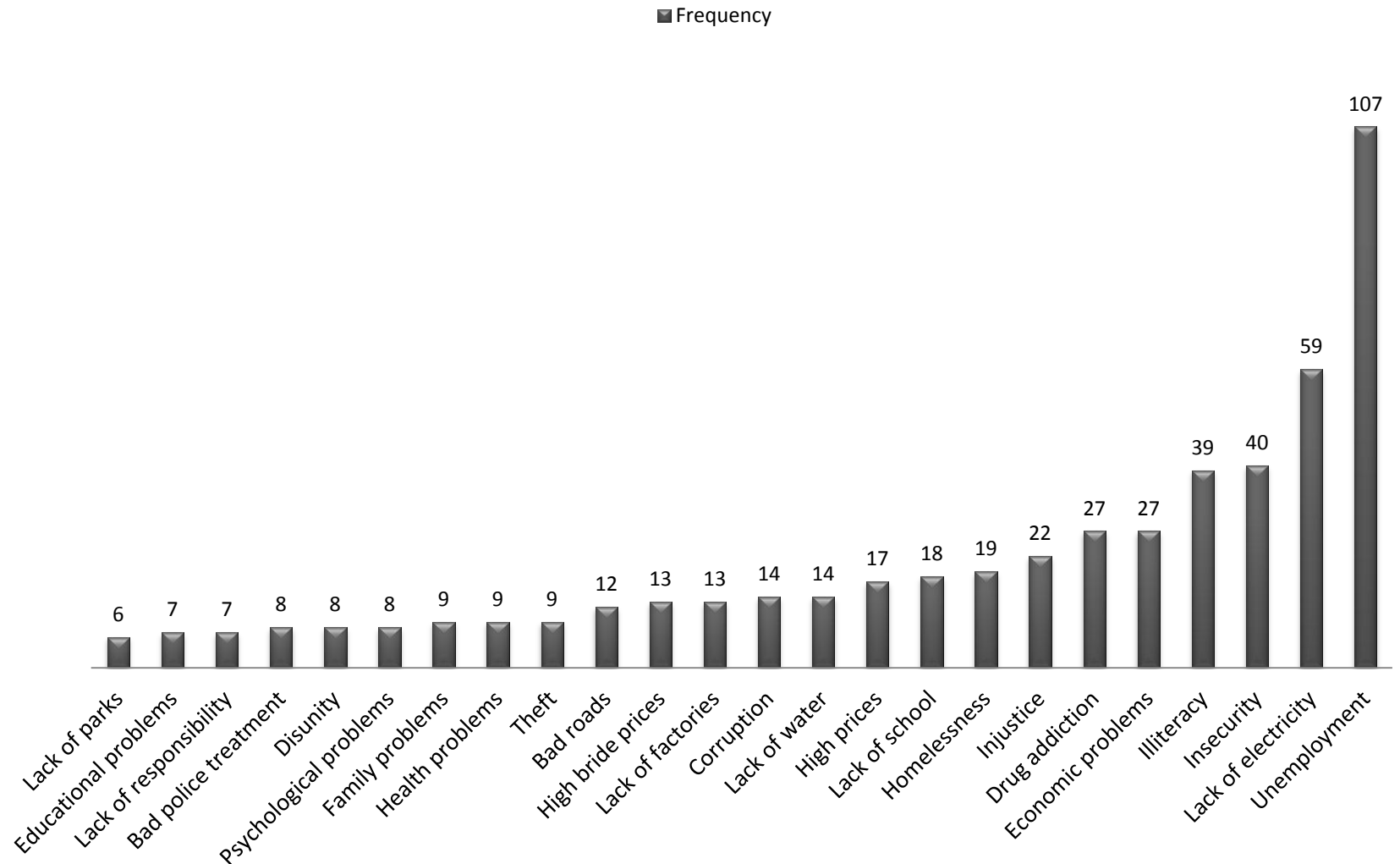


Question – 4 D: Which government actors fail to achieve these tasks successfully?

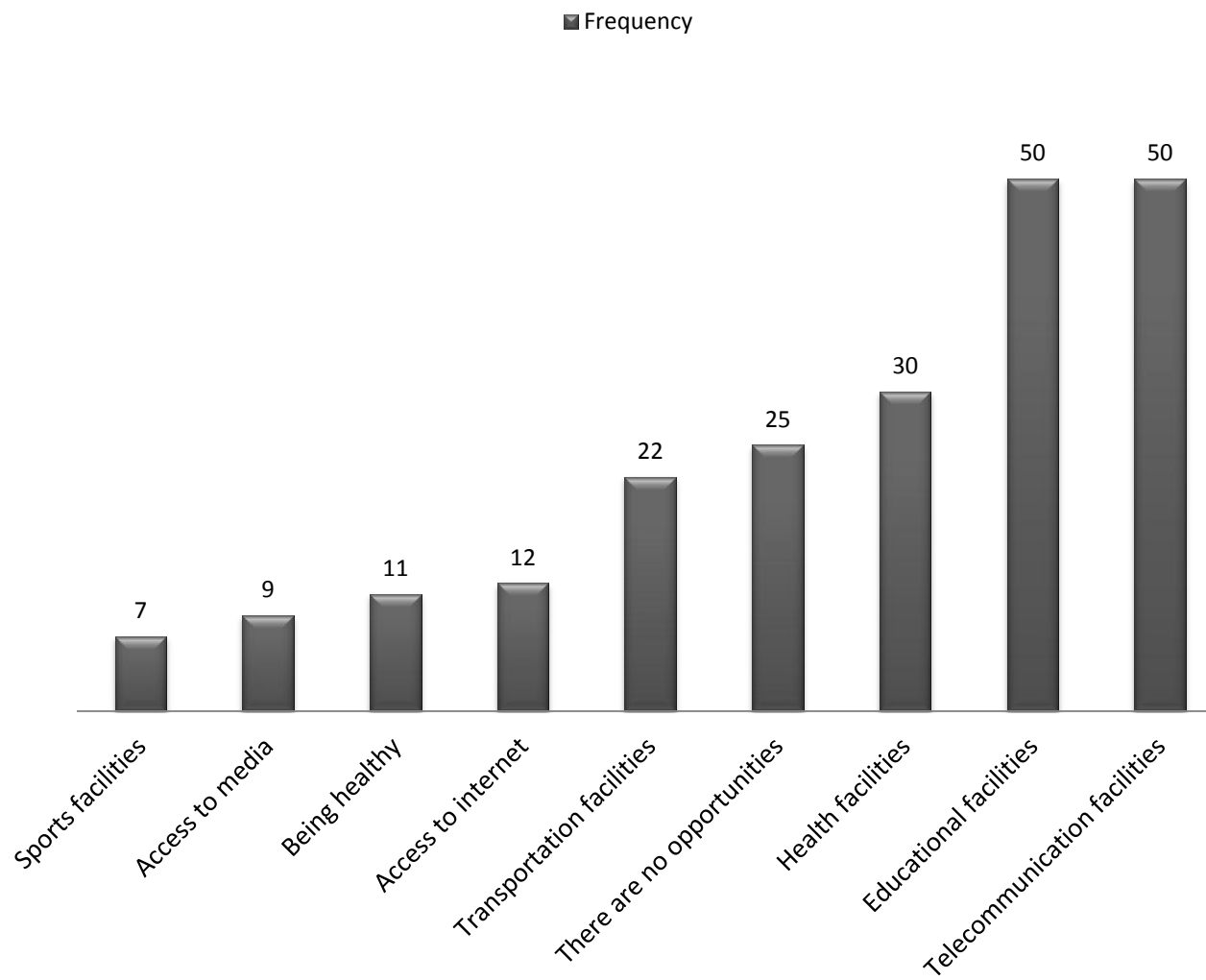




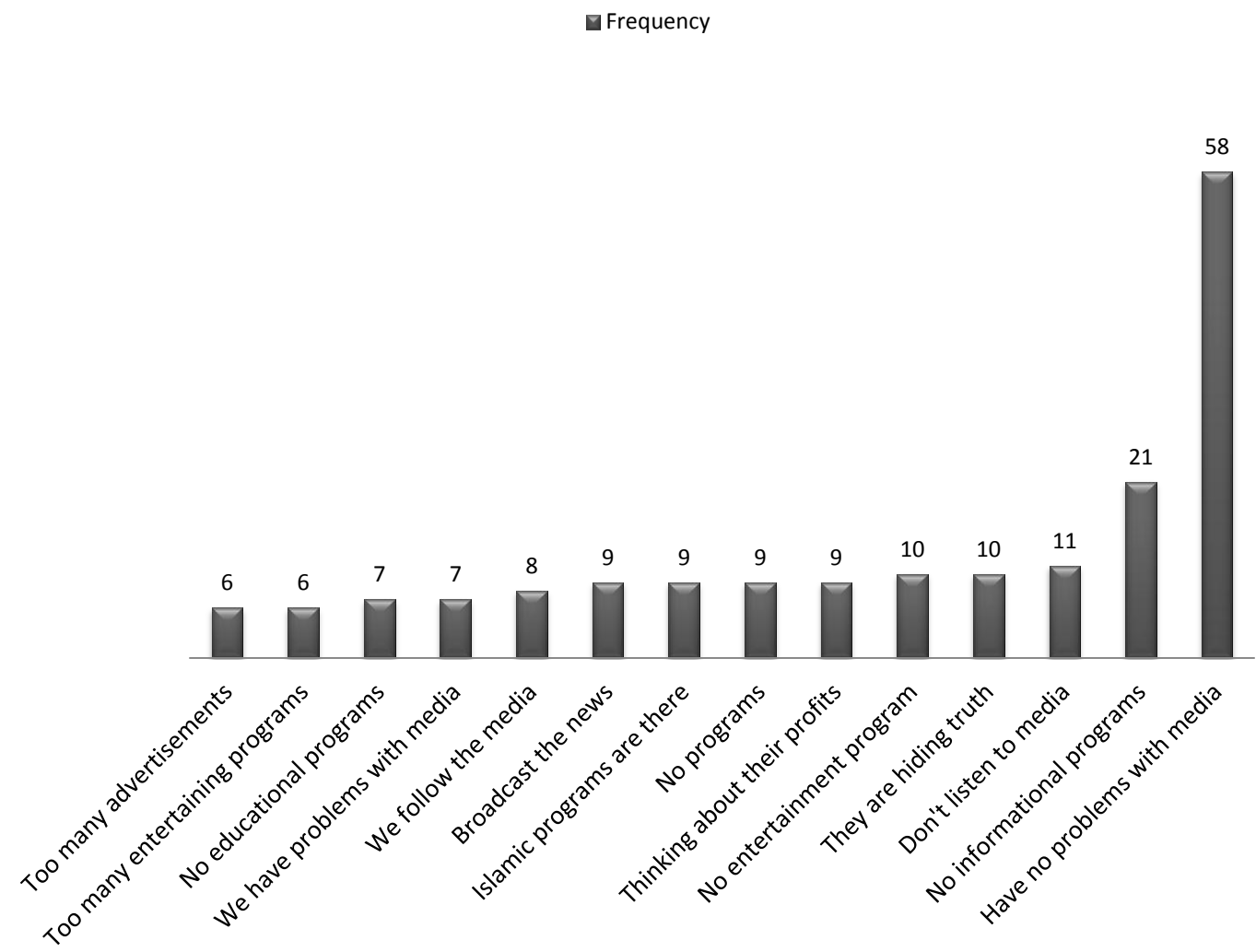
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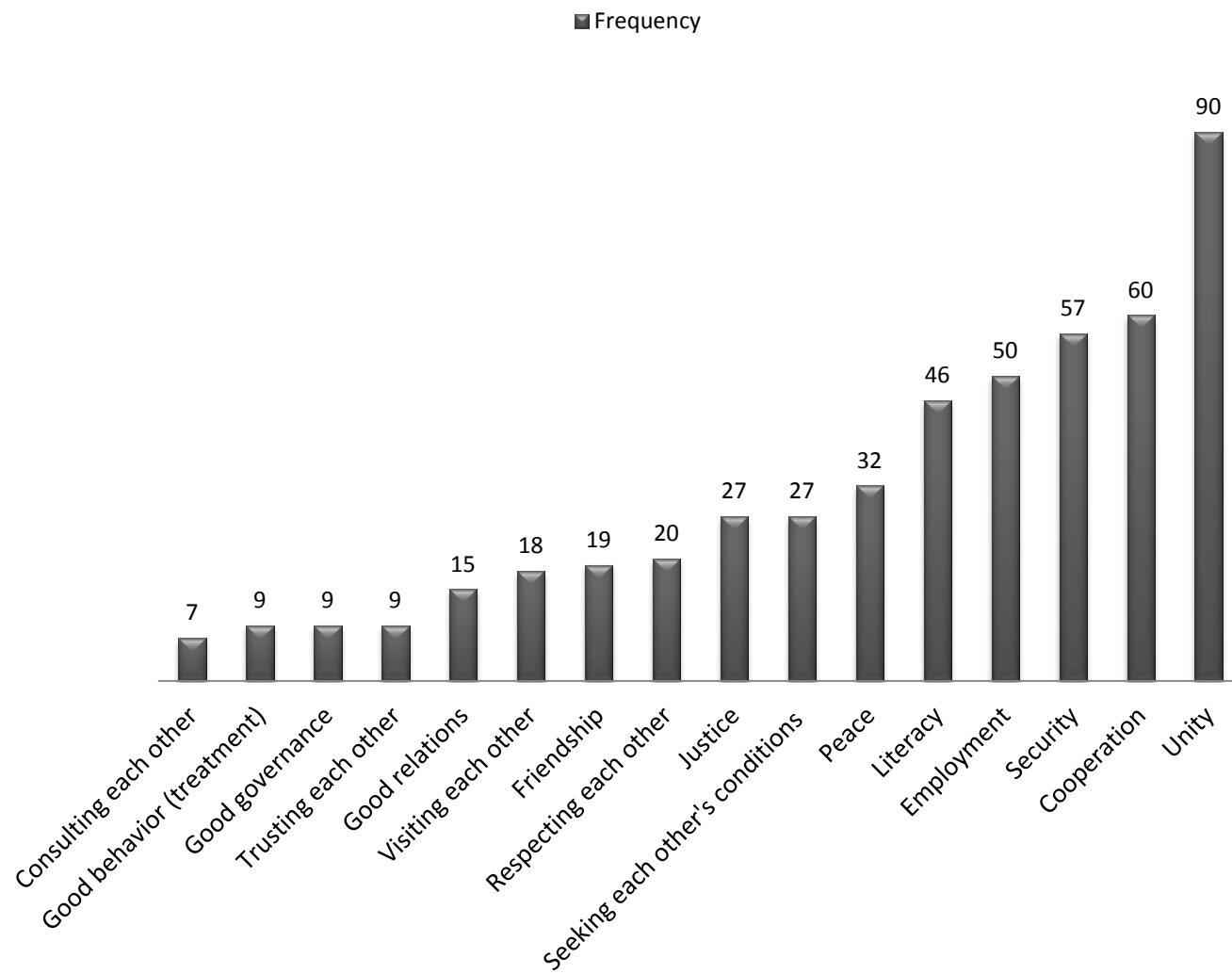
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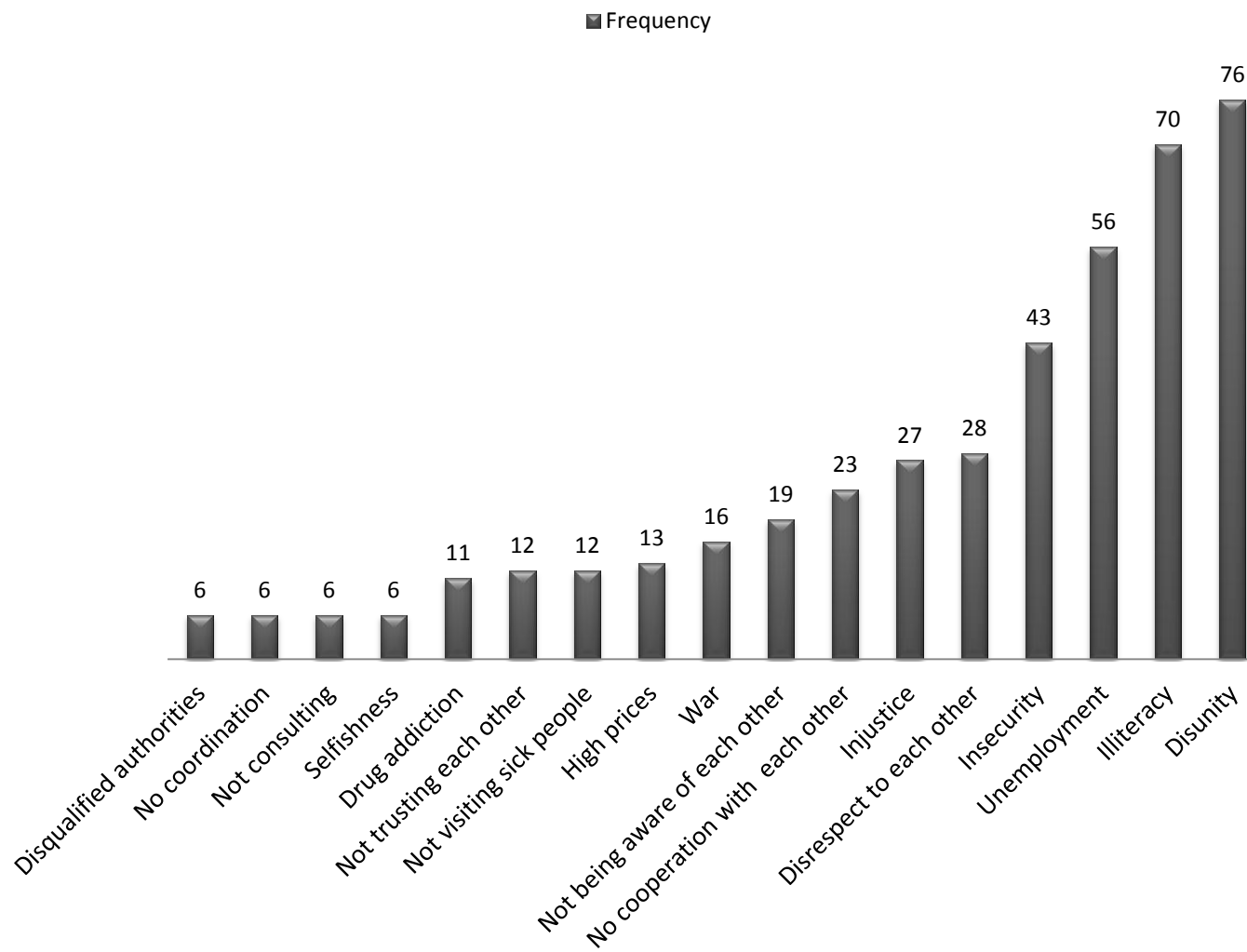
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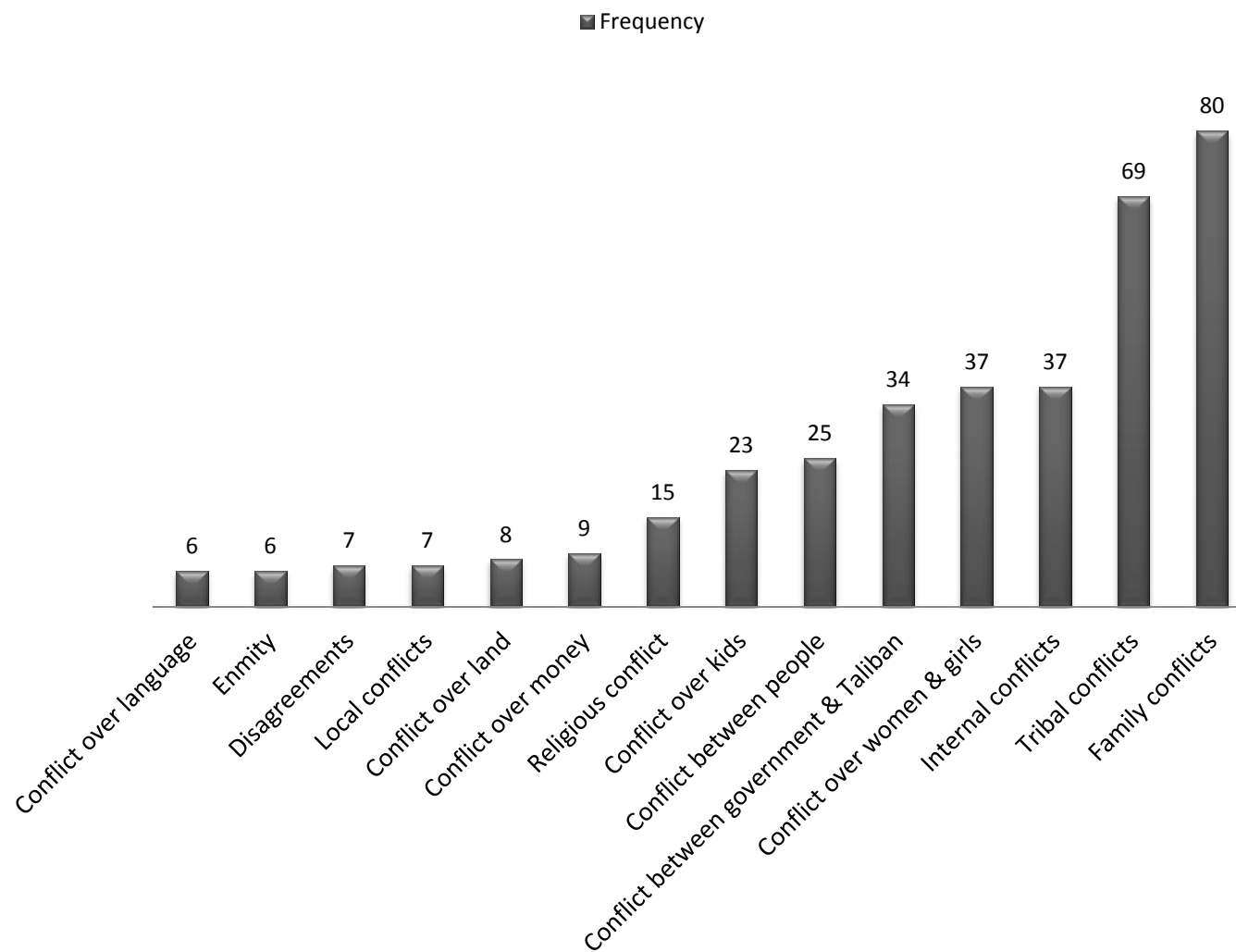
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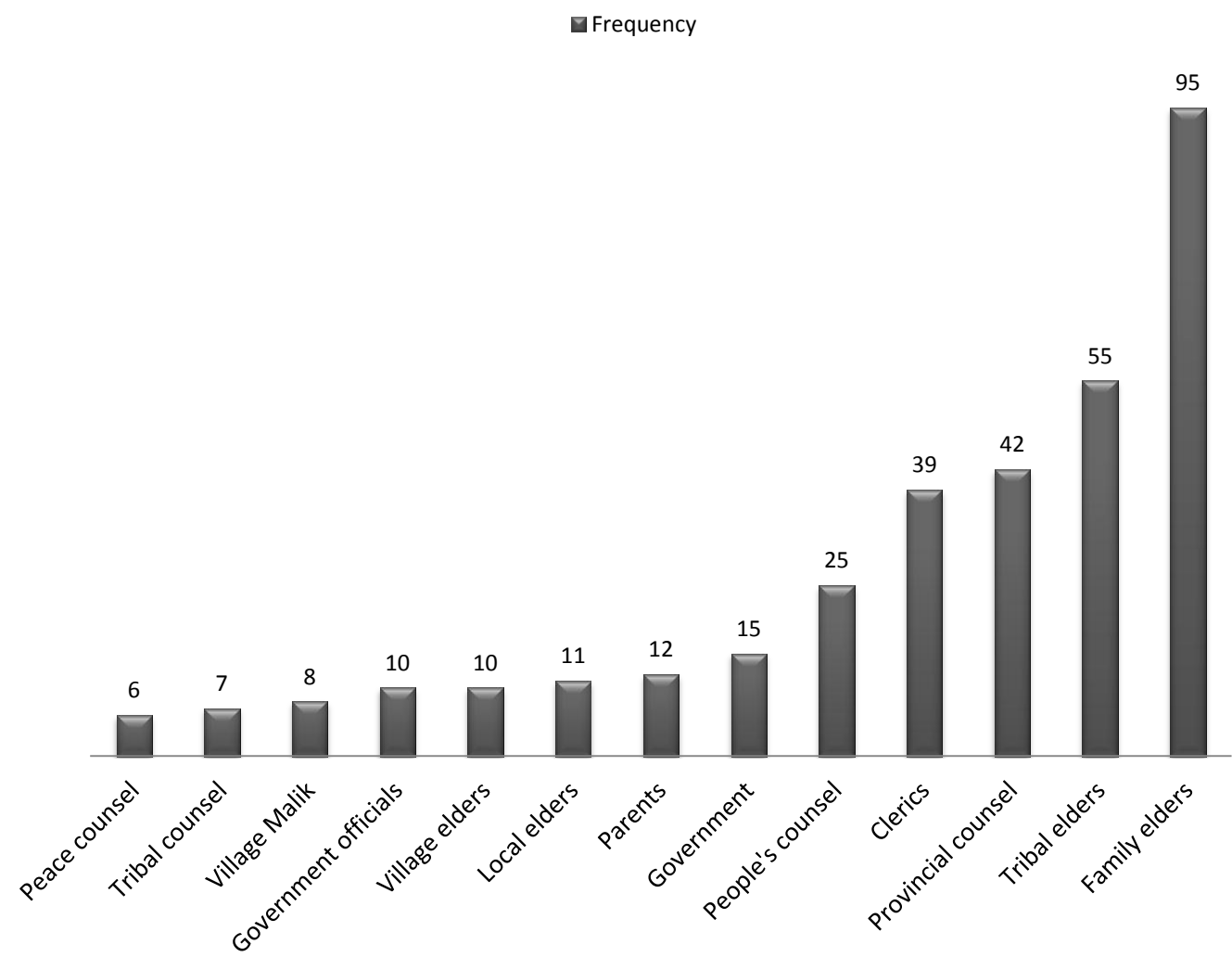
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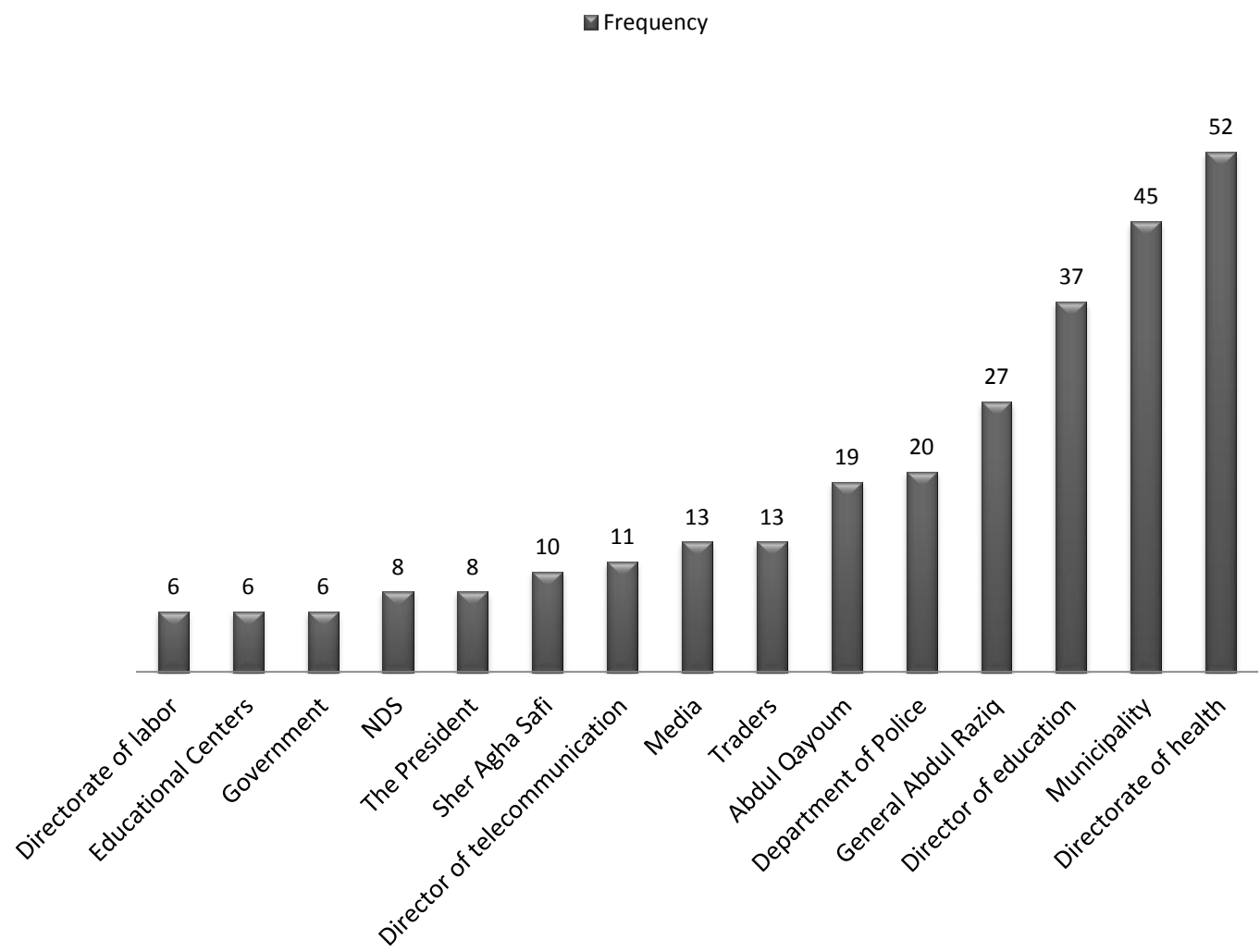
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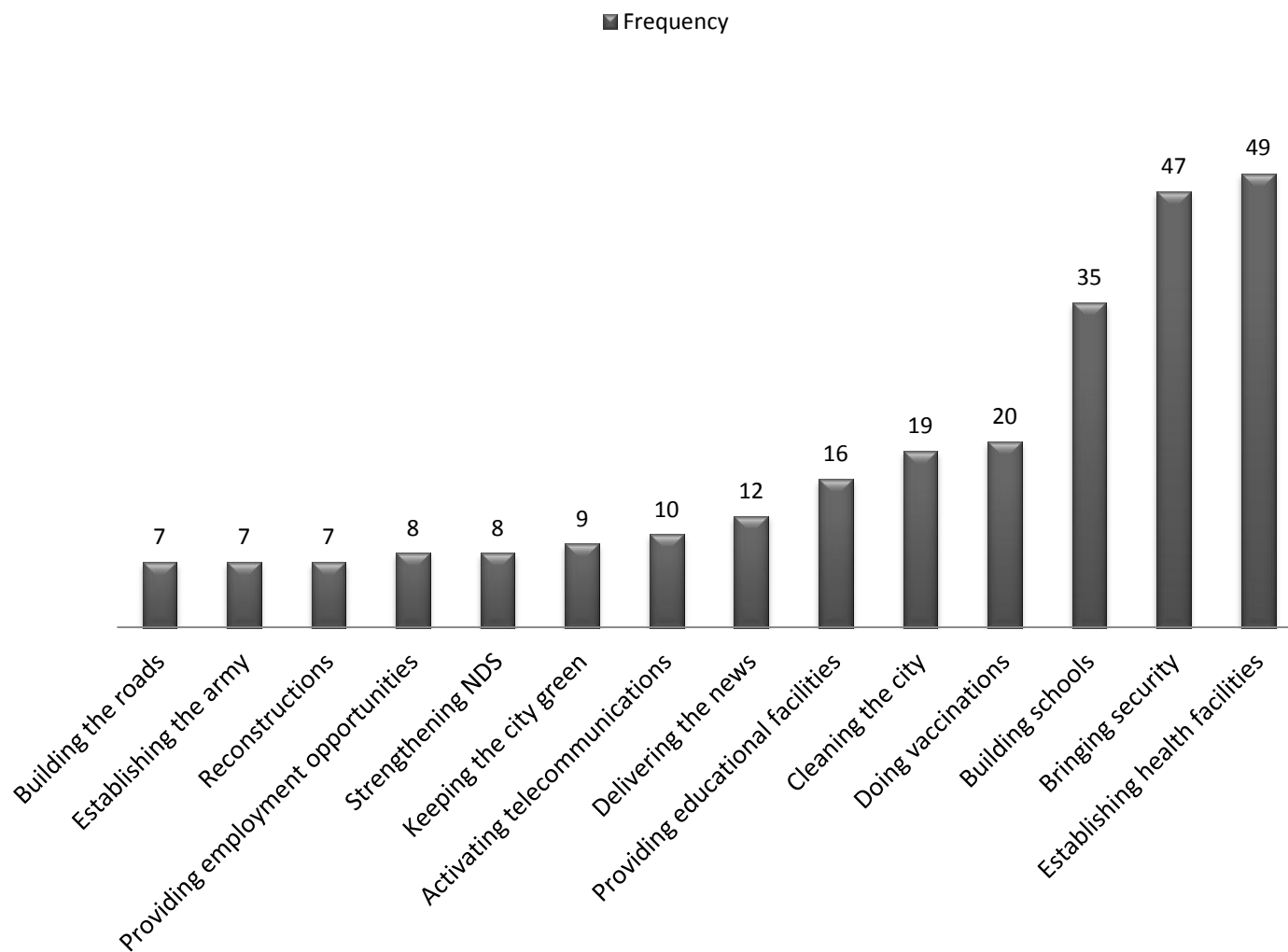


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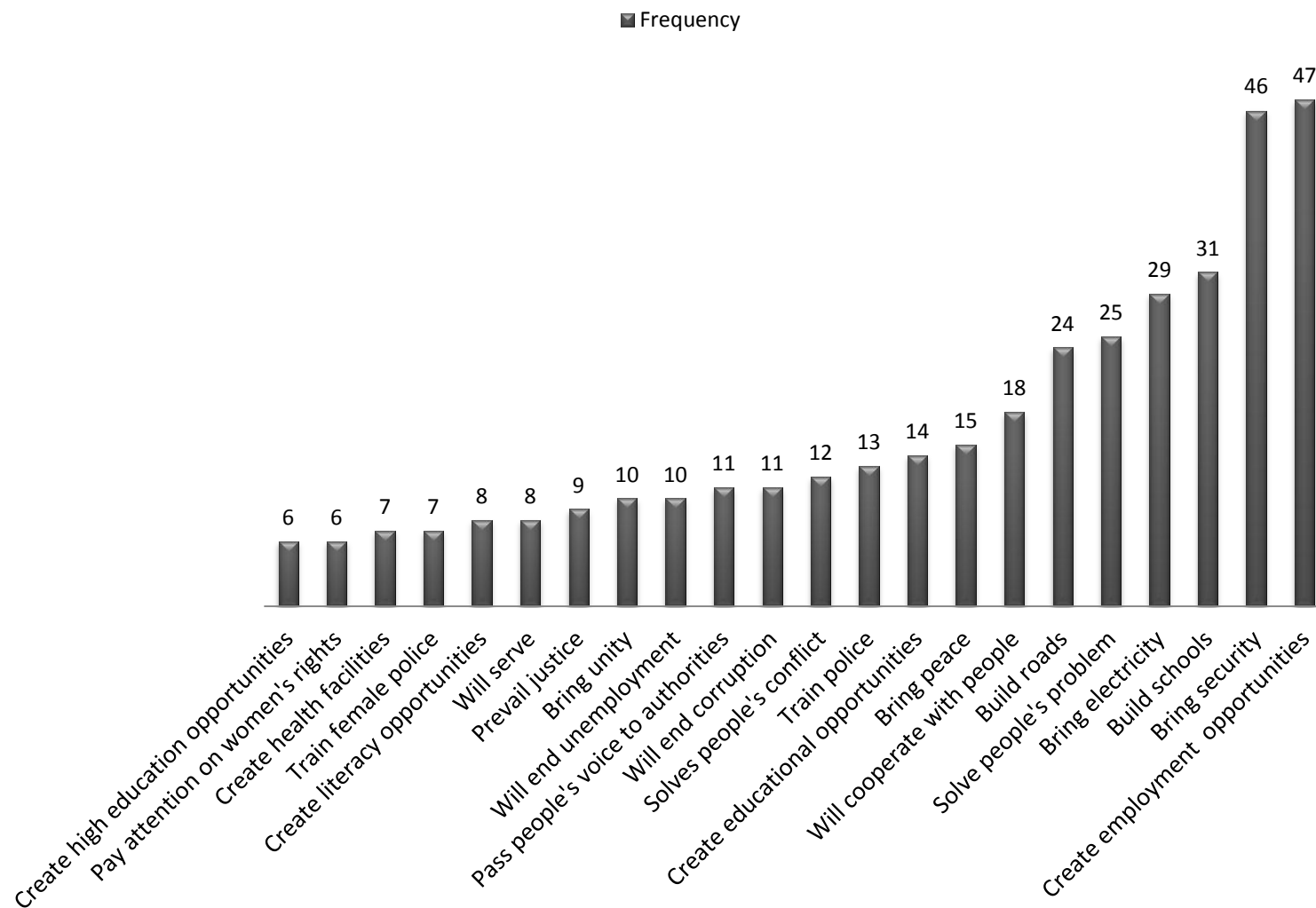




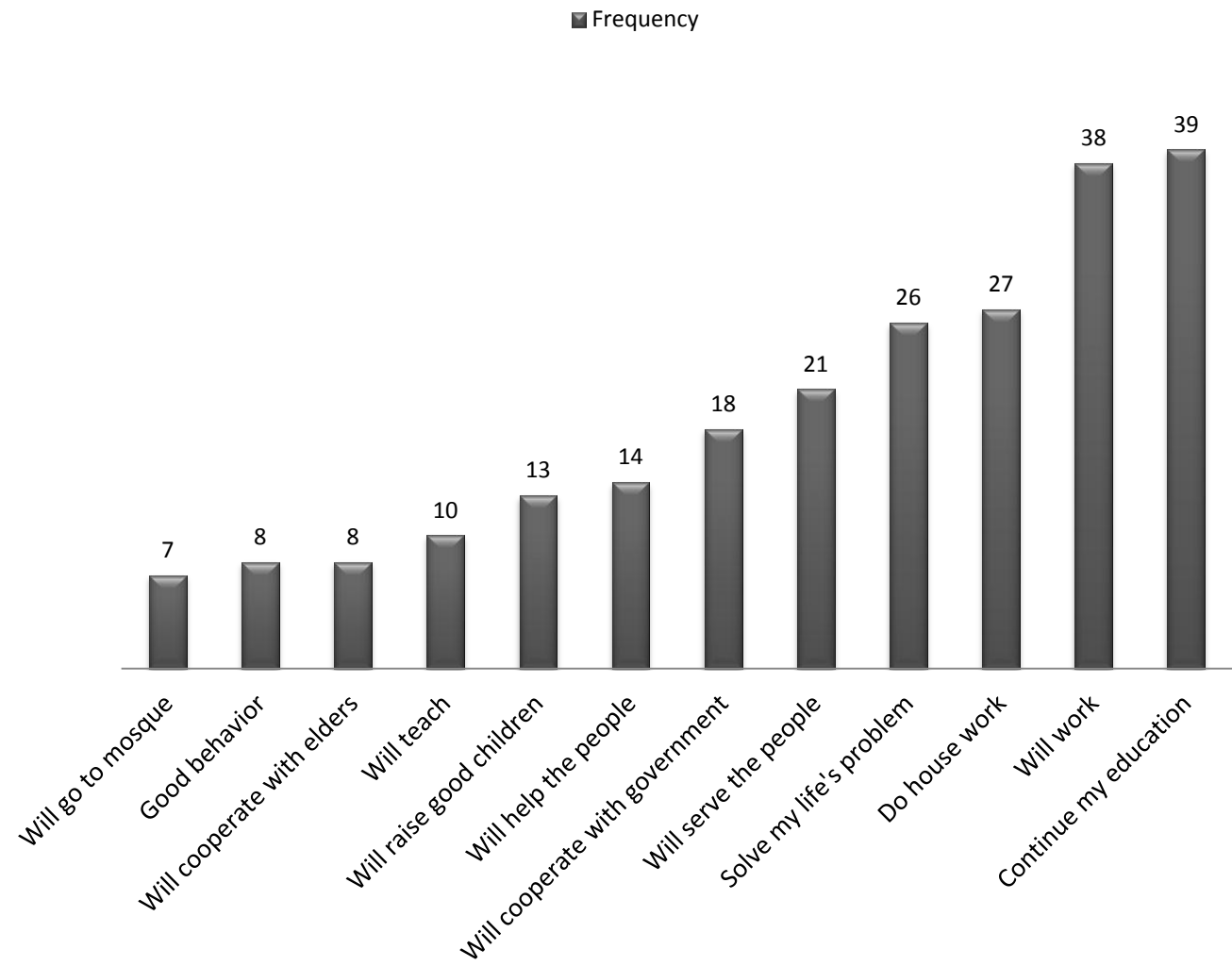
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Question – 11 A: If you were the person in charge, what would you do to bring stability and strength to your community?



Question – 11 B: What you can do, as yourself, to bring stability and strength to your community?



## ANNEX – I: APPROVED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PHASE ONE OF THE STUDY

This is a quick survey assessment research conducted by the AIR Consulting Company, an Afghan private and academic firm based in Kabul. Thank you very taking the survey. Your views are valuable for the results of this assessment.

Can we start by asking:

1. What your age is \_\_\_\_\_?
2. What is your level of education \_\_\_\_\_?
3. What is your current job \_\_\_\_\_?
4. What is your primary language \_\_\_\_\_?
5. What is your ethnic group/tribe \_\_\_\_\_?
6. What is your Province \_\_\_\_\_?
7. What is your district \_\_\_\_\_?
8. What is your village/Guzar \_\_\_\_\_?
9. What is your average income per month \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Gender \_\_\_\_\_? (Do not ask)
11. We know life is quite challenging in your district/city due to many reasons ... **What are the most daunting issues the people of your district/city are struggling with on daily basis?** Can you please list them for different aspects of daily life? ... What else???... Can you tell me more??? (Given the cognitive rules of importance, we can assume that respondents mention the most important issues before the less important ones)
12. Ok, usually, one has to go and ask someone for help when he/she faces challenges beyond his/her capabilities. **Who do you think can help you best to cope with these issues you mentioned above? Can you assign each issue to an actor who you refer to for help?** (if not mentioned by the respondents already, ask them for what issues they seek help from government vs. insurgents). We might use an activity such as putting cards in bins or drawing a line from an issue to an actor to make this question more intuitive for the respondents.
13. We have heard the term stability many times from many different people. How would you define “stability”? **What do you need to see in Afghanistan (in you province or**

**in your district) before you say, Oh, now stability has come for sure?** Can you please list? What else???? Alright, can you think if anything else???

14. You know that the next few years might be very much challenging for us (Afghans). We might face lots of challenges that could different from the last few years and also different for different communities .... **What do you think your community should possess before it gets strong enough to cope with the challenges of near future (next few years)?** Can you please list? Can you think of some other things that might be necessary? Anything else????
15. Any time we face a big problem we need to talk to someone or seek more information before we make a decision about the problem. **Whom do you consult or seek information from when you face a major problem in your life?** Please list as many individuals/entities as you would like.

Thank you very much for your participation.

## ANNEX – II: APPROVED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PHASE TWO OF THE STUDY

This is a second stage assessment research conducted by the AIR Consulting Company based on a quick analysis of these issues in your community. AIR Consulting is an Afghan private and academic firm based in Kabul. Thank you very much for taking the time to answer our question. Your views are valuable for the results of this research project.

Can we start by asking:

16. What your age is \_\_\_\_\_?
17. What is your level of education \_\_\_\_\_?
18. What is your current job \_\_\_\_\_?
19. What is your primary language \_\_\_\_\_?
20. What is your ethnic group/tribe \_\_\_\_\_?
21. What is your Province \_\_\_\_\_?
22. What is your district \_\_\_\_\_?
23. What is your village/Guzar \_\_\_\_\_?
24. What is your average income per month \_\_\_\_\_?
25. Gender \_\_\_\_\_? (Do not ask)
26. We have learned from a number of people in your community that jobs and economic opportunity are most important factors in making your community stronger against future challenges. Why do you think that is the case? ... **How does availability of jobs and other economic opportunities increase your community's strength against future challenges?** Can you please describe the mechanism through which jobs and economic opportunities lead to community's strength in a step by step causal pathway? Please be as specific as possible.

This will	Cause this


27. Now, we all know that security means different things to different people. Given what security means to you, can you please **list for us exactly what has to be in place before you think your life in your community is secure?** Please be specific and list all the factors that matter for you.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.

28. We are interested to know what (good) governance means to you. **Could you please tell us what you need to see in your community before you say now we have good governance in our community?** Can you please list?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.

**29.** This question has two parts: (Please make sure that you fill under column 2 and 4 for part A, under column 3 and 5 for part B)

- a. Could you also please list for us what the government does successfully in your community versus what it does unsuccessfully?**
- b. Given all the tasks you have listed below, can you please tell us which government actor carries out each of those tasks either successful or unsuccessfully?**

No	Does it Successfully	Which Specific Actor does this successfully?	Fails to Do it Successfully	Which Specific Actor Does this unsuccessfully?
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				



30. We are also interested to learn more about **what are the most important issues your community has with regards to challenges and/or opportunities for youth?** Can you please list each of them as specifically as you can?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.

31. (If the respondent is below 25, then we also ask him this question) Given all the challenges and opportunities you have mentioned above, **can you please give us a list of most important personal goals that you would like to achieve in the next 3 to 5 years?**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.

**32. What are the issues and challenges that you have with your media and access to information? Please describe as specifically as possible.**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.

**33. When it comes to relationship between different communities in your district **what are the most important issues that you think either drives communities apart, or bring them together?****

No	Drives Apart	Brings Together
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

34. Again, this question has two parts: (Please make sure that you fill column 2 for part A and column 3 for part B)

- a. We all know that human life is full of conflict and we all experience it all the time. Given this reality, **could you please give us a list of typical conflicts that mostly occurring in your community?**
- b. For each of the types of conflict you have mentioned above, **could you please explain where do people take those conflicts to get them resolved?**

No	Types of Conflict	Who solves them?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

35. Here once again, the question has two parts: (Please make sure that you fill under column 2 for part A and under column 3 for part B)

- a. Given all the change and progress in your community in the last 3 to 5 years, **who would you like to thank for what has been achieved here?** Could you please list?
- b. For those you have mentioned above, **can you please tell us what specifically the reason might be for being thankful to them?**

No	Whom would you thank?	For what specific reason?
----	-----------------------	---------------------------

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

36. Finally, our last question also has two parts: (Please make sure that you fill under column 2 for part A and under column 3 for part B)

- a. If you were the in-charge of your province, **what would you do to bring stability and strength to your community?** Can you please give us a very specific list of tasks that you think would be on your priority list?
- b. Now, what can you do, as a resident of the community (not necessarily as someone in-charge) to achieve these priorities? Let's assume for the sake of analytical thinking the government or other external actors can't deliver anything. **What you as a member of the community can do to bring stability and strength to your community?**

No	If you were the person in-charge in the Government?	As a normal resident who you are right now in your community?
1		
2		
3		
4		

5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Thank you very much for your participation.

## ANNEX – IIIA: QUICK DEMOGRAPHICS OF KANDAHAR PROVINCE

(Source: <http://www.nps.edu/programs/ccs/kandahar.html>)

*Note: some of the names in the outline below might be outdated.*

Kandahar Province is located in southern Afghanistan. Kandahar borders Pakistan in the east and south, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces in the north, and Helmand in the west. The topography is composed of deserts in the south, hills in the north, and mountainous terrain along the Pak border in Spin Boldak.

The population of over 1 million are primarily Durrani and Ghilzai Pashtun. There are also Baluch, Hazara, Tajik, and a variety of other ethnicities typically referred to as Farsiwan (those who speak Farsi / Dari). Primary occupations within Kandahar are agriculture and animal husbandry, while narcotics production remains a highly profitable but illegal profession. In 2007, there were 365 provincial aid projects conducted in the area with over \$US 39 million in planned costs. A number of NGOs are active in Kandahar.

Tooryalai Wesa, 58, was appointed by Afghan President Hamid Karzai as the new Governor of Kandahar Province on December 18, 2008. Wesa replaced General Rahmatullah Raufi, who only served four months as Kandahar's Governor before being removed. Tooryalai Wesa is an agricultural expert who worked at the University of British Columbia for the past 13-years. Wesa is a member of the Mohammadzai tribe and retains incredibly close ties with the Karzai family, especially with Qayum Karzai.[1] He speaks six languages and is well respected among many Kandaharis because of his tribal affiliation and background in rural development.

Mullah Akhtar Mohammed Mansoor, from Kandahar, has been the Taliban Shadow 'Governor' of Kandahar since May 2007. He is a current member of the supreme council ("Rahbari Shura") and replaced Mullah Baradar's after Baradar's arrest in 2010.

### **HUMAN TERRAIN**

**Achekzai:** Formerly part of the Barakzai grouping, the Achekzai were separated from the rest of the tribe by Ahmad Shah Durrani for management purposes, and the Achekzai remained one of the most troublesome tribes in the province. Traditionally nomadic, they further divide themselves into two large sub-groupings, the Gujanzais and the Badinzais, and had a reputation for disunity and predation. They now primarily live in Spin Boldak District.

**Alkozai:** The Alkozai are the biggest tribe in Kandahar and currently the most vulnerable tribal group due to the recent killings of their most important leaders: Mullah Naqibullah Akhund (Mullah Naqib, an ex-jihadi commander); Mohammad Akram Khakriz Wal, The Head of Police of Kandahar province; Haji Gurrani (ex HiG commander); the brother of Haji Gul Ali (ex-jihadi commander of Mahaz); Haji Abdel Hakim Jan (ex-jihadi commander for Mahaz). Mullah Naqib was politically astute and had good relations with all influential

individuals in Kandahar with the exception of Gul Agha Sherzai. In addition, he had good links to the provincial and central government as well as Rabbani (Jamiat) who he fought for during the mujahideen years. In Arghandab district, some 80% of the 130,000 residents are Alokzai. The tribe has had difficulties in recent years as mentioned above, and some Alokzai see a Barakzai-Popalzai union acting against their interests both politically and economically, especially following allegations of land-grabs in Arghandab by Ahmed Wali Karzai (Popalzai).

- Khan Mohammad-Former chief of police in Balkh province and Mujahidin commander.
- Azzizullah Wasifi-Former Minister during the King Zahir Shah time.
- Kalimullah Naqibi-Chief of the Alokzai tribe (the late Mullah Naqibullah's son).
- Haji Habibullah Jan- Former member of Kandahar security shura. (Assassinated).
- Mullah Abdul Fayaz- High profile religious cleric. Assassinated.
- Abdul Hakim Jan- High profile militia commander. Assassinated.
- Mullah Obaidullah Akhund- Former Taliban Defense Minister. Incarcerated.

**Baluch:** The Baluch, thought to number over a million in Afghanistan, are an Indo-Iranian ethnic group spread over Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. Significant numbers also exist abroad. In Pakistan, Baluchi independence groups have fought with Islamabad over the revenues from natural resources in Baluchistan. The capital of Pakistani Baluchistan is Quetta, where many of the Taliban are thought to have fled after their fall from power, but Qalat, further south, has traditionally been the seat of the Baluch Khans. The Baluch are overwhelmingly but not entirely Sunni Muslims. Their power-structures, based on the khan, are generally perceived to be more concentrated than those of the more fractious Pashtuns. In Afghanistan they are primarily nomadic, roaming the southernmost districts of the three southernmost provinces. In Kandahar they are found mostly in Shorabak and Reg districts. Baluch Tree (PDF)

**Barakzai:** From the Zirk division of Durrani Pashtuns, the Barakzai primarily inhabit the (relatively) quiet districts of Arghistan and Maruf. They rose to prominence with Dost Mohammad Shah (the British East India Company's adversary in the first Anglo-Afghan War) and furnished a string of kings through the current aspirant to the throne, Heir Apparent Ahmad Shah. Accordingly, they are one of the most respected tribes in the country. Currently, the Barakzai make up a key element of the political power structure in Kandahar. The former Governors Gul Agha Sherzai and Khalid Pashtun are both Barakzai as well as Noorulhaq Olumi who has a separate powerbase from Sherzai and Khalid Pashtun.

- Former Kandahar Governor Gul Agha Sherzai
- Noor-ul-Haq Ulumi-Current member of the parliament in Afghanistan
- Yousuf Pashtun-Afghan Minister
- Haji Abdullah- Very influential and powerful businessman in Kandahar City.
- Dr. Qasam Khan- Member of the provincial council and has influence among the Barakzai in the Dand district.

- Haji Hidayatullah- He is a very powerful businessman and is the twin brother of Haji Abdullah (listed above).

**Popalzai /Mohamdzai:** The Popalzai resemble the Barakzai in terms of political influence in Kandahar, especially outside Kandahar-city. The Popalzai are the tribe of President Hamid Karzai, which is headed in Southern Afghanistan by his half-brother Ahmad Wali Karzai who also heads the Kandahar Provincial shura, thereby holding influence over power-holders in the district. The Popalzai are also influential in neighboring Uruzgan province in Helmand and they try to build alliances to Zabul leaders as well. Although originally a Barakzai sub tribe, the Mohamadzai have become a tribe in its own right. The Mohammadzai allegedly originate in the Arghistan district, since the grave of Mohammad Baba is located there, but Mohamadzai can be found throughout Kandahar province. They are still close to the Barakzai tribe and have formed political alliances with the Barakzai.

- Ahmad Wali Karzai/Former chief of the provincial council in Kandahar (Popalzai)
- Haji Amir Lalai/ Former Mujahidin Commander (Popalzai)
- Abdul Qayyum Karzai (Popalzai) (Wolesi Jirga member)
- Kandahar Governor (Mohammadzai)
- Kandahar Mayor Ghulam Haider Hasimi (Mohammadzai)
- Haji Mawladad- Key Popalzai figures that solves disputes within the city.
- Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar (Popalzai)- Deputy Commander for the Taliban movement. Incarcerated Feb. 2010.
- Abdul Hamid- Current head of the Provincial court, Mohamadzai.

**Barech:** A Durrani Pashtun tribe found almost exclusively in the district of Shorawak in southern Kandahar province. There appears to be little ethnographic literature on the Barech beyond the observations of some 19th and early 20th century British civil and military personnel (see Adamec, Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan, Vol. 5, Kandahar and South-Central Afghanistan” 1980, Akademische Druck-u.Verlaganstalt, Graz-Austria). Despite the Barech claims of Durrani kinship (see Pashtun Genealogies attached), there is reason to believe that the Barech have a different ethnic origin, perhaps Baloch, and transferred their ethnic/tribal identity during a shift in the power balance between the Kingdom of Afghanistan and the Emirate of Qalat.

**Brahui:** Numbering around a quarter million in Afghanistan, almost entirely in Kandahar, the Brahui are a small tribal group more usually found in Pakistan’s Baluchistan province. Predominantly Sunni, Brahui are descended from Dravidian tribes that once spanned across India before the Aryan invasions of 2,000 to 3,000 years ago. The Brahui language still retains the Dravidian grammatical structure, although most vocabulary is at this point Indo-Iranian in origin. Having lived amongst the Baluch for centuries, they are in many cases indistinguishable, and even provided the Khans of Qalat. In Kandahar they primarily inhabit Shorabak District.

**Kiral:** A very small Durrani Pashtun tribe located in Maruf district, Kandahar



province. Affiliation with larger tribe or tribal confederation unknown.

**Noorzai:** Although usually categorized and self-identified as Panjpai Durrani, many Zirk Durrani dismiss the Noorzai as Ghalji or Ghilzai, not Durrani at all. At this point in time, it is not clear whether this is a long-standing belief or has arisen out of the turmoil of the past three decades, particularly the close partnership between the Noorzai and the Taliban leadership. Given the numbers and importance of the Noorzai in the south, this attitude may have consequences for long-term tribal politics. Some influential Noorzai tribesmen hold key positions in the Kandahar Provincial government, including Aref Noorzai and his brother Brigadier Mirwais Noorzai who formerly served as Kandahar's Provincial Chief of Police. Esham Noorzai, who is the deputy leader of the provincial council, is also a Noorzai and is the cousin of Aref and Mirwais. Other influential Noorzai include the former commander Ustad Abdul Halim and Hajji Bashir Noorzai, a former Hezb-i-Islami (Khalis) commander and supporter of the Taliban. He was incarcerated in the United States in 2008 on drug trafficking charges.

- Arif Khan Noorzai- Powerful tribal leader and member of the provincial council.
- Hajji Bashir Noorzai- Cousin of Aref Noorzai and former legacy drug trafficker. (incarcerated)
- Haji Neamatullah Khan- He is a member of both the provincial and Kandahar tribal council.
- Hafiz Majeed- Senior Taliban field commander for southern Afghanistan. Active.
- Mullah Mohammed Ghaus – Former high ranking Taliban official. Status unknown.
- Mullah Abdul Samad Khaksar Akhund- Former Taliban intelligence chief from Kandahar City. Defected to the Northern Alliance and the US Coalition. Assassinated.
- Mullah Mohammad Issa- Former Taliban minister for mines and industry. Hails from Kandahar's Spin Boldak district.
- Ustad Abdul Alim- Former commander from Panjwai district and now current powerbroker in Kandahar City. Notorious reputation. Linked to organized crime and possible narcotics connection.
- Haji Isa Jan- He is a tribal leader and khan. He was the first Chief of Police of Panjwayi after the collapse of the Taliban regime.
- Haji Qader- He is the uncle of Aref Noorzai and heads the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

**Ghilzai:** The Ghilzai have somewhat been pushed into the position of a political underdog in Southern Afghanistan, especially during the current regime. Nevertheless, at least historically, several of the Ghilzai tribes, especially the Hotak had links to rulers (Hotak dynasty (1722-1729), PDPA (Communist) government, and the Taliban). The Hotak seem to have concentrated on dominating the trade sector, which is now also being infringed upon from the Durrani tribes. Among the Ghilzai are the Tokhi who can be found scattered throughout Kandahar but are found in concentration in eastern Kandahar Province and Zabul. There is a strong support for the Taliban among the Tokhi. In Kandahar City, a separate Ghilzai shura has been formed to promote the Ghilzai among the cities business

and political entrepreneurs. The Hotak are the most prominent in Kandahar city (5%), especially among the religious figures.

- Khatib Mohammad Hassan Akhund- A prominent religious cleric he is khatib (the main speaker during Friday prayers) of the Moyi Mobarak Jamai Mosque where hair of the prophet Mohammad (PBUH) is said to be kept.
- Haji Kari Sahib- Member of the Kandahar ulema shura and Mullah Imam of the Moyi Mobarak Jamai Mosque.
- Mohammad Haq Akhonzada- A Hotak elder and known for his mediation skills.
- Mullah Mohammad Omar- Supreme Leader of the Taliban. Hotak Gilzai from Uruzgan and later resident of Kandahar.
- Mauluvi Wakil Ahmad Muttawakil- Served as the deputy minister of foreign affairs for the Taliban regime. Incarcerated. Originally from Kandahar's Maiwand district

In a brief table attached to this report as **Annex IIIb** additional information regarding Kandahar province is summarized in a profile table. **Annex – IIIc** is also attached for your further information where distribution of ethnicity and Pashtun tribes are depicted across Kandahar province.

## ANNEX – IVA: QUICK DEMOGRAPHICS OF GHAZNI PROVINCE

(Source: <http://www.nps.edu/programs/ccs/Ghazni.html>)

*Note: some of the names in the outline below might be outdated.*

Ghazni Province is located in eastern Afghanistan, on the Afghanistan - Pakistan border. The topography of Ghazni is composed of arid and level land towards the southeast and more wet and mountainous territory in the northwest. There are two significant lakes: Nawur in the north and Nawa in the south.

The population of approximately 1 million are divided at 49% Pashtun, 45% Hazara, 4% Tajik, and around 1% Hindu / Sikh, with other varying minorities. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the primary occupation of the citizens of Ghazni. Wheat, alfalfa, melons, and almonds are among the largest crops produced.

Governor Osmani replaced Sher Mohammad Khosti in June of 2008. Osmani was then succeeded by General Musa Khan Akbarzada, an ethnic Pashtun from the Ahmadzai tribe (born in 1950, in Paktia Province) in May 16, 2010.

### **HUMAN TERRAIN**

**Hazara:** The Hazara, a distinct ethnic and religious group within the population of Afghanistan; they have often been the target of discriminatory and violent repression. Most likely descended from the Mongols of Genghis Khan, (there is also a strong argument that they are of Eastern Turkic origin), the Hazara are noticeably different in physical appearance when compared to the Pashtun majority. In terms of religion, the vast majority of the Hazara are of the Shia Muslim faith, again in contrast to the Pashtuns who are Sunni Muslim. Due to these differences, "the Hazara have experienced discrimination at the hands of the Pashtun-dominated government throughout the history of modern Afghanistan." [1] As the traditional underclass of Afghan society, Hazara were exploited and made to work as servants and laborers. As a result, there tends to be an anti-government and anti-Pashtun bias among the Hazara. In present day Afghanistan, the Hazara are divided geographically into two main groups: the Hazarajat Hazara and those who live outside the Hazarajat. The Hazarajat is located in the Hindu Kush Mountains in central Afghanistan and is "centered around Bamiyan province and include[s] areas of Ghowr, Uruzgan, Wardak, and Ghazni province." [2] The Hazara living outside of the Hazarajat live in and around Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Samangan province. Due to atrocities committed against them by the Taliban, the Hazara by and large are opposed to the Taliban. In August 1998, the Taliban massacred approximately 4,000 Hazara in Mazara-e-Sharif; this massacre was followed by another the next month when the Taliban killed another 500 Hazara in Bamiyan. The Hezb-e Wahdat (Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan) is an umbrella political organization which commands the support of large numbers of Hazara. The Hazara are also often at odds with the Kuchi population within the Hazarajat.

**Ghilzai:** The largest single tribe of the Pashtun ethnicity, the Ghalji or Ghilzai, and in particular the Hotaki clan, formed the backbone of the Taliban movement. Long resentful of the power the

Duranni tribe (of which Karzai and Zahir Shah are members), the Ghilzai are fiercely independent and often view themselves, as the largest grouping of Pashtuns in the country and the rightful leaders of Afghanistan.

**Kuchi:** Involved in a constant and centuries old range war with the Hazara, the Kuchi are Pashtun nomads. Drawn primarily from the Ghilzai tribe, the Kuchis have moved across Afghanistan and Pakistan for generations, and only since Pakistani independence, were banned from Pakistani territory. Dispersed and well-traveled, they often receive news from distant relations in far-away provinces relatively quickly. The self-declared “leader” of the Kuchis is one Hashmat Ghani Ahmadzai. Partially settled by the king and the following socialist governments, they were strong supporters of the Taliban, both ideologically and pragmatically, as they came into possession of many Hazara lands thanks to the repression of the Shi’ite Hazara by the Taliban. There are estimated to be around three million Kuchi in Afghanistan, with at least 60% remaining fully nomadic.[3]

**Hindus and Sikhs:** Long a part of the commercial life of Afghanistan, Hindus and Sikhs have lived in the country for centuries as traders and money-lenders. During the time of the Taliban they were harassed and forced to wear identifying badges, and as a result many left the country. Since the beginning of OEF, however, many have returned to Afghanistan and their previous vocations.

**Primary Political Parties Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HiG):** The party of former Mujahid and prime minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, HiG was famous for its shifting loyalties, and was the favorite party of Pakistan’s ISI until the rise of the Taliban. Former members continue to wield considerable influence in the province. Faizanullah Faizan was an HiG commander during the civil war.

**Harakat-e Islami (NUF):** A Shi’a party originally led by Muhammad Asif Muhsini, the Harakat-e Islami fought the Soviets with support from Tehran. Known for having many Hazara as well as non-Hazara members, this Shi’ite party refused to join the Hazara coalition Hizb-i Wahdat in the ensuing civil war. Since 2005 they have been led by Hojjatolislam Seyyed Muhammad Ali Jawed, a minister in Karzai’s first cabinet.

**Ittihad-i-Islami (Sayyaf):** This party is under the guidance of Abdul Rasool Sayyaf, and has been since the anti-Soviet campaign. Despite ideological and cultural similarities with the Taliban, Sayyaf did not join them (for personal reasons) and sided with the Northern Alliance. Sayyaf follows strict Wahhabi interpretations of Islam. In the past this party has been known for its foreign supporters and followers; the former often Arab, the latter from places as diverse as the Southern Philippines, Chechnya, and Bosnia. In February 1993, government forces and members of the Ittehad-e Islami massacred over 700 Hazara in the Afshar district of West Kabul.

**Hizb-i Wahdat (Mohaqeqq):** The Shi’ite umbrella party, Hizb-I Wahdat is composed of seven of the eight Shi’ite parties (minus the Harakat-e Islami) that existed in Afghanistan from the time of the anti-Soviet campaigns. Now led by Wolesi Jirga member (and former planning minister) Haji

Muhammad Mohaqqueq, the party continues to represent both Shi'ites and Hazaras. During the period of Taliban rule, the party held fast in the Hazarajat whilst the Taliban tried through blockade to bring the Hazaras to their knees through starvation.

**Pir Gailani (Mahaz-e Melli):** Primarily (but not exclusively) a Pashtun party, followers of the Sufi holy man Pir Gailani have a reputation for moderate thought and the traditional mystical and introspective religious currents that characterize Sufism in that sect.

In a brief table attached to this report as **Annex IVb** additional information regarding Ghazni province is summarized in a profile table. **Annex –IVc** is also attached for your further information where distribution of ethnicity and Pashtun tribes are depicted across Ghazni province.

## **ANNEX – V: TECHNICAL EXCEL SHEETS (DATA)**

Both raw data and analysis of responses to each study question is presented on CD full of Excel Files for further reference and/or additional analysis. It's important to note that the data is organized in the following manner:

- Data for each question is entered in a different Excel Sheet.
- Data is also stratified by age, which means data for youth of each geographic location is filed separately from those of the elders from the same location.

All the hard copies of filled questionnaires are organized in folder files and available up on request. AIR Consulting will seek CCI/OTI's permission for keeping and/or destroying the hard copies of filled questionnaires.

END